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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, MAY 31-(AP)-HAROLD L. ICKES, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, URGED TONIGHT THAT THE U.S. GET BUSY ON AN OIL POLICY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF POSSIBLE WAR.

HE WROTE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

"WE SHOULD BE LOSING NO TIME IN BUILDING THE PLANTS AND INSTALLING THE MACHINERY THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY, SO THAT ON SHORT NOTICE, WE COULD SUPPLY OURSELVES (FROM COAL AND SHALE) WITH THE EXCESS OF GASOLINE OVER THE NATURAL SUPPLY THAT 1947 WOULD NEED IN ORDER TO DEFEND OURSELVES.

"DURING THE LAST WAR THERE WERE PRODUCED FROM OUR BOASTED NAVAL OIL RESERVES, 77,200 BARRELS PER DAY AS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES PER DAY OF SOMETHING LESS THAN 5,000,000."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY JUNE 1)

TIENTSIN, MAY 31-(AP)-A CHINESE NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION TRUCK, CARRYING UNRRA PERSONNEL, INCLUDING AN AMERICAN AND AN AUSTRALIAN WAS FIRED UPON YESTERDAY AS IT WAS RETURNING TO TSANGHSIEN, IN EASTERN HOPEI PROVINCE, FROM COMMUNIST-HELD POTOU.

OCCUPANTS OF THE TRUCK SAID THE SHOTS WERE FIRED BY GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS AFTER THE TRUCK PASSED TWO PATROLS. GOVERNMENT OFFICERS APOLOGIZED AND SAID THE TRUCK WAS MISTAKEN FOR A COMMUNIST VEHICLE. NONE WAS INJURED.

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Superfortresses To Visit Britain

London, June 1 (AP)—A squadron of superfortresses of the United States Army Air Force will make demonstration flights covering most of the British Isles during a good will and training visit to the Royal Air Force June 9-16, the Air Ministry said today.

Nine of the aircraft will make flights in formation from the RAF station at Marham, Norfolk, and on June 11 are scheduled to roar over central London twice.

FRENCH SAY EGYPTIANS AIDED KRIM

Relations Between 2 Na-
tions Strained Due To
Moroccan's Escape

Paris, June 1 (AP)—Relations between France and Egypt were strained today as French diplomatic quarters accused the Egyptian Government of encouraging the one-time Moroccan rebel, Emir Abd El Krim, to jump ship at Suez.

Government circles said they were convinced Krim left the vessel, which was bringing him to a new exile in Southern France, only after persistent pleading by local authorities.

His escape accentuated the bitterness felt in French quarters at Egypt's alleged attempt yesterday to run 300 tons of wheat and rice into Tunis aboard an Egyptian warship for the "starving Tunisians."

Explanation Asked

The Foreign Ministry denounced the shipment as a political maneuver and said the cruiser would not be allowed to dock at Tunis.

The French Ambassador to Cairo, it was reported here, asked the Egyptian Foreign Minister yesterday for an explanation of Abd El Krim's flight to Egypt. The envoy was told the Egyptian Government knew "nothing" about it.

French diplomats declared they were "astonished" that nine hours after Krim's arrival in Egypt the Foreign Minister could say he knew nothing of the affair since the aged Moroccan immediately made contact with Egyptian officials.

Wheat Shipment Cited

Some Parisian newspapers attributed Egypt's action to a desire to establish herself as the protector of the Arab world. They cited the Tunisian wheat shipment, and Egypt's offer of asylum to the exiled Mufti of Palestine as examples.

Others, notably the conservative *Figaro*, accused French authorities of carelessness in transferring Krim from his former exile on Reunion Isle to the Riviera via Suez.

Dispatches from Rabat, administrative center of French Morocco, reported certain sections of the Moslem population received news of Krim's escape with undisguised satisfaction.

"The evolution of a people with a glorious past and a great civilization toward liberty cannot be halted," one Moslem leader asserted. "The destiny of Morocco is in the hands of her own people."

Invited To Visit King

Arab circles in Rabat predicted Krim would not remain long in Egypt, but would sooner or later attempt to enter Morocco in disguise. If unable to slip through French guards, he will try to go to Spanish Morocco or the international city of Tangiers, they predicted.

The Egyptian Embassy in Paris denied that Egyptian authorities had invited Krim to reside in Egypt, but said he merely had been invited to visit the King at the Royal Palace.

The Embassy said that as he landed Krim declared he intended after the courtesy visit with the King to proceed to France as planned. The Embassy added that the Egyptian Government declined all responsibility for Krim's subsequent actions.

PARIS POLICE ALERTED AS BAKERS CALL STRIKE

PARIS, June 1 (AP)—Premier Paul Ramadier called an emergency meeting of Paris police officials tonight to discuss steps to cope with a two-day strike of bakers, slated to start at midnight.

Four thousand members of the French union bakery workers voted earlier today to hold the strike in protest against refusal of employers to grant wage increases amounting to \$12.45 a month.

If carried out, the strike will close bakeries in the Paris region and deprive the capital's millions of bread, staple item in the average Frenchman's diet.

The police department was reported preparing to issue orders to assure the city of food supplies.

France Honors 7 U. S. War Dead

RAMBOUILLET, France, June 1 (AP)—French President Vincent Auriol and United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery today attended a Franco-American friendship demonstration at which a monument was dedicated commemorating the seven American soldiers who fell in the liberation of Rambouillet, Aug. 19, 1944.

CITY GERMANS GAIN WEIGHT

Urban Adults Show Increases

During April

Berlin, June 1 (AP)—The average weight of adult city dwellers in the American zone increased during April, a month of critical food shortage, indicating many Germans obtained food from "off-the-ration" sources, the American Military Government said today.

The AMG's public health branch said its systematic street-weighing check on the Germans' nutritional status disclosed that a trend toward weight declines evidenced in March was arrested during April.

Gain Up To 1.2 Pounds

"All age and sex categories of urban adults showed average gain in weight up to 1.2 pounds, as compared to average weights for March, in spite of failure to honor in full the ration allowances in many urban centers," the AMG's semi-monthly report said.

"This indicates that a large portion of the population is obtaining substantial quantities of food from off-the-ration sources."

However, the report added, a survey of child feeding requirements in all five states of the United States zone showed that of 2,689,000 schoolchildren between the ages of 6 and 18, 2,231,500 were estimated in need of supplemental feeding.

"Hoover Plan" Used

The zone's new school feeding program, called the "Hoover plan" because it was advocated by the former President after an inspection of the German food situation, is providing an extra meal each day to 1,115,000 children. The program was started April 14.

The zone's quota allocation provides for aiding 1,400,000 children. To bring help to as many as possible a rotation plan among the schools has been proposed.

Much labor unrest has been apparent in the United States zone during the past few weeks of food crisis, the AMG report added, but no prolonged or extensive work stoppages occurred "due mainly to the efforts by labor leaders to discourage such demonstrations on grounds that interruptions of production would aggravate rather than alleviate existing shortages."

Fight Burglaries, Berlin Paper Asks

Berlin, June 1 (AP)—The Soviet Military Administration, through its official newspaper *Taegliche Rundschau*, demanded today that Berlin's German municipal government check an "intolerable" wave of burglaries and thefts which, it said, "threatens to disrupt the city's entire food-rationing system."

Simultaneously, the United States Military Government reported it was taking increased measures to protect the American community of the city. The American district is the special target of criminal elements from all four occupation sectors of Berlin, since American troops and families have more and better food, clothing, cigarettes and automobiles than any other residents.

A great increase in thefts and pilferings has occurred, not only in Berlin but also in all four occupation zones. The perpetrators are not only Germans. They include tens of thousands who seek tremendous profits by selling stolen articles, especially food, in the flourishing black markets.

The *Rundschau*, reporting official figures that during March burglaries totaled more than 30 a day, said that a great portion of these occurred at food storage warehouses and food shops.

"It has reached the point where the criminal police are swamped with reports of burglaries and thefts, and there is a real danger to the city's food rationing system," the newspaper said.

The paper said unwarranted leniency was being shown, especially to youthful offenders.

Berlin Radio Station Uses More Kilowatts

Berlin, June 1 (AP)—The United States today stepped up the power of its German radio station in Berlin from two to twenty kilowatts in an effort to give stronger competition to the powerful Russian-controlled Radio Berlin, which has 100 kilowatts.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, United States assistant deputy military governor, and Frank L. Howley, director of the United States Office of Military Government for Berlin, said in inaugural speeches over the new transmitter that the station had received many requests from Berliners that it increase its power because the programs could not be heard on small receiving sets.

The station, known as "radio in the American sector," has a staff of 290 German technicians and a small American supervisory group.

Reich People

'Misused,'
German

Leader Says

Dr. Schumacher, Head Of

Social Democrats Attacks

Record Of Allied Occupation

DE LUCE

Frankfurt, Germany, June 1 (AP). Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of Germany's Social Democratic party, denounced "reckless world politicians" today for "misusing" the German people in a postwar struggle for power between the East and West.

Addressing a party rally of 10,000 persons, the fiery ex-concentration camp victim declared:

"The world has kept Germany vegetating for two years. Germany as such is in no danger of becoming an aggressor. But there are certain reckless world politicians who want to misuse the Germans."

Tells How Europe Must Be

"I say to the Russians, Europe must be democratic, I say to the United States, Europe must also be socialistic."

"We Germans don't want to sell ourselves to either side, not for the Potemkin promises of Marshal Zhukov nor the CARE packages of America."

Igori A. Potemkin, a favorite of Catherine II, was prone to exaggeration in his military endeavors. Marshal Georgi Zhukov was the first postwar Russian commander in Germany. CARE packages are food parcels transmitted by the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.]

In his only direct identification

of an Allied statesman, Schumacher asserted:

"The Soviet Foreign Minister's wonderful remarks about the Weimar Republic at the Moscow Conference should have been made fourteen years earlier (when Hitler seized power). They might have saved much grief for Germany and the rest of the world."

There was no applause as Schumacher declared the Social Democratic party, largest in postwar Germany, "wants to establish good relations with the Soviet Union."

"But we cannot allow this goal to be reached by letting the rest of the world become an enemy of Germany," he continued. "We are not anti-Russian, but we are pro-German."

Attacks Allies

The crowd which packed the Roemerberg, facing the old town hall, broke into cries of "bravo."

Attacking the record of Allied occupation in Germany, the one-armed orator compared it with the greedy farmer in a fable who fed his horse less and less "until one day it ate only one little straw, but at the same moment, it fell down and died."

"It is a fact," he said, "that America has stopped the dismantling of industry in Germany, but this should be adopted in all other zones."

Death Of British Girl In Reich Investigated

Cologne, Germany, June 1 (AP)—British special investigators attempted today to trace events leading up to the mysterious death of Primrose Lord, 25-year-old British canteen girl whose body was found in the Rhine river Friday.

She was the first British girl to die under unexplained circumstances in Germany since the end of the war.

Miss Lord, a canteen van driver for the Salvation Army, was stationed in Dueren, 20 miles south-east of Cologne. A German fisherman found her body floating near Warringen, 10 miles north of Cologne. She was fully clad in her uniform.

Friends said Miss Lord, whom they described as a quiet girl, seemed cheerful when she was last seen Friday morning in Dueren. Investigators said an inquest would be held Tuesday.

GERMANS USE CENSORS IN THEIR GRUDGE FIGHTS

MUNICH—(AP) Germans with a grudge against a neighbor have found a new way to pay it off—through their own mails. U. S. censorship employes stumbled across this subtle type of denunciation recently:

A German writes to a "friend" and sends the letter through the Reichspost.

"It certainly was good to hear from you," the letter declares. "Haven't heard a word since we were in the SS together."

The name signed to the letter is, of course, a phoney and so is the address. But the person to whom it is addressed is automatically in trouble because the civilian censors see that crack about the SS and turn it over to the police.

Col. Ray Burgess, provost marshal of Munich, commented that there is little to do about it except run down every clue. The very one that would be ignored, he asserted, might be legitimate.

Rome Press Speculates On U.S. Aid As New Cabinet Takes Over

Rome, June 1 (AP)—Italy's new Centrist Government was sworn into office today, and the Rome press speculated about the possibility of American aid to Italy under the Truman doctrine.

The Cabinet—first Italian post-war Government from which Communists and Socialists were excluded—was administered the oath by President Enrico de Nicola at the presidential palace. The Cabinet is the fourth to be headed by Premier Alcide de Gasperi and is composed of ten members of his Christian Democratic party and five Independents.

Much of the newspaper speculation about possible United States aid was pegged on a meeting at Livorno tomorrow of high-ranking American army officers, but army public-relations officers denied that the purpose of the session was "within the scope" of the Truman doctrine.

To Discuss Troop Removal.
An official army announcement said that the meeting, which will bring together general officers of the United States European and Mediterranean theaters, was called to "arrange for the removal from Italy of American troops and equipment after the Italian treaty has been signed."

The treaty provides for withdrawal of occupation troops within 90 days of ratification. There are approximately 20,000 American soldiers in this country, the Army said.

Infantryman Quoted

Among those attending the conference will be Lieut. Gen. Clarence Huebner, the United States deputy commander in Germany, and Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, the United States commander in Austria.

The conservative newspaper

Tempo said "there is an air presaging very decisive events at Livorno." It quoted an American infantryman as saying that he would "not be home for Christmas."

Il Tempo asserted also that the "absence of the British" at the conference "spoke better than any long speech of the 'tone' of the Truman policy."

Other newspapers said many factors indicated that American troops were preparing for a long stay in Italy. They said a school for the children of American military

personnel would be reopened at Livorno, that the American railway office there had received a new marble facing, and that new requisitions had been made for military rest camps along the Livorno coast.

Leftists Start Policy Session
Meanwhile, in Florence 2,000 delegates convened today for the week-long policy meeting of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. The Italian news agency Ansa said red flags bearing the Soviet hammer and sickle flew over the meeting place.

The confederation invariably has sided with the Leftist parties which de Gasperi excluded from his Cabinet and some sources said action taken at the meeting might be able to "make or break" the new Government.

Strikes or labor unrest could threaten the life of the Government and, possibly, result in Leftist electoral gains in the national elections next fall.

Visiting delegations from the United States, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, France, Great Britain, Belgium and Switzerland were at the opening session, Ansa said.

TREASON THREAT FEARED FOR NAGY

Friends Of Former Hungarian
Premier Cite Possibility

Budapest, June 1 (AP)—Friends of former Premier Ferenc Nagy said today Communists were holding a threat of treason over his head to prevent him from talking about the week-end coup in which pro-Russians gained control of the Hungarian Government.

The informants said that Nagy, announced as resigning by telephone Thursday from a vacation resort in Switzerland, would be tried in absentia if he broke a reported agreement not to discuss the matter with Western powers.

All Budapest Sunday newspapers printed what they said were excerpts from depositions, obtained by Russian forces, which implicated the former Premier in a recent plot to overthrow the Government.

Alarm Is Expressed

Nagy's friends expressed alarm over one statement, attributed to Guyla Salata, brother of Kalman Salata, Nagy's closest adviser who fled from Hungary when the Communists declared the existence of such a plot.

"I shall declare in court that my brother told me all instructions in the plot came from Ferenc Nagy," Guyla Salata was quoted as saying.

That statement, Nagy's friends said, is the only evidence needed by the Hungarian people's court. Publication of Guyla's deposition was the first indication most Hungarians had that he was in Russian hands.

U.S. Minister Leaves

Most excerpts published today were attributed to Bela Kovacs, former secretary general of the dominant Small Landholders party which was headed by Nagy. Kovacs was arrested several months ago by the Russians on a charge of espionage, during a Communist investigation of the plot.

One such excerpt said that Kovacs, Nagy and Bela Varva, Speaker of the House, met with "leaders of the anti-Republican conspiracy" and "discussed the possibility of creating a countergovernment abroad."

The possibility that Nagy now might try to form such a government in exile was minimized in

political discussions here—including discussions at which American opinion was expressed.

Lajos Dinnyes, pro-Communist member of Nagy's party, was appointed Premier yesterday, and a high official said the Communists were "in 100 per cent control."

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, United States Minister to Hungary, left here by plane today with his family to report to Washington and retire. He will be succeeded by Selden Chapin, who is expected to arrive in Budapest on June 20.

YUGOSLAV BORDER AID ABOVE SALONIKA CITED

SALONIKA, Greece, June 1 (AP)

—Two Yugoslav deserters told the United Nations Balkans investigation sub-commission here today that a Greek guerrilla band of more than 500 based on Mount Beles at the border juncture of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece was being supplied by the Yugoslav Army.

Wounded Greek guerrillas at this base also receive treatment from the Yugoslav Army, they said.

The two Yugoslav soldiers, Alberto Lukitch and Frato Matovitch, said they deserted on May 10 and crossed into Greece through Doiran, Yugoslav border town. Both told the commission they had been frontier guards and were at Beles before leaving Yugoslavia.

They reported that a Yugoslav Ozna (secret police) commissar was with the guerrilla band constantly but that Yugoslav military officers were with it only when supplies were delivered from Doiran. The guerrillas, they added, were armed with all types of weapons, and a Yugoslav Army physician was assigned to care for their wounded.

Athens reported a major guerrilla attack Thursday night at Kilkis, about twenty miles south of the Mount Beles border area and the same distance north of Salonika.

Russia To Invite Churchmen

Bucharest, Romania, June 1 (AP). Patriarch Alexi of Russia, now visiting in Romania, said in a sermon today invitations would be sent to heads of all Greek Orthodox churches to meet in Moscow this autumn to discuss "matters of mutual interest."

PRAVDA HITS HOOVER PLAN

Calls It Trial Balloon That Would
Be Certain to Fail

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP)—Pravda described as a "trial balloon" today the suggestion of Herbert Hoover that the United States consider the negotiation of peace treaties with Japan and Germany without the Soviet Union.

It said the suggestion was offered "to test the nerves" of other peoples and was "doomed to failure." Any such peace, Pravda added, would be "a doubtful peace. His Majesty, the dollar, would dominate and rule."

Says Arabs Lean to Boycott

JERUSALEM, June 1 (AP).—Dr. Hussein Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Higher Executive Committee, said tonight that all Palestine Arab leaders were inclined "to boycott the United Nations' special Palestine committee."

He said that the inclination to snub the committee was based on a belief that "it is just the nineteenth in a long string of committees that have come to Palestine to seek a solution, and it is just another delaying tactic to prevent, rather than to find, a solution to this case."

EGYPT'S PLEA JUNE 15

Premier Hopes to Submit Petition
to Security Council Then

CAIRO, Egypt, June 1 (AP)—Premier Mahomond Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha said tonight after a three-hour Cabinet meeting that he hoped "to be able to submit Egypt's petition to the Security Council about June 15."

Egyptian officials have indicated that the petition would ask the United Nations to back up demands for the evacuation of British troops and for a union of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

Nokrashy Pasha added he would leave for the United States as soon as the petition was placed on the agenda of the Security Council.

IRAQI OUST KURD CHIEF

Mullah, 1,000 Tribesmen Driven
Into Turkey Toward Azerbaijan

BAGHDAD, Iraq, June 1 (AP)—The Iraqi Defense Ministry said today that Mullah Mustafa el Barzani, powerful chieftain of 15,000

displaced Iraqi-Kurdish tribesmen, had been driven out of Iraq and was fleeing through Turkey to Iranian Azerbaijan with more than 1,000 armed followers.

A Ministry spokesman said the Mullah's group had been almost completely surrounded by Iraqi Army troops and after a short battle, in which at least nine tribesmen were killed, crossed into Turkey.

Iraqi Army sources said they believed the Mullah's group either

would join Azerbaijan Kurdish tribesmen or go to the Soviet Union.

The Mullah, his three brothers and nineteen sub-chiefs are under sentence of death in Iraq for brigandage and armed rebellion. Three months ago his tribesmen were reported mauling in northwestern Iran with the possible intention of fighting their way back into his native Iraq. It was not determined when he eventually entered Iraq.

TENSE INDIA WAITS BRITISH PROPOSAL

Mountbatten Ready to Present
Independence Plan;
Disorders Feared.

NEW DELHI, June 1 (AP)—The high commands of India's rival political parties held final strategy meetings tonight on the eve of their meeting with Viceroy Lord Mountbatten to receive the British government's plan for transferring power to the Indians.

Hopes for avoiding bloody civil strife in this sub-continent of 400,000,000 hung on the decisions that will be taken in the next few days. Amid mounting tension guns became a precious commodity as many citizens openly sought means of protecting themselves and their families.

Prepare for Disorders

While working committees from the Moslem League and the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress met with top party leaders, authorities in a number of sections of India announced steps to put

down with a strong hand any tide of disorder.

Lord Mountbatten announced he would meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow with seven Indian leaders.

These leaders are:

Moslem League—M. A. Jinnah, president; Liaquat Ali Khan, finance minister in the interim government; Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, communications minister.

Congress Party—J. B. Kripalani, president; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, vice president of the interim government; Sardar Vallabhai Patel, home minister.

Sikhs—Sardar Baldev Singh, defense minister.

Disclosure of the British proposals will depend upon the speed with which the two major parties make up their minds about them. This may be achieved by Tuesday or Wednesday.

On the basis of conversations in official circles it was considered certain that the viceroy will press for adoption of the British plan for a United India by both parties. The congress has accepted the plan.

The Moslem League once accepted it, but later changed its mind. It has refused to enter the constituent assembly with the congress for writing a charter for Indian independence, but has ministers in the interim government.

Moslems Opposed

There was no reason to believe the league had abandoned its opposition to the British plan. The Moslems demand an independent state of Pakistan, and the congress has said it will agree if Sikh and Hindu minority areas in Bengal and Punjab provinces are sliced away from Pakistan. However, the Moslems oppose any partition of their two Pakistan provinces.

It is this intertwined religious-political issue which has resulted in widespread communal rioting over India the past 10 months, with Hindus and Sikhs aligned against the Moslems.

Contributing to the worries of authorities were unconfirmed reports of gun running from Burma and Afghanistan, storing of large quantities of surplus war arms and ammunition in the princely states, and accounts indicating that persons unable to find guns were laying by crude bombs, spears, knives or swords.

Iran Again Prods Soviet on Debt

TEHERAN, Iran, June 1 (AP)—An official announcement said today that the Iranian Ambassador in Moscow had sent a second note to Foreign Minister Molotov requesting payment of Russia's \$20,000,000 wartime debt to Iran.

CHINESE STUDENTS CALL OFF PROTEST

Chungking Prepared To Use Violence, They Charge

Nanking, June 1 (AP)—Student associations representing 21 Chinese universities voted tonight to cancel Monday's scheduled nationwide anti-war demonstrations "in view of our knowledge that the Government is preparing to use force and violence against us."

The Government, however, continued precautions in large cities, including curfews and martial law. Thirty-four more persons, including 26 students, were arrested in Shanghai Saturday night on charges of being "Communist operatives."

A dispatch from Chungking said 80 students and 14 Chinese newsmen were seized by troops there in a series of midnight raids.

In announcing that the mass demonstrations were called off, Wang An-min, a spokesman for the student associations, said that instead memorial rallies would be held on campuses for civil-war victims and for students killed or wounded in recent clashes with the authorities.

Students To End Strikes

He said all students would return to classes Tuesday, ending a series of strikes, but would maintain a "spiritual strike" against the Government's failure to accede to student demands, which include increased subsidies and curricular changes as well as an end to the war with the Communists.

A special committee of the Peoples Political Council, assigned to study the possibility of renewing peace negotiations, voted to demand a general session of the Council tomorrow for a second appeal to the Communists. The first broadcast call for new negotiations went unanswered last week, and no result is expected from the new effort.

Military Efforts Wanted

While more than 100 members of the Council have championed the peace move, it appeared to have been snowed under when the full Council Saturday adopted resolutions urging stronger military efforts to suppress "the Communist rebellion."

Some Nanking quarters felt that the abortive peace gesture may

have been intended merely to convince the United States that the Chinese Government was trying, since decision on a new American loan to China is due this month.

Government On Defensive

The military situation continued to deteriorate, with the Government reported generally on the defensive except in local areas of Shensi and Shantung provinces.

A Mukden dispatch from the official Chinese Central News Agency credited Government troops with occupation of Harbin, big Communist base in northern Manchuria, but there was no confirmation and all onlookers believed this was extremely unlikely.

The report coincided with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's flying one-day visit to Mukden to map procedure for his hard-pressed Manchurian armies.

5 Chinese Students Killed In Hong Kong

Hong Kong, June 1 (AP)—The Canton Daily Sun, supplying further details of Saturday's assault on parading Sun Yat-sen University students, said that five were killed and many were maimed or injured when unidentified men in coolie clothing suddenly attacked them.

The paper said about 2,000 students, including many girls, were participating in an orderly anti-war demonstration when the attackers, "in a blitz manner," snatched iron bars from pushcarts, beat the students and broke up the parade.

Chinese Relief Truck Attacked

TIENTSIN, China, May 31 (AP)—A Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation truck, carrying personnel of the United Nations relief body, including an American and an Australian, was fired upon yesterday as it was returning to Tsanghsien, in eastern Hopeh, from Communist-held Potov. Occupants of the truck said the shots were fired by Government soldiers. Government officers apologized and said the truck was mistaken for a Communist vehicle. None were injured.

Tientsin To Censor Dispatches

Tientsin, China, June 1 (AP)—The Government garrison announced today that as "a safeguard against uprisings," it "reserved the right to impose censorship on local and outgoing press dispatches."

BROAD BASIS TAKEN FOR KOREAN TALKS

U. S. Position on Consultation Accepted in Principle by Russian Delegation

SEOUL, Korea, June 1 (AP)—The United States and Russia have settled the chief difference that disrupted last year's negotiations on a provisional Government for Korea, a joint communique said today.

The communique said that the United States-Soviet commission had agreed in principle to consult Korean democratic parties and social organizations on a broad basis in drafting a Government plan for the jointly occupied territory.

A year ago the United States held out for a broad consultation whereas the Russians refused to deal with parties that had opposed a Korean trusteeship—thus, in effect, excluding all but Korean Communists.

The respective views on consultation were given the commission last week by Maj. Gen. Albert A. Brown and Col. Gen. T. F. Shtikov, heads of their respective delegations.

A commission spokesman said they followed positions outlined by Secretary of State Marshall and Foreign Minister Molotov and "are not too far apart."

A subcommission was instructed to draft proposals on consultation procedure, covering who shall represent the political groups, how many groups will be consulted and how to obtain a majority opinion of the population.

The commission announced that it had loosened its press policy and would publish bulletins after each session in addition to joint communiques after each major issue was settled.

General Brown and General Shtikov also were authorized to inform the press on matters not secret.

U.S. Soviet Agreement On Korean Move Noted

Seoul, June 1 (AP)—A joint communique from the United States-Soviet Commission announced today agreement in principle to consult Korean democratic parties and social organizations on a broad basis in drafting plans for a unified Korean government.

The question of which Koreans to consult was the chief difference that disrupted similar conferences last year.

A spokesman for the commission said a subcommission had been instructed to draft proposals on procedure, covering the representatives to be consulted, the number and means of obtaining opinions from the majority of population who live in villages accessible only on foot.

Japan Cabinet To Keep Clear Of Communism

Katayama Asks Democratic People of World for 'Unbounded Assistance'

TOKYO, June 1 (AP)—A statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry over the name of Premier Tetsu Katayama said the new government intended to "demarcate a clear line vis-a-vis Communism" and expressed "fervent hope that democratic people throughout the world will give their unbounded assistance to the people of the new Japan."

The Premier's secretary said the

statement was issued only for "the overseas press." Japanese news agencies and papers failed to receive it.

In a subsequent conference with Japanese reporters, Mr. Katayama mentioned none of the points in the statement, but said he would strive for a government "without any front or back"—a literal translation corresponding to "without two faces."

The Foreign Ministry statement expressed "deepest gratitude" to General Douglas MacArthur for "assistance in the democratization of Japan," and said the Premier

was "confident that with the united co-operation of the Japanese people and the kind assistance of the Allied powers, Japan will definitely be able to overcome her difficult situation."

It said Japan looked forward to the "restoration of normal international intercourse and re-

opening of international trade as soon as possible, as well as early settlement of the reparations question." The government, it added, would be guided by "a Christian spirit of morality."

Mr. Katayama, Japan's first Socialist Premier, also is the first Christian ever to hold that office. His new Cabinet officially assumed office today in the presence of Emperor Hirohito.

OKINAWA RECOVERING, MACARTHUR ANNOUNCES

TOKYO, Monday, June 2 (AP)—Okinawa, one of the bloodiest battlegrounds of the war, seems to be rehabilitating itself. Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today in a summary of military government in the Ryukyus for January and February.

The Ryukyus, of which Okinawa is the principal island, are divided into four provisional government areas, but "only a small portion of governmental cost is met by revenue," General MacArthur noted, because "practically all facilities for obtaining revenue were destroyed."

The population, however, is trying hard to help itself, he said, and "industries which can obtain raw materials locally are progressing satisfactorily."

Farmers oversubscribed the amounts of rice they were asked to turn over to the civilian administration, but rationing will continue to be necessary "until the Ryukyans produce enough food for their own needs."

Weather Posts for Philippines

MANILA, June 1 (AP)—The United States will establish fifty modern weather stations in the Philippines under an agreement signed Saturday by Foster V. Jones, chief of the United States Weather Bureau here, and Casimiro de Rosario, chief of the Philippines Weather Bureau.

GIRLS BROUGHT TO CANADA Last of 100 European Recruits for Rayon Mill Make Trip

MONTREAL, June 1 (AP)—Thirty Slavic girls, the final lot of three groups totaling 100 recruited from displaced persons centers of central Europe, arrived in Montreal by plane from Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, today with Ludger Dionne, owner of a rayon mill at St. Georges de Beauce, Que., where they will work.

The party boarded a bus for St. Georges de Beauce.

Mr. Dionne, a Liberal party member of the Canadian Parliament, told newsmen that his plant had tried without success to obtain girl workers "all over Canada."

Referring to criticism of his European recruiting voiced by Canadian labor leaders, Mr. Dionne said: "Let the unions find us some labor. Then they'll be in a better position to talk."

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Universal Army Training For 18-Year-Olds Is Urged By Truman Survey Board

1947

WARNS U. S. MUST PREPARE TO MEET ATOMIC WAR PERIL

Says Nation Can Expect Only
4 to 10 Years Immunity
from 'Sneak Attack.'

BROAD DEFENSES ASKED

America's Military Forces
Are Now 'a Hollow Shell,'
Commission Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP)

A Presidential commission advised America tonight to start a \$1,750,000,000-a-year system of universal military training and spend more billions for defense or invite "extermination" in atomic warfare.

The President's advisory commission on universal training, headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, reported that "our military forces are a hollow shell."

It said the army has been "dismantled" and the ground forces have only 2 1-3 full combat divisions available for duty.

Invite "Extermination"
"Weakness is an invitation to extermination," it declared.

The hard-hitting and historic report, made public by the White House, is sure to be received with the utmost interest in all countries.

The nine civilians of the commission said American involvement in war could come "at any time" through some aggression in a distant part of the world.

They also said America can expect only from four to ten years of immunity from an atomic "sneak attack" on its own cities.

After that, an attack could hit with "indescribable horror," the report holds, and in that case the country would need "trained men in every part of the country ready to meet disorder, sabotage, and even invasion."

The commission rejected the argument that atomic bombs and other new weapons have eliminated the need for mass military forces in wartime. On the contrary, it said that in a future war, more troops, not less, would be quickly required "for home defense, for effective counter-attack, and for complete victory."

Urges Compulsory Training
Therefore the commissioners recommended unanimously—despite "a considerable disparity of viewpoint" among them before they began their study—that Congress adopt "at once" a plan for compulsory training of all the nation's 18-year-old males.

Congressional leaders of both parties commented that there is no chance for action on universal training at this session. They noted it has no place on the schedule of the Republican leadership planning an adjournment July 31.

The plan proposed by the President's advisory group would place control of universal training under a special three-man commission of two civilians and one military representative, rather than the armed services themselves.

All physically-fit young men would be required to undergo six months of basic training in camps or on ships when they reach the age of 18 or when they finish secondary schooling, whichever is later. After that they would be required

to take further training equivalent to an additional six months. Special training was proposed for those physically disabled and for conscientious objectors.

Cite Urgency of Plan
The commission declared that its plan is a matter of "urgent military necessity" because there is no other way of guaranteeing a speedy enough flow of trained manpower to win a large-scale war.

It said the program would have other benefits but could not be justified on non-military grounds.

President Truman, after creating the commission six months ago, urged that the emphasis be on non-military benefits. He even changed the title of the commission to eliminate the word "military." In a statement Dec. 20, he said "the military phase is incidental to what I have in mind."

Dr. Compton is president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a noted scientist.

The other eight members are: Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia; Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric; Dr. Daniel Poling, a churchman; Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, former presidential adviser; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, industrial relations consultant; Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University; Truman K. Gibson, Jr., lawyer; and the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of Georgetown University.

They covered the whole field of national security in their report, estimated at 188,000 words in length.

3-Point Security Program

They recommended universal training only as one essential part of an eight-point security program, and said that if it should draw funds away from the other phases, it would be a mistake to adopt it.

They said the whole defense program would cost "staggering" sums, more than America has ever spent in peacetime, and "we view with horror" the need for spending these billions.

But the price of failure to take precautions now, they added, may be "loss of our possessions, our liberties, our lives, and the destruction of mankind's hope for an enduring peace."

Here are the eight "essentials" of the security program:

1. A strong, physically-healthy, economically-healthy, educated, and united population — "our number one security requirement."

2. A coordinated intelligence service.

3. Scientific research and development.

4. Industrial mobilization and stock-piling.

5. A "mobile striking force," relying heavily on air power, prepared at all times to operate in the arctic or the tropics and deliver punishing blows halfway around the world.

6. An army, navy, air force and marine corps able to capture strategic bases anywhere in the world.

7. Immediate unification of the armed services under a single command.

8. Universal military training.

The commission, which heard 200 witnesses over a five-month period, reported in detail on the nature of possible future warfare.

It said the only real security for any country lies in the "abolition of war," and the main hope of this is the United Nations. America, it added, must continue to "focus all our statesmanship" on an international program to eliminate the use of atomic weapons.

But this effort has so far been "unsuccessful." Furthermore—

"So long as any great nation has power to stop by veto any propos-

ed United Nations action against it as an aggressor, the United Nations cannot act to protect itself against such aggression."

And so long as there is no system of inspecting the atomic activities of every country, there can be "no certain security."

Therefore—
U. S. Must Keep A-Bomb

"Without such safeguards the United States must not only retain the atomic bomb, but must proceed actively with its further development and production."

The commission also said the military weakness of America "weakens the United Nations," because at the very time we have committed ourselves to a position of leadership in building the UN, "we have allowed our military strength to fall away from us."

American air and sea strength, said the report, is "somewhat more formidable" than that of the ground forces but even this "is dwindling so rapidly that it cannot long be considered a shield against possible attack."

The commission said the "precipitate drop" in military readiness will have the "inevitable effect of encouraging those to whom weakness on the part of the peace-loving nations is a passport to aggression."

Unless something is done other democratic countries will "lose faith" in America, the commission went on, and "the mantle of totalitarianism will spread its darkness over still larger sections of the earth, increasing the peril to us."

Prime Target For Aggressor

Documents were quoted to show that Hitler launched his wars because of his belief that the democracies were weak.

And now, the commission said, "the United States, shunning aggression, stands as the prime target for the aggressor of the future." Experience in two wars have proved that the U. S. "must be defeated—and defeated first—if aggression is to succeed."

The commission said on the basis of testimony from scientists and military experts that the era of "push-button warfare," in which "intercontinental rockets with atomic warheads wipe out tens of millions overnight," may come within 25 years but not much sooner.

But "one need not accept the notion of push-button warfare to recognize the indescribable horror

that would accompany the initial attack in an atomic war."

"Responsible scientists" in their testimony estimated our period of immunity from such an attack "at not less than four years and not more than ten years."

Point to Perils of Future

Later in the report, the commission said that although America "cannot safely assume that we will have sole possession of atomic explosives beyond 1951," most scientists and engineers familiar with the production of atomic bombs "believe it will be 1955 at the earliest before an attack in quantity can be made against us."

After describing the horrors of such an attack, the commission acknowledged that it was a "lurid" picture but said our strategic planning "must be based on the worst contingency we have reason to expect, rather than those that allow us the longest period of fancied immunity."

The system of universal training outlined in detail by the commission is similar to the latest plan proposed by the armed services and by the American Legion, although with some differences.

Its cost was estimated at about \$1,750,000,000 a year, but the commission said this should be offset somewhat by savings to the armed services. For example, they would not have to spend as much for basic training.

At the end of six months of basic military training in camps and on ships, each youth would have to choose one from a list of "options." These "options," roughly speaking, would give the equivalent of at least another six months of training.

Will be Offered "Options"

1. He could stay in the camp or on shipboard for his additional six months.

2. He could enlist in the armed services for a regular enlistment period.

3. He could go to Annapolis or West Point—if he could win an appointment.

4. He could go about his business but join the national guard for probably three years, devoting one night a week and two weeks in summer training.

5. He could enlist in an organized reserve unit with about the same obligations as national guard membership.

6. He could attend college and join the R.O.T.C. with an agreement to accept a reserve commission on graduation.

7. He could attend college or vocational school and enroll in subjects of military value, like radar operation, automotive maintenance, physics, chemistry, medicine, or the ministry.

8. If he could not take any of those options, he could enlist in the enlisted reserve corps for probably six years, subject to recall for not more than one month of active training during year year.

Federal grants or scholarships would be given to some youths for college study, provided they agree to serve two years in active duty on graduation, or a longer period in the national guard or a reserve unit.

President Truman created the Compton commission last November and it began meetings on Dec. 20. He asked the group to study the basic need and the various plans for universal training "in relation to overall planning for the national security."

Atomic War

Frightfulness Pictured in

Truman Report

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) A presidential commission depicted tonight the possibilities of an atomic age war so swift and ferociously destructive that events of the first 60 days or less would determine whether this nation won or lost.

The president's advisory commission on universal training, in setting forth arguments for the training of citizens to repel such attacks and deal with chaos in "an atom-shattered metropolis," marshalled the testimony of the country's leading military authorities, including the army chief of staff, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"Gen. Eisenhower told the commission," said the report, "that the decision in a future conflict would be determined by our ability to act and react in the first 60 days, rather than the twelfth, eighteenth, or twenty-fourth month, as in past wars."

Future Perils Cited

"Other witnesses suggested that the time of decision might come even more quickly. Some idea of the tempo of warfare that is envisaged by responsible analysts may be gleaned from the testimony of a top scientific authority, who predicted that the damage inflicted upon Germany in three and a

half years of saturation bombing might be accomplished overnight in a future war."

When should such an attack be expected?

"For a period estimated by responsible scientists at not less than four years and not more than 10 years, we can expect immunity from such an attack because we alone possess the atomic bomb. After that the signal for the start of a war against us will, it is to be expected, be a large-scale, long-distance onslaught with atomic explosives, against our principal centers of population and production."

Long-range aircraft even now make it possible to attack across an ocean or the Polar cap, said the commission, and the intensity and suddenness of such attack will increase sharply with developments in the near future.

"How far these developments may go," it continued, "was indicated by the testimony of Dr. Vannevar Bush (the government's top civilian scientist advisor) that in less than 10 years there would be war planes capable of flying at supersonic speeds and traveling at such altitudes that interception by any variety of anti-aircraft fire was improbable.

"There was general agreement that long-range guided missiles were unlikely of perfection within the next decade. However, the possibility that missiles of this type might be used effectively if launched from planes, submarines or warships at short range was widely accepted."

In discussing the "nature of possible future warfare," the commission noted that "bacteriological and chemical weapons of great destructiveness have been added to the weapons of war" which include the mass destroyer, the atomic bomb.

The commission presented the testimony of Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, veteran field commander of World War II and the army's chief of information, saying that his testimony "was more restrained than many other witnesses," said Collins:

"We could expect that the war would start very suddenly and come through the air and that the enemy would try to eliminate the United States at the outset, not making the same mistake as last time of taking on somebody else first and allowing us to prepare.

"The attack would be primarily at the great cities and would cause great destruction both to the physical structures and the people. It might involve atomic bombs, radioactive materials, biological warfare, and crop-destroying chemicals. The atomic bomb would probably be

used against cities in preference to military targets.

Would Mean Chaos

"We would have chaos, with communications disrupted, millions of people sick, wounded and dying, civil disorder, and sabotage. The initial bombing attack would likely be followed by air-borne troops. There is also the possibility of long-range submarines popping up off-shore and directing guided missiles to targets on this continent."

The commission said that to prevent disaster from becoming complete in the first few hours or days, two things were imperative; an air-borne striking force of highly trained professional troops, the missions of which would interception of enemy attack and retaliation by seizing enemy areas and bases from which the attack was sprung; "trained men in every part of our own country ready and able to meet disorder, sabotage and even invasion. Attack may come so swiftly and from so many directions that no standing army could assume this responsibility and still mount an offensive of significant proportions.

These trained forces, it added, might have to be equipped with geiger counters, protective clothing and other special materials to carry out their duties in an area subjected to atomic attack.

PLAN WOULD GIVE DRAFT SETUP FOR ANY FUTURE WAR

WASHINGTON, June 1. — (AP) The universal training plan recommended to President Truman tonight would work like the wartime selective service—and would, in fact, become the draft machinery of any future war.

A new nationwide network of local civilian boards would be created, replacing the old draft boards which went out of business this spring.

Would Register All Males

The boards would register every male after he reaches 17, excuse those physically or mentally unfit for training, grant deferments for "hardship" or temporary disability, rule on conscientious objectors, and set the time for each youth's training to begin.

If congress creates the proposed "selective training system" before its adjournment in July—which it has shown little likelihood of doing—the first group would go into training Nov. 1, 1947.

The president's advisory commission on universal training estimated it would take about one year to set up the organization and recommended that the six-month "basic" courses begin each May 1 and Nov. 1.

To the extent possible, local high schools would cooperate in testing each youth before graduation. After graduation, a boy would start training after reaching age 18, or with parental consent, at any time after 17.

A youth who is in school when the 18th birthday arrives would be deferred until he completes his secondary schooling or abandons it, "but not beyond his 20th year."

Few Physical Deferments

Deferments would be granted (but not beyond age 20) in cases of hardship to the registrant or those who depend on his support. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the commission, said that physical deferments would be few-far fewer, for instance, than in the wartime draft.

No pay would be given, but trainees would get a \$25-a-month allowance for "incidental expenses." Trainees would get no post-training benefits like those provided in the "GI Bill of Rights," but dependency allowance would be granted youths who are the chief support of dependents. These sums would be comparable to those paid soldiers' dependents during the war, plus enough to cover the increase in living costs.

The six-month basic course is only the start of the training plan. After completing that, the trainee would select one of a variety of "options" which might extend over a period of years but, in general, would mean contributing a total of six months actual time to the nation.

These options would not interfere, in most cases, with the pursuit of civilian life or further education.

List of Options

The options would include:

1. Continuing in universal training for another six months, for specialist training or for attendance at service schools.

2. Enlistment in the army, navy, air forces or marine corps for the regular term of service.

3. Entrance into the military or naval academies; no one would be admitted to West Point or Annapolis without the basic training.

4. Enlistment in the National Guard, whose present term is three years; in an organized reserve unit, whose prospective service period is

three years; in the enlisted reserve corps plus enrollment in an ROTC court at college with an agreement to accept a reserve commission upon graduation; in the enlisted reserve corps plus enrollment in trade school or college courses which have military value; and, finally, enlistment in the enlisted reserve corps for six years, subject to recall for not more than one month of active training each year. The last option would be open only to those unable to take one of the others because of his place of residence or employment.

The commission recommended that scholarships be granted to cover part or all of the costs of "selected" students who choose one of the educational options and agree to serve two years on active duty after completing the courses of study.

Conscientious objectors would be assigned to training in "humanitarian" tasks likely to be required in wartime at camps separate from those where military instruction is given.

3. The addition of the atomic bomb to the incalculable horrors of modern war has eliminated the concept of zones of safety in any future attack on this country. By making war universal, devastating and immediate in its impact, new developments in warfare have created a need for trained men in every city and town—men who would be available at once in an emergency.

United Nation Is Aim

We do not wish, however, to exaggerate the benefits that would be derived from the establishment of a universal training program. It offers no cheap or easy ticket to security. Only when combined with the other elements that enter into a balanced security system would it provide the measure of strength necessary to deter an aggressor from taking up arms against us or from violating the rights of less powerful nations.

In the light of the conditions that exist in the world today, no program for national security would be

Text Of Advisers' Universal Training Report

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The text of the "summary of findings and recommendations" released tonight by President Truman's Advisory Commission on Universal Training follows:

After nearly six months of the most intensive study, the members of this commission have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that universal training is an essential element in an integrated program of national security intended to safeguard the United States and to enable us to fulfill our responsibilities to the cause of world peace and the success of the United Nations.

Our conviction stems from the following basic beliefs:

1. One of the deterrents to the effectiveness of the United Nations is the belief of other nations that we are stripping ourselves of the strength necessary to support our moral leadership and are thus encouraging powers that may not share our peaceful aims to plan campaigns of aggression. We believe that the adoption of universal training would reassure the peace-loving countries of the world and enhance the influence and authority of the United Nations.

2. Universal training offers the only method through which we could insure a sufficient number and dispersal of trained military manpower without overburdening the country's economy through the maintenance of a huge standing army, navy, air force and Marine Corps.

complete unless it encompassed all of the following ingredients:

1. A Strong, United, Healthy and Informed Nation—This is our number one security requirement. It is the bedrock on which all our military preparations depend. The vigor and vitality of our democracy, as expressed in improved health, education, productivity, and morale of the American people, are of paramount importance, not only for ourselves but also for millions subject to the deception of totalitarian philosophies abroad.

2. A Co-ordinated Intelligence Service—Only through the most diligent collection and the most exhaustive analysis of every scrap of data that might shed light on the war plans of a potential enemy or the extension of his sphere of influence can we hope to make up for the "cushion of time" that has been taken away from us by the deadly speed of air and atomic attack.

Industrial Readiness Urged

3. Scientific Research and Development—No lesson of World War II was more convincing to the American people than the effectiveness of science in providing potent new instrumentalities of warfare. We strongly indorse continued interest in and support of both basic and applied research by the armed forces, and specifically add our recommendation in favor of legislation to establish a national science foundation.

4. Industrial Mobilization—The development of new weapons will be of no value unless our scientific progress is matched by industrial

readiness for the problems of war that may come without warning at supersonic speeds.

Weapons that were not in being and in the possession of our troops when an aggressor struck would be worthless in inflicting swift retribution upon him or in preventing his approach to our shores.

Advanced Equipment Goal

Because of the danger that production centers would be demolished in the first days of war, a start should be made now toward decentralizing the most vital plants and, in some cases, toward building underground or otherwise adequately protected facilities. Critical war materials must be stockpiled now and in the future.

5. A Striking Air Force—Spearhead of our professional armed

Careful Study Of Arguments

7. Unification of the Armed Forces—There can be no realistic planning or preparation for the kind of defensive and offensive strategy required for modern war without unity of command.

8. Universal Training—For reasons discussed at length in our report, we unanimously recommend the adoption of universal training. We do not believe there is any other way of guaranteeing that the armed forces will be able to count on a sufficiently speedy flow of trained men to win a war if large-scale fighting for bases or invasion of the enemy homeland are required.

These pretrained young men would be ready to cope with the unprecedented problems of internal security that atomic warfare would bring—problems of such magnitude that our failure to meet them at once, wherever they developed, might lose us the war overnight.

services, this force would be charged with the crucial mission of "defense by attack." Its job would be to stop the enemy's first onslaught and to hit back at him with crushing force.

We believe that an aggressor's reluctance to start a war, and his handicap in prosecuting it successfully if he did start, would be in direct proportion to the power and readiness of our mobile striking force. Its personnel would have to be highly trained and its equipment would have to be the most advanced in the world.

6. Other Elements of the Regular Army, Navy, Air Forces, Marine Corps and Merchant Marine—Long-range operations of great destructive power and control of strategic bases might be decisive elements in determining the outcome of a war.

Since we could not under our Constitution and would not under our conception of international morality launch a surprise attack against any country without an open declaration of war, the enemy would have the advantage of surprise.

Replacements would have to be available speedily in large numbers. Maintenance of planes, mechanized equipment, and the host of highly technical weapons and devices developed by science increases the need for specialists, supply troops and unbreakable supply lines.

We have given careful attention to the argument most frequently put forward against the adoption of a universal training program: namely, that the development of the atomic bomb and other instruments of mass destruction has eliminated the need for mass military forces in wartime.

We reject this conclusion because our analysis of the possible types and conditions of future warfare convinces us that increased, rather than decreased, numbers of trained troops would be quickly required for home defense, for effective counterattack, and for complete victory.

Training Benefits Seen

Specifically, we believe that a universal training program would provide the following benefits:

1. It would shorten the time in which our effective fighting force could be mobilized in case of war.

2. It would give our young men the essentials of military training that would be the basic prerequisites for technical, specialized, or unit training in an emergency; and training saves lives.

3. It would make possible an effective national guard and organized army, navy, air and marine reserves capable of rapid absorption into the professional military establishment in time of war.

4. It would improve the efficiency, quality and alertness of the regular forces in peacetime.

Spiritual Help Pictured

5. It would help produce qualified reserve officers in numbers that would assist in meeting the officer requirements of the regular services and the civilian components and to staff the forces needed after M-day in any future crisis.

6. It would present additional opportunities for inculcating spiritual and moral ideals in support of the American democracy.

7. It would establish a pool of young, physically fit, and trained reserves who could be mobilized in a future crisis arose.

8. It would provide a large trained group in every community capable of withstanding and dealing with the problems of civilian defense and mass disaster resulting from severe bombing attacks.

9. It would provide a mechanism that could be converted immediately into a wartime selective service system and it would make possible

a continuous inventory of military skills, aptitudes and leadership qualities that could be used advantageously in making military assignments should war come.

National Unity Considered

10. It would help to channel qualified young men into programs of scientific and vocational training in fields important to national defense.

11. It would bring together young Americans from all parts of the nation to share a common experience and to fulfill a common obligation to their country, thus contributing to national unity, the foundation of our security.

12. It would give greater military strength at less cost than would be provided by exclusive reliance on a large standing military force, since it would be impossible to obtain enough volunteers for the professional force required for adequate defense and since the cost would overburden the national economy even if such a force could be raised.

Definite Limits Recognized

In submitting a training program intended to achieve these military benefits, we have been mindful of the need for integrating into the program, without sacrificing its essential military objectives the maximum advantages to health, education, character development and training for citizenship.

We recognize that there are definite limits to the nonmilitary benefits that can be obtained, and we do not present these as in any way a justification for the adoption of a program that must be considered solely on the basis of its contribution to world peace and national security.

The program herein recommended reduces in so far as possible the disruption of normal community and family life, which inevitably attends the calling of young men from their homes in the national interest. We have endeavored to take realistic account of the losses the youth and society would suffer both economically and educationally if the training period were too long, and of the danger that it might be worthless for military purposes if it were too short.

General Aim Of Options

On the basis of all these considerations, we recommend that it be made the obligation of every young man upon reaching the age of 18, or upon completing or leaving high school, whichever is later, to undergo a period of training that would fit him for service to the nation in any future emergency.

This period should generally be divided into two parts. The first would be six months of basic training in camps or aboard ship. The second would include a number of alternative programs or options, one of which would have to be chosen on completion of the basic training.

The general aim of these options would be (1) to organize men into units, such as those of the National Guard or the reserve components, in which they could keep their basic training up to date, move on to advanced and group training, and be available for effective use in time of war, and (2) to give advanced education or training to those who are qualified for and desire to take such training, including training that would provide a steady stream of young officers.

For the most part these options could be performed in connection with, or at the same time as, the pursuit of any occupation in civilian life or of further education.

Induction Dates Suggested

Six months of basic training is regarded by the commission as an indispensable foundation without which the whole structure would be of no military utility. It is recognized that entrance into this part of the program will come at an age when most young men are moving from high school to college or are entering upon a vocation. Inevitably, the necessity for spending six months in full-time military training will involve some interference with these activities.

For some reasons set forth in this report, we believe that this situation can be handled best by establishing May 1 and November 1 of each year as the dates on which young men would come into the program.

Pattern At Fort Knox

We recommend that the entire training program be placed under the general control and direction of a commission of three members, reporting directly to the President, and composed of two civilians and one military representative.

In suggesting that the commission have a civilian majority, we have been guided by our deep conviction that this undertaking must

be a civilian effort resting on the understanding, interest and support of the American people, and surrounded by all the safeguards that the civilian community would wish.

In furtherance of this underlying principle, we also recommend that there be a general advisory board, representative of the public and including leaders in the field of recreation, religion, education and health, as well as local civilian advisory committees to each camp commander and a corps of full-time civilian inspectors whose function it would be to see that effective, democratic training is provided in all training establishments in accordance with the policies enunciated by the commission.

We are convinced that it is entirely possible to provide for American youth a wholesome, moral and religious environment in training camps. The experimental unit at Fort Knox has made a pattern and set a standard that the armed forces would be responsible for reasonably applying in all procedures and programs of universal training.

Guarantee For Safety

In the body of the report we make special recommendations for handling conscientious objectors, as well as others who do not meet the requirements of military-type training.

In preparing this report, we have attempted to evaluate all factors of importance to our security and the maintenance of world peace. Everything points inescapably to the conclusion that there is no real security for this country or any country unless war is abolished through the establishment of the reign of law among nations.

We recommend the adoption of universal training because we are convinced that weakness on our part not only involves our country in grave risks, but also weakens the United Nations, on which rest our hopes for lasting peace. A weak and irresolute America is an invitation to failure. A strong and resolute America is the best guarantee for our safety and for the success of the United Nations.

'9 Military Benefits' Claimed Under Universal Training Plan

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) President Truman was advised today that universal military training would enable this country to mobilize about 8,000,000 men, ready to fight, within a year after a new call to arms.

By reducing the training time necessary after induction, the President's advisory commission on universal training reported, the system would "speed the pace of our offensive against the enemy, reduce the probable total of our casualties, and shorten the war."

9 Benefits Cited

This, and the rescue of the national guard from what the commission called a state of "ineffectiveness", were among nine military benefits claimed by the commission for its training plan.

The benefits, in summary:

1. It would give young men "the essentials of soldiering, which would be the basic prerequisites for technical, specialized, or unit training in an emergency;" and would make possible the selection of leaders.

2. It would make possible "an effective national guard" and organized army, navy, air and marine corps of the size necessary for rapid expansion in time of war.

The national guard, the commission said, has only one-ninth of its 723,000 quota and is receiving from the army such "inadequate and discouraging" equipment that enlistments are lagging badly. Guard officers see no chance of meeting even half their enlistment goal, it

was stated, without universal training.

3. It would improve the "alertness, efficiency and quality" of the regular forces in peacetime and encourage men to make a career of the army, navy, air forces or merchant marine.

4. It would produce qualified reserve officers for peacetime service and a pool of officers for a future emergency.

5. It would establish "a continuously replenished pool of young, physically fit, and trained reserves who could be mobilized in a future crisis." These would require further training for war, but the training time would be shortened.

Prepare for Disaster

6. It would provide a sizeable group in every community capable of dealing with "the problems of

civilian defense and mass disaster that severe bombing attacks might bring."

7. It would provide a selective service system quickly convertible into a draft organization, as well as a constant inventory of military skills, aptitudes and leadership qualities.

8. It would help channel talented young men into programs of scientific and vocational training in fields important to national defense.

9. "Universal training, by bringing together young men from all parts of the country to share a common experience and to fulfill a common obligation to their country, should contribute to the development of national unity—the bedrock of our security."

Would Bar Selling Liquor to Trainee

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) The President's advisory commission believes that legislation setting up a universal training system should make these acts federal offenses:

1. Selling alcoholic beverages or narcotics to a trainee.

2. Prostitution or procuring when a trainee is involved.

3. Assaulting a trainee "by the use of a deadly weapon."

In disciplining trainees, authorities should avoid harsh punishments, said the commission's report to President Truman, in view of "the youth of the trainees and the fact that they are separated from home and family—many for the first time."

ACTION UNLIKELY THIS SESSION SAY CAPITAL LEADERS

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) Congress members of both parties expressed interest tonight in the report of the presidential commission calling for universal military

training but said they do not expect any action at this session.

A prominent Republican leader, withholding the use of his name, said there is "no chance" for it.

Opposition Voiced

Senator Young (R-ND) told a reporter "I will not vote for universal military training unless there is more of an emergency than we are in now. I don't believe Russia is prepared for war or wants war."

Senator Dworshak (R-Idaho) said that while he is in favor of

training for American youths, he wants to be certain that this training is primarily in civilian, rather than military, hands.

Dworshak took issue with the report's assertion that the army had been "dismantled" and its efficiency greatly impaired.

"All we have to do is look at the list of nominations for officer appointments to see that the army is still a pretty big outfit," he said. "It's time we got some efficiency and economy in the War Department and we're going to try to do it, despite this report."

Senator Ellender (D-La) said the recommendations reaffirm his belief that a military training system is necessary.

"I believe we should go to work on this matter right away," he said.

Rep. Manasco (D-Ala) commented that there is "no chance" of such a measure being passed this year.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars in a statement by Louis E. Starr, commander-in-chief, expressed "gratitude" to the commission for its recommendations.

Starr said the program "is in every respect identical" with a plan sponsored by the VFW, now before the senate in a bill introduced after Chairman Gurney (R-SD) of the armed forces committee had submitted it to the war and navy departments for their opinions.

Urging Congress to adopt the proposals quickly, Starr said this is a "period in our history where every hour of unpreparedness can be catastrophic."

NEW EUROPEAN AID STUDIED

U.S. Officials Consider Practicability Of Federation

Washington, June 1 (AP)—American officials are seriously considering proposals to seek some kind of economic federation of Europe as part of the huge new financial aid

program now being developed at the State Department.

How far such an undertaking may be practical is yet to be determined on the basis of studies now being made.

But, top policymakers are reported convinced that before Congress is asked to pour more billions of dollars into European relief and reconstruction, some means must be devised for bringing about the international as well as the national revival of European business.

Ability To Repay Is Factor

Another source of concern among officials here is the ability of European countries to repay any additional loans the United States might make.

Most seem to believe that the financial burdens already assumed by those countries are about as great as they can bear, and discussions now under way within the American Government embrace the possibility of grants as well as loans.

Some officials liken the program which they say may be necessary to wartime lend-lease.

Justification Indicated

Such an arrangement, they say, could probably be justified on the argument that unless the United States takes bold measures to restore foreign business, economic disaster abroad will be accompanied by serious and costly business reverses at home.

George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, ordered economic planning at the State Department on a global basis immediately after his return from the Moscow Foreign Ministers' conference.

The task was the first assigned the department's new policy planning committee which he had set up.

First Concern With Europe

While the studies are world-wide, initial concern is with Europe. Conditions there are considered most directly to affect the economy of the United States and the world.

In addition, Europe is the main arena of political conflict with Russia. The conviction is reported growing at the State Department that the best way to meet communism in Europe is by trying to create stable economic conditions.

Marshall has said that no more requests for foreign relief or assistance are to be presented to this session of Congress. The objective of the present planning evidently is to prepare for the next session a comprehensive program which will show definitely how many millions or billions of dollars are still required to help get the world back on its feet.

Goal Not Attained

Responsible authorities privately concede that the dollars thus far loaned or given to Europe have failed to bring the results expected even late last year.

It was then believed that the loans to Britain and France, plus limited aid to other countries, the work of UNRRA, and post-UNRRA emergency relief would give those countries the dollars required for them to buy the Americans goods they need for reconstruction and the revival of world trade.

This has not occurred as expected. Officials give several reasons in at least partial explanation of their miscalculation.

Peace Failure Cited

Perhaps the chief of these reasons is the failure of the great powers to make real peace in Europe which is essential to stable economic conditions. Instead Europe has been kept in constant uneasiness by great power conflicts.

Another reason advanced is the increase in American prices which has sharply reduced the buying power of loans already made.

A third is the failure to get coal, food and other essential production in Europe up to the point where Europeans could supply most of their own needs and spend their dollars on American machinery, transportation equipment and other capital goods.

Recovery Lacking

A fourth point is the lack of recovery of business organization in Europe. As authorities now see it, the United States has been pouring its postwar dollars into a state of chaos and the normal profit-making flow of money which was supposed to result from the initial priming has not come about.

This is attributed to the fact that losses which Europe suffered from the war include not only the physical destruction of factories but also the destruction of business relationships.

The most direct way of meeting this situation thus far suggested here is some kind of economic federation which would speed up the resumption of trade across national boundaries by reducing customs and financial barriers and restrictive trade practices within Europe.

"Whole" Recovery Needed

The basic theory here is that Europe cannot recover country by country but only as an economic whole. This theory is already being applied to the Ruhr, where the avowed policy of America and Britain is to get the Ruhr coal and industrial production moving again through the trade channels of Europe for the benefit of the whole continent.

According to current thinking of officials here, a greater degree of economic unity in Europe should be sought without raising the issue of a European bloc, to which Russia is violently opposed.

Instead, the hope here is that arrangements might be made which would extend over the dividing line between Eastern and Western Europe and link those two great areas in mutually needed trade.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY POWER IS BASED ON TRAINING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) Russia's military power is based on compulsory service in the Red army and mandatory military training in the schools, the president's advisory commission on military training reported tonight.

A study of the Soviet system—under which military service "is the duty of all able-bodied men from 18 to 50"—was made an appendix to the commission's proposal for universal military training in the United States. The systems of Britain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Union of South Africa also were analyzed.

Russian System Cited

Russia is among the nations which encourage "semi-military organizations such as marksmanship clubs, sports societies and civic and youth organizations," the report added.

Sixteen million Soviet men and women this year are members of a special organization called "Osoaviakhim" (association for the defense against air attack and chemical warfare).

"Although officially called 'voluntary association', this organization is in fact a governmental agency for all kinds of military training of the civilian population," said the study.

To insure an officer supply, the special "Suvorov military schools" start training children at 10 to become professional officers. The schools have a capacity of 4,500. The course is seven years, preparatory to the numerous military academies whose graduates become officers.

For the mass of Soviet youth, military service begins after the 18th birthday, or for graduates of secondary schools, the 18th birth-

day. Those fit for service are assigned either to active service for a period of from two to five years, or transferred at once to the "second line reserve."

The latter reserve takes in the physically handicapped, those who support two disabled or aged parents, and youths in excess of the annual quota for conscription.

"First Line Reserve"

Upon completing active service the Russian youth goes directly into the "first line reserve." All reservists are subject to active duty whenever need arises and are called upon to spend one to three months, periodically, in a training camp.

"Women also may be called to the colors," the report went on. "The minister of armed forces is authorized to register and appoint to the army and navy women who have had medical, veterinary, or other special technical training."

"Such women may be called to training camps in peacetime and may be drafted in wartime to perform auxiliary and special services."

TRUMAN WILL SIGN TAX SLASH BILL, MARTIN PREDICTS

GOP Leader Calls Immediate Cut 'A Bulwark Against Depression.'

HOUSE TO AGT TODAY

Speedy Approval Seen; Measure May Reach President's Desk Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) Describing tax relief now as a bulwark against depression and inflation, Speaker Martin (R-Mass) predicted today President Truman will sign the \$4,000,000,000 annual income tax cut scheduled for final passage in Congress this week.

The bill, first legislation introduced when Republicans took control of the House in January, has been approved by a conference

committee which worked out minor differences between provisions adopted by the House and Senate.

It would reduce income taxes effective July 1 by 10.5 to 30 percent.

Action Due Today

The final version will be brought up for approval in the House tomorrow, and then in the Senate. It may reach the President's desk by Tuesday. Mr. Truman will have 10 days to approve or veto it, after which it would become law without his signature.

Martin said in a statement that the tax reductions would help the businessman to expand and produce more. He said they would "go far" to prevent a slump which would be "disastrous" for the world.

The speaker said he hopes Mr. Truman "will cooperate in our program to prevent a sharp recession by signing it. These reductions from the confiscatory war-time taxes will enable the American businessman, small and large, to expand his business and produce more vigorously."

"Increased production will defeat inflation and provide more steady jobs at good wages. The tax reductions provided in the bill will increase the purchasing power of the worker x x x Through lower prices, they will raise the value of every dollar he spends. x x x Such increased purchasing power will not only rescue the worker from inflationary prices, but will stimulate the buying necessary to maintain our high level of economy."

"This bill x x x will maintain America's solvency. x x x more than half of the revenue decreased by the tax rates will be returned to the treasury through increased spending and expanded industrial activity."

Must Avoid Depression

"It is absolutely essential for us to avoid a depression if we are to keep America solvent, and able to contribute to the rehabilitation of the rest of the world. If America should experience a slump now, the effect would be disastrous upon every country. The tax reduction bill will go far to prevent this."

"That is why I hope and believe it will be signed by the President."

In the midst of the veto speculations, Republican tax leaders discussed the prospects of raising large revenues by broadening the field for levying excise taxes.

Rep. Gearhart (R-Calif) told reporters he wants to see the revenues from excises doubled, as a means of providing for debt retirement while also easing the rates on income levies. He suggested manufacturer excises be expanded. Ways and Means Chairman Knutson (R-Minn) previously had described excises as a "fruitful field" for new taxes.

Hemisphere Arms Standardization Would Cost U.S. 10 Million Yearly

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(AP) Official estimates put the cost of President Truman's plan for standardizing the military forces of Latin America and Canada with those of the United States at \$10,000,000 annually for ten years.

These estimates, made available to a reporter today, contemplate an expenditure of about \$4,500,000 yearly to train soldiers, sailors and airmen of the other western hemisphere nations in United States schools. Other phases of the program would account for \$5,500,000.

Would Provide Aims

The proposed legislation which the President sent to congress last Monday also would authorize this country to transfer arms, ammunition and implements of war to the 20 Latin American republics and Canada and to maintain, repair and rehabilitate their planes, tanks, guns and ships.

The other nations would be required to pay for any new materials they order under the program. But for most of the American outlay, the President would be authorized to accept in payment such intangible benefits as he sees fit.

An official memorandum says that no credits need be granted to Latin American governments to purchase new arms for which cash payment would be required because "military requirements necessitate the shipment of equipment in small quantities over a period of years."

The War Department calculates it has enough surplus military stocks, including such items as planes, tanks and guns, to accomplish the standardization program during the next decade.

It notes that the U. S. now is paying out more than \$5,000,000 a year to store, maintain and repair the surplus equipment earmarked for the standardization program and that this expense would be virtually eliminated after these stocks have been distributed throughout the hemisphere.

Gradual Process

The War Department says it bases its standardization planning on an estimate of each Latin American country's "capability to receive and assimilate both equipment and training." It has suggested that the standardization of the armies, navies and air forces of the hemisphere be accomplished gradually.

It estimates 60 per cent of the material required to standardize the armed forces of the hemisphere is

of "civilian-type." This includes such items as trucks and other transportation equipment that can be put to civilian as well as military use.

Mr. Truman wrote in a special message to congress that "world developments during the year passed give still greater importance to this legislation now" than it had a year ago when it originally went to congress. But action at this session is considered unlikely.

TAFT JOINS DRIVE FOR RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATIES

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(AP) Senator Taft (R-Ohio) threw his weight today behind a drive by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) for early senate ratification of peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

Taft, who heads the Senate Republican Policy Committee, told a reporter he is going along with Vandenberg in the effort to obtain approval of the four treaties, possibly this week, because he believes "the balance is in favor" of the agreements.

Italian Pact Weighed

But the Ohio Senator made it plain that he has given much thought to the contention of some opponents of the Italian treaty that its ratification—bringing about the subsequent withdrawal of American troops from that country—might open the way for seizure of the Italian government by the Communists.

"I don't know and I don't think anyone now can guess what happens if we withdraw our troops," Taft said. "Perhaps the Communists will seize control of the Italian government. If they do, where does that leave us, with our program of aiding Greece and Turkey to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Communists?"

"That certainly poses the \$64 question. But I believe the balance is in favor of ratifying the treaty because I think it is the best we can get at this time and

possibly the only treaty we'll ever get to which Russia will agree."

Vandenberg has indicated that he will lean heavily in expected Senate controversy on the statements of Secretary of State Marshall and James F. Byrnes, former secretary, that unless the treaty is accepted there is little chance for any new agreement.

Hungary Is Trouble Spot

Thus far only the Italian agreement has come under fire, but the new Communist coup in Hungary seems likely to pose a question regarding ratification of that country's treaty.

Signs of opposition to the Italian treaty already have arisen in the senate. Senator Bridges (R-NH) has raised the point that the treaty demilitarizes Italy, leaving undefended its border with Communist-dominated Yugoslavia. But he told a reporter he has not decided whether to make an active senate fight against the agreement.

A relative handful of senators could prevent its ratification since two-thirds of those voting must support the document if it is to be approved.

In this sort of situation, Taft's help could be a deciding factor in winning sufficient Republican support for ratification.

Taft said he hopes the treaties may be brought before the senate by Tuesday at the latest. He predicted a vote within two or three days after debate begins.

Welles Wants Rule Book For Americas in Revolt

WASHINGTON, June 1 (P).—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, tonight proposed that the American republics write a "fundamental constitution" which could guide diplomatic relations with new governments in event of revolt.

Mr. Welles said last week's Nicaraguan overturn emphasizes "the need for such a basic character." He declared the document, outlining hemispheric principles, should set forth "the obligations and responsibilities of every American nation."

There is now "no uniformity of opinion whatever with regard to the recognition of new governments which come into power in the Americas by force," Mr. Welles said in his weekly talk for broadcast.

Creedon Sees Million New Homes This Year If Controls Are Kept

WASHINGTON, June 1. — (AP) Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon said today that 1,038,000 new dwellings can be completed in 1947, including 760,000 permanent homes, if federal controls are kept for "a few more months."

The statement was Creedon's first estimate on this year's housing efforts. However, it contained no forecast of the number of new homes to be started. So far, starts have lagged behind 1946, while completions have run ahead.

Housing expediter said 610,000 new permanent homes have been completed this year or are under construction and will be finished. Another 150,000 can be started and made ready for occupancy this year, he added, and non-permanent dwellings will add 278,000 to the total.

Truman's Proposal Rapped
Meanwhile, Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the Building Products Institute, opposed President Truman's reorganization plan propos-

ing an overall housing agency. Whitlock said in a statement that the administrator would have "unlimited powers to interfere with the private building industry."

And the National Home and Property Owners Foundation attacked the "guaranteed markets" plan by which the government agrees to purchase all unsold prefabricated units at 90 per cent of the market price.

"Unsold prefabricated houses are piling up in warehouses," Joseph H. Deckman, the foundations' housing chairman, declared in a statement.

"The market guarantee plan is being turned into a WPA for prefabricated manufacturers who can no longer sell their products in view of the increasing buyer resistance to the high prices and low quality of factory built homes."

Unless the government "stops subsidizing the prefabricated industry,"

Deckman said, it soon will own thousands of surplus prefabs while building materials are diverted from conventional home builders.

"But the American consumer is getting wise," Deckman continued, "and is refusing to be stuck with a misplaced beach cottage with a 12 x 14 living room costing nearly as much as a sturdy conventional house."

Creedon said his forecast of 1,038,000 home completions—"the best

year since the middle 20s"—would be achieved "only if controls on non-residential construction are continued for a few months longer."

"Right now there is a backlog of more than \$2,000,000,000 in deferrable non-residential projects being held up because of material shortages," his statement said.

Creedon in Warning
"If this pentup demand were suddenly turned loose on the building materials market, the resulting scramble for materials would leave the little fellow trying to build a home out in the cold both literally and figuratively."

"It would be the lifting of L-41 (the wartime building control order) all over again—only worse because without price control, the sky would be the limit on the scarce building items."

Even if no new homes are placed under construction after today, Creedon reported, something over 600,000 permanent dwellings will be completed this year. This compares with 454,000 completed in 1946, but many of those which Creedon is counting were started last year under the veterans emergency housing program directed by former expediter Wilson Wyatt.

It is "a reasonable assumption," Creedon said, that new homes will continue to be started through mid-August at the rate of the last two months, and that this will add 150,000 to the number of homes which can be made ready for occupancy this year. The additional 278,000 dwellings expected in 1947 are trailers, temporary units and remodeling jobs.

CHANDLER GOES ON TRIAL FOR TREASON TODAY

Hearing In Boston Based On Wartime Broadcasts From Germany

Boston, June 1. (AP)—Douglas Chandler, 58-year-old former Amer-

ican newspaper man who served his country in the Navy in World War I, faces charges of treason in Federal Court tomorrow.

The first man ever to be tried in New England for "giving aid and comfort" to an enemy of the United States, Chandler is accused of making recordings in Germany during the war for broadcast to this country under the pseudonym "Paul Revere."

The courtroom is not far from Old North Church, where lanterns gave the real Paul Revere the signal for his historic ride.

23 Alleged Overt Acts

The indictment returned last December against Chandler lists 23 alleged overt acts. It charges he did "knowingly, intentionally, willfully, unlawfully, feloniously, traitorously and treasonably adhere to the enemies of the United States."

The trial is being held here to comply with a law requiring defendants to stand trial in the district where they first re-entered the country. The plane that flew Chandler back from Germany to face charges brought against him in Washington in 1943 landed at Westover Field, Mass.

Witnesses From Europe

Seventeen witnesses of the 47 summoned were flown from Europe—most of them from Germany.

The Government charges that Chandler's activities on the German radio were intended to "persuade citizens and residents of the United States to decline to support the United States in the conduct" of the war, and to "weaken and destroy confidence in the administration of the Government of the United States."

Haupt Convicted In 1942

A jury will be chosen tomorrow from a venire of 250 men.

The last treason trial in this country was held in Chicago. Hans Max Haupt was convicted in 1942 of giving aid to his son, Herbert, one of eight saboteurs convicted by a military tribunal.

LONDON, JUNE 1.—(AP)—GEORGE ALFRED ISAACS, MINISTER OF LABOR AND NATIONAL SERVICE, APPEARED TO BRITAIN'S WOMEN TONIGHT TO FILL "URGENT VACANCIES" IN THE NATION'S UNDERSTAFFED FACTORIES.

"I JUST WANT TO TELL YOU IN THE PLAINEST WORDS THE SIMPLE TRUTH -- THE COUNTRY IS BADLY IN NEED OF YOUR HELP," HE DECLARED IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS THAT OPENED A NATIONWIDE WOMEN WORKERS RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN.

STRESSING THE NEED FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION TO BOOST BRITAIN'S EXPORTS, ISAACS SAID, "WE ARE NOT ASKING WOMEN TO DO JOBS USUALLY DONE BY MEN."

"THIS IS A TEMPORARY BUSINESS," HE ADDED. "WE WILL CATCH UP IN TIME. SO ALL I AM ASKING IS THAT ALL WHO CAN SHOULD TAKE A JOB FOR WHATEVER LENGTH OF TIME YOU CAN SPARE."

ALSO

Y ED CREACH (220)
LONDON, JUNE 1.—(AP)—THESE INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED IN THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY:

ELSIE ROWLANDS, 22, AND DENNIE DENSHAM, 26, WERE INTRODUCED, DECIDED IN LESS THAN AN HOUR TO GET MARRIED, AND PROMPTLY DID.

BETTY FLORENCE, 24, ANOTHER BRIDE, SAVED CLOTHING RATION COUPONS BY CROCHETING HER WEDDING GOWN--34,000 STITCHES.

POSTAL INSPECTORS FOUND THAT A BIRD HAD TORN OPEN A LETTER, EXTRACTED A 20 POUND (\$30) CHECK AND USED IT TO BUILD A NEST INSIDE A MAILBOX.

THE MAYOR OF SLOUGH GOT INTO A ROW WITH FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL FOR REFERRING TO INMATES OF A NEARBY GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AS "OUR FRIENDS" AND HANDING SOME OF THEM SANDWICHES.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, INVITED TO SEND A MESSAGE TO A WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS IN PRAGUE, REPLIED:

"READ MY BOOKS (THEY ARE ALL IN PRINT) AND LEAVE ME TO DIN IN PEACE."

BRISTOL SCIENTISTS SOLVED A 107-YEAR OLD MYSTERY--WAS THE POET THOMAS CHATTERTON AN OPIUM ADDICT?--BY ANALYZING STAINS IN HIS POCKETBOOK AND FINDING "DEFINITE TRACES OF OPIUM."

A TITLED WOMAN, WHO WOULDNT GIVE HER NAME, SENT SOME STAMPS TO A DEALER, HOPING THEY WOULD BE WORTH A FEW PENNIES, AND LEARNED THEY WERE OVERPRINTED EDWARD VII ISSUES--WORTH UP TO 5,000 POUNDS (\$20,000).

ARTIST LIONEL LESLIE, A COUSIN OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, TURNED ROAD REPAIR WORKER AS

WERE OVERPRINTED EDWARD VII ISSUES--WORTH UP TO 5,000 POUNDS (\$20,000).

ARTIST LIONEL LESLIE, A COUSIN OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, TURNED ROAD REPAIR WORKER AS AN ESCAPE FROM ART AND REPORTED IT FELT TEN YEARS YOUNGER.

1947

PARIS--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BREAD X X-X FOOD SUPPLIES.
ROGER VERLOMME, PREFECT OF THE SEINE DEPARTMENT, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE BREAD RATION FOR PARIS RESIDENTS WOULD BE CUT FROM 250 TO 150 GRAMS (ABOUT EIGHT TO FIVE OUNCES) DURING THE TWO DAYS OF THE EXPECTED STRIKE.

ONE SOURCE SAID THAT IF THE STRIKE WENT INTO EFFECT, PARIS BAKERS WOULD ATTEMPT TO OPERATE THEIR SHOPS WITHOUT THEIR EMPLOYEES.

WW623PED

BERLIN, JUNE 1-(AP)-IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF RELIEF GIFTS TO GERMANS FROM PRIVATE DONORS ABROAD, THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT EFFECTIVE JUNE 15 THE MAXIMUM WEIGHT OF GIFT PARCELS PERMITTED TO COME INTO GERMANY VIA PARCEL POST WOULD BE INCREASED FROM 11 TO 22 POUNDS.

APPROXIMATELY 10,000,000 SUCH PACKAGES HAVE COME INTO ALL ZONES OF GERMANY FROM THE UNITED STATES ALONG SINCE THE SERVICE WAS AUTHORIZED. SINCE MOST OF THEM WEIGHED NEAR THE MAXIMUM LIMIT THEY REPRESENTED A TOTAL OF NEARLY 100,000,000 POUNDS OF FOOD, CLOTHING AND OTHER NECESSITIES.

ALTHOUGH THE WEIGHT INCREASE IS AUTHORIZED, ALL OTHER RESTRICTIONS PRESENTLY ENFORCED WILL BE CONTINUED. THESE INCLUDE THAT THE CONTENTS OF ALL PARCELS MUST CONSIST OF NON-PERISHABLE FOODSTUFFS, CLOTHING, MEDICINAL SUPPLIES AND SIMILAR MAILABLE ITEMS, AND THAT THE PHYSICAL SIZE OF PACKAGES MUST NOT EXCEED 71 INCHES IN LENGTH AND GIRTH COMBINED.

WW458PED

VIENNA, JUNE 1-(AP)-A DELEGATION OF AUSTRIAN WOMEN, ACCOMPANIED BY CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL, VISITED RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS YESTERDAY TO ASK SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN THE RETURN BEFORE WINTER OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN RUSSIA.

COL. GEN. ZHELTON, DEPUTY RUSSIAN COMMANDER, WHO RECEIVED THE WOMEN, ASSURED THEM THEIR REQUEST WOULD BE "SENT TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT" WITH A SINCERE RECOMMENDATION.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS CLAIM THAT MORE THAN 100,000 AUSTRIANS ARE STILL PRISONERS OF THE RUSSIANS, POLES AND YUGOSLAVS.

JK411PED

ROME, JUNE 1-(AP)-ITALY'S FIRST GOVERNMENT EXCLUDING THE FAR LEFT SINCE THE ALLIES TOOK ROME IN JUNE, 1944, WAS SWORN IN BY PRESIDENT ENRICO DE NICOLA AT NOON TODAY AT THE PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE, THE PALAZZO GIUSTINIANI.

THE NEW CABINET IS THE FOURTH TO BE HEADED BY ALCIDE DE GASPERI, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT. THE CABINET, AS THE PREMIER ANNOUNCED IT YESTERDAY, INCLUDES 10 CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND FIVE INDEPENDENTS. IT HAS NO COMMUNISTS OR SOCIALISTS.

LEFTIST NEWSPAPERS HAVE CONDEMNED THE CABINET--THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER AVANTI AS "ONE THAT MUST BE OVERTHROWN IMMEDIATELY" AND THE COMMUNIST UNITA AS ONE NOT REPRESENTATIVE. THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS MADE PUBLIC AN OFFICIAL REJECTION OF "THE SOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS."

ITALY HAD BEEN WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT SINCE DE GASPERI'S LAST CABINET RESIGNED NEARLY THREE WEEKS AGO. CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS, SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS AND INDEPENDENTS MADE UP THAT CABINET.

IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS HAVE 207, THE SOCIALISTS 115 AND THE COMMUNISTS 104 OF THE 556 SEATS AND CONSTITUTE THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD RANKING PARTIES.

Z836AED

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 1-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII TODAY CONFERRED THE KNIGHTHOOD OF ST. GREGORY ON JAMES J. NORRIS OF ELIZABETH, N.J.; EUROPEAN DIRECTOR OF WAR RELIEF SERVICES OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE.

NORRIS, IN ROME FOR CONFERENCES ON RELIEF FOR ITALIANS AND DISPLACED PERSONS, PR

NORRIS, IN ROME FOR CONFERENCES ON RELIEF FOR ITALIANS AND DISPLACED PERSONS, PRESENTED THE POPE A SPECIALLY BOUND AND ILLUMINATED VOLUME PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

RC411PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 1-(AP)-PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY THAT "DEEP CONTRADICTIONS" EXISTED BETWEEN THE "BROAD WORKING MASSES OF BRITAIN AND THE TOP LEADERS OF THE LABOR PARTY."

PUBLICIST BORIS LEONTIEV WROTE THAT SUCH CONTRADICTIONS COULD NOT BE HIDDEN EVEN THOUGH THE LABOR PARTY'S CONFERENCE AT MARGATE, ENGLAND, LAST WEEK REJECTED RESOLUTIONS CRITICAL OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY AND FORMALLY APPROVED FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S COURSE.

THE CONFERENCE WAS ACCOMPANIED, HE SAID, BY GROWING WORKING-CLASS ALARM OCCASIONED BY BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CONDITION AND THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

LEONTIEV DECLARED THAT LAST YEAR'S UNITED STATES LOAN NOT ONLY DID NOT AID BRITAIN BUT ACTUALLY PLACED ON HER AN "ADDITIONAL BURDEN." (THE BRITISH AGREED TO REPAY THE \$3,750,000,000 LOAN BY THE YEAR 2001, AT TWO PERCENT INTEREST BEGINNING IN 1951, AND TO HELP IN LOWERING INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS, SOME OF WHICH BRITAIN HERSELF HAD PUT ON TO FACILITATE TRADE WITHIN HER EMPIRE.)

DM451AED

JERUSALEM, JUNE 1-(AP)-PARTITION OF PALESTINE IS "THE ONLY ZIONIST SOLUTION IN OUR TIME," AN ARTICLE IN DAVAR, SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF HISTADRUTH, THE JEWISH LABOR FEDERATION, SAID TODAY.

WRITTEN BY AN OFFICIAL OF HISTADRUTH, THE ARTICLE ASSERTED, "THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, FROM THE JEWISH POINT OF VIEW, IS BAD AND THERE IS VERY LITTLE HOPE FOR A JEWISH STATE OF PALESTINE."

THE ARTICLE OPPOSED A BI-NATIONAL STATE BECAUSE OF THE COUNTRY'S ARAB MAJORITY, BUT FAVORED "ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN A LARGE SECTION OF PALESTINE AS THE ONLY ZIONIST SOLUTION IN OUR TIME."

TUS08PED

30. 24-10085

400 JERUSALEM CASE
HE ADDED THAT THE DECISION OF ARABS ON WHETHER TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE "WILL BE REACHED IN JERUSALEM WITHIN A WEEK."
MEANWHILE, SHABAB EL ARAB, YOUTH GROUP FORMED BY MERGING THE TWO ARAB ARMIES, TUTUWAH AND NEJADA, HELD ITS FIRST MEETING HERE TODAY. MAHMOUD LABIB, FORMER EGYPTIAN PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER AND VETERAN OF FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI, CONFERRED WITH LEADERS OF BOTH ARMY GROUPS AND SCHEDULED A MASS MEETING OF THE COMBINED FORCES UNDER A SINGLE BANNER FOR MID-JUNE.

JK306PED

PRECEDENT NANKING CHINESE (100)

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-OMINOUSLY ADVERTISED JUNE 2--SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION DAY OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE STUDENTS CLAMORING FOR PEACE AND FOR FOOD--REACHED MIDDORNING WITHOUT UNTOWARD INCIDENT. THERE WERE NO MAJOR DEMONSTRATIONS AND NOT THE FAINTEST SIGN OF A GENERAL STRIKE, WHICH ONCE HAD BEEN PROPOSED.

BOTH STUDENTS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAVE PREDICTED A RIGID CLIMAX TODAY ENDING IN A GENERAL UPRISING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT--BUT VIGOROUS GOVERNMENT MEASURES 1947 DING MANY ARRESTS QUIETED THE STUDENT LEADERSHIP.

THERE WERE NO REPORTS BY MIDDAY OF ANY MAJOR UPRISING IN ANY LARGE CHINESE CITIES. MOST OF THEM REMAINED UNDER MARTIAL LAW, HEAVILY PATROLLED BY TROOPS.

HF739PPS NM

NANKING, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS, REPRESENTING 21 CHINESE UNIVERSITIES, VOTED TODAY TO CANCEL NATIONWIDE "END THE CIVIL WAR" DEMONSTRATIONS SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW.

FEDERATION SPOKESMEN SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN "IN VIEW OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING TO USE FORCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST US."

AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COUNTRY WIDE DEMONSTRATIONS, MEMORIAL RALLIES WILL BE HELD AT VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES FOR STUDENTS WOUNDED AND KILLED IN RECENT CLASHES WITH AUTHORITIES AS WELL AS VICTIMS OF THE CIVIL WAR, SPOKESMEN FOR THE STUDENTS SAID.

AT TIENTSIN, MEANWHILE, THE NATIONALIST ARMY GARRISON BANNED PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS AND IMPOSED MARTIAL LAW FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AS A "SAFEGUARD AGAINST JUNE 2 UPRISINGS". THE GARRISON ANNOUNCED IT ALSO "RESERVED THE RIGHT TO IMPOSE CENSORSHIP 1947 OF LOCAL AND OUTGOING PRESS DISPATCHES".

DS558APS NM

PEIPING, SUNDAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED WHOLLY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TODAY THAT NATIONALIST TROOPS HAD CAPTURED COMMUNIST-HELD HARBIN.

NEUTRAL OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE OCCUPATION OF HARBIN WAS UNLIKELY AND NOTED THAT CENTRAL NEWS PREVIOUSLY HAD CLAIMED THE CITY'S CAPTURE.

WHILE NO REGULAR GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE ANYWHERE IN THE VICINITY OF HARBIN, THE CENTRAL NEWS ACCOUNT ASSERTED THE CITY WAS TAKEN BY EASTERN MONGOLIAN UNITS UNDER GEN. MA CHANG-SHAN.

WM41352PS

WAR TRIALS (240)

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE CONCLUSION OF THE NAZI AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO THAT JAPAN'S BIG MOBILIZATION IN JULY, 1941, PRESAGED AN ATTACK ON RUSSIA "WAS A COMPLETE DISTORTION," A JAPANESE FORMER STAFF OFFICER TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY.

THE WITNESS, FORMER LT. GEN. SHINICHI TANAKA, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AT THE TIME SOME 900,000 RESERVES WERE BEING CALLED UP, THE GENERAL STAFF HAD RECEIVED THE JULY 2, 1941, DECISION OF AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE "TO MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES."

HE INSISTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE MOBILIZATION WAS TO REINFORCE JAPAN'S KWANTUNG (MANCHURIAN) ARMY "FOR DEFENSE."

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR COL. ALEDANXER IVANOV OF RUSSIA BROUGHT OUT TANAKA'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE DECISION, WHICH INCLUDED THE STATEMENT THAT "WE SHALL NOT INTERVENE FOR AWHILE (IN THE GERMAN-SOVIET WAR) BUT SHALL TAKE VOLUNTARY MEASURES BY SECRETLY PREPARING ARMS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION...."

IT ADDED THAT "SHOULD CONDITIONS OF THE GERMAN-SOVIET WAR PROGRESS FAVORABLY TO JAPAN, WE SHALL EXECUTE ARMS TO SOLVE THE NORTHERN PROBLEMS...."

IVANOV DID NOT ASK WHETHER THE JULY MOBILIZATION WAS ALSO PREPARATION FOR THE SINGAPORE AND PEARL HARBOR ATTACKS IN DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR. THE PROSECUTION HAS CHARGED, HOWEVER, THAT TROOPS CALLED UP IN JULY WERE TRAINED SECRETLY FOR THE DECEMBER DRIVE INTO THE PHILIPPINES, MALAYA AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE NAZI AMBASSADOR'S CONCLUSION WAS INTRODUCED BY IVANOV'S READING OF AN URGENT TELEGRAM BY THE ENVOY, EUGEN OTT, TO BERLIN ON JULY 25, 1941.

CV826PPS NM

FIRST LEAD JAPANESE (140)

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE NEW CABINET OF SOCIALIST PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA BEGAN WORK TODAY WITH THE BLESSINGS OF JAPAN'S MAJOR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND APPEALED IN A FORMAL STATEMENT FOR NON-COMMUNIST SUPPORT FROM OVERSEAS.

THE STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER SAID HIS GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO "DEMARCAT A CLEAR LINE VIS-A-VIS COMMUNISM," AND HOPED FERCENTLY THAT "DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL GIVE THEIR UNBOUNDED ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NEW JAPAN."

THE JAPAN FEDERATION OF LABOR COMMENTED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS "A GREAT STEP TOWARD BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN JAPAN," AND THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS PROCLAIMED THAT "THE GOVERNMENT HAS SETTLED DOWN TO WHERE IT SHOULD."

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS GAVE MODERATE DISPLAY TO KATAYAMA'S STATEMENT ISSUED TO THE "OVERSEAS PRESS," WHICH INCLUDED PRAISE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR AND CHRISTIAN MORALITY. THE STATEMENT WAS NOT GIVEN TO JAPANESE PAPERS UNTIL SEVERAL HOURS AFTER IT HAD BEEN HANDLED TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

IN A SUBSEQUENT X X X THIRD GRAF PRAV (A41FX)

PY842PPS NM

MANILA, MONDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE MANILA BULLETIN DECLARED EDITORIALY TODAY THAT THE HUKBALAHAP (ARMED, ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PEASANT) MOVEMENT OF LUZON WAS "THE MILITARY ARM OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES." (THE HUKS HAVE DENIED REPEATEDLY ANY COMMUNIST LINK.)

IT CALLED FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE MORE ACTIVE STEPS IN COMBATTING "FLOURISHING SUBVERSIVENESS" HERE.

"TO BE SURE," THE BULLETIN SAID, "THE ARMY'S MILITARY POLICE COMMAND IS PURSUING ITS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HUKBALAHAPS IN CENTRAL LUZON. THIS HAS DEGENERATED INTO A CAMPAIGN OF ATTRITION WHICH WILL TAKE MANY MONTHS, PERHAPS YEARS, TO COMPLETE AT THE RATE IT IS GOING...."

"THE VILLAREAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HAS UNCOVERED ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO SHOW CONCLUSIVELY THAT A SMALL BUT ALARMINGLY ACTIVE GROUP OF ORGANIZATIONS IS WORKING TOWARD OVERTHROW OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT BY VIOLENCE, IN CONCERT WITH A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT HAVING ITS INSPIRATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

"IT IS TIME TO ASK NOW WHY NOTHING IS BEING DONE...."

HF936PPS

MANILA, MONDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AGENTS ARE ENROUTE TO NORTHERN LUZON TO ARREST GUERRILLAS ACCUSED OF EXECUTING FILIPINOS WHO COLLABORATED WITH JAPANESE IN WARTIME, THE LOCAL PRESS SAID TODAY.

A MAJOR AND A LIEUTENANT WHO SERVED WITH U.S. COL. RUSSELL R. VOLCKMANN'S GUERRILLA FORCES ARE CHARGED WITH MURDER OF THE JAPANESE-APPOINTED OCCUPATION GOVERNOR OF ILOCOS SUR PROVINCE.

GUERRILLAS KILLED ALMOST ALL JAPANESE-APPOINTED OFFICIALS.

HF936PPS

MANILA, MONDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. EUGENE L. EUBANK, 13TH AIRFORCE COMMANDER, HAS BEEN MADE HONORARY COMMANDER IN THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR SERVICES AS ASSISTANT DEPUTY COMMANDER FOR OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE IN EUROPE, THE ARMY SAID TODAY.

EUBANK, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM SICK LEAVE IN THE ARMY'S REST POST AT CAMP JOHN MAY IN THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF BAGUIO, SERVED IN EUROPE FROM JANUARY TO JULY, 1945.

HF940PPS

MANILA, JUNE 1-(AP)-GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, A SCARCE ESSENTIAL BUILDING MATERIAL IN THE PHILIPPINES, HAS GONE TO \$6 A SHEET ON THE BLACK MARKET, FORCING MANY CONSTRUCTION JOBS TO A STANDSTILL WITHOUT ROOFS AS THE RAINY SEASON APPROACHES.

MH1145APS

PARIS, MAY 31-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN AT PREMIER PAUL RAMADIER'S OFFICE SAID TODAY A THREATENED STRIKE OF AN ESTIMATED 3,000,000 FRENCH SHOPKEEPERS JUNE 4 APPEARED HEADED FOR SETTLEMENT.

THE SHOPKEEPERS HAVE PROTESTED HIGH TAXES, RATIONING, PRICES, CEILINGS AND GOVERNMENT INSPECTIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN ALSO CHARACTERIZED AS "NOT SERIOUS" THE CURRENT WAVE OF SLOW-DOWNS IN PARIS AUTOMOBILE AND AVIATION PLANTS, WHICH HAVE CUT PRODUCTION 50 PER CENT IN THE CITROEN WORKS.

"THE PREMIER IS NOT WORRIED ABOUT THESE MANIFESTATIONS," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, INDICATING THAT RAMADIER FELT THEY WOULD BE SETTLED WITHOUT ANY PROLONGED WALKOUTS.

U. S. Shuts Off Supplies To Hungary, Pledges Aid To Italy's Anti-Red Rule

Washington, June 2 (AP)—The United States today cut off a \$15,000,000 credit to Hungary's new pro-Communist regime and promised further aid to Italy's non-Communist Government.

Gen. George Marshall, Secretary of State, announced that "pending clarification" of last week's events in Hungary which led to the ouster of Premier Ferenc Nagy, the remaining half of an original \$30,000,000 credit to Hungary for purchase of American surplus property has been suspended.

Wishes Success To Gasperi

By contrast, General Marshall wished "every success" to the newly reorganized Italian Government of Premier Alcide de Gasperi and added:

"We shall continue to give aid to the Italian people who have demonstrated their sincere and abiding faith in democratic processes for the preservation of their individual liberties and basic human rights."

Both actions appeared in line with President Truman's announced policy of helping free peoples resist totalitarian pressure.

They coincided with an announcement also that the United States is prepared to grant surplus property credits up to \$30,000,000 to Iran to enable that oil-rich neighbor of Soviet Russia to refurbish her armed forces.

Signing Expected Next Week

An agreement is expected to be signed in a week or two giving Iran surplus American military clothing, shoes and "a few" light tanks and combat planes.

The announced purpose is to enable Iran to maintain internal security. No bombers are to figure in the transaction.

Suspension of the credit to Hungary was accompanied by official indications that the United States shortly may file a strong protest with Russia against the overturn which put pro-Communists in control of the Budapest government.

The ousted officials, accused by the Russian occupation authorities of "plotting," were all members of the non-Communist Small Landholders party.

Under Close Study

A State Department spokesman said the Hungarian situation is under close study by American authorities. Aside from the surplus property credit, the United States also has extended Hungary a \$7,000,000 credit to buy American cotton. The fate of this credit is not affected immediately.

Marshall in his statement on Italy gave no hint of the nature of the projected aid, or whether it will be given soon. But a spokesman noted the Secretary has said there are many ways in which this country can add to the help already given Italy to rebuild her postwar economy.

An American mission is in Italy examining the basis on which a \$100,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan earmarked for Italy can be released. In this country is an Italian mission headed by Ivan Mateo Lombardo, seeking the release of some \$130,000,000 Italian credits blocked in wartime.

Hints At Greater Effort

Marshall suggested in his statement that the Italians might do more by their own efforts to meet their country's postwar problems.

"There is no desire in the United States to minimize Italy's problems," he said. "But the Italians have already overcome many of their most immediate postwar difficulties and I feel that they may recently have been underestimating their own capacity for reconstruction."

Everyone who comes back from Italy remarks upon the vitality of the people, their will to work, and their very real attachment for democracy. The world has watched with admiration and even surprise, the progress which the Italians have made thus far in taking up their lives again as a free people. "I have every confidence that they will continue that progress, and with the help we shall give them, rebuild Italy as a peaceful and prosperous nation."

U.S. Suspends Credit Of Pro-Communist Hungary Regime

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall today ordered suspension of an unused half of a \$30,000,000 credit to Hungary, where a pro-Communist regime has just been set up with Russian support. DAY Marshall also said the United States "wishes every success" for the new non-Communist Italian regime formed by Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi. He said: "We shall

continue to give aid to the Italian people who have demonstrated their sincere and abiding faith in democratic processes for the preservation of their individual liberties and basic human rights."

No Pledge Made

Marshall made no promise as to when or how the aid would be given. A department official noted that Marshall has said there were many ways in which this Government could help Italy in its postwar difficulties.

A mission from the Export-Import Bank is in Italy now examining the basis for an Italian request for a \$100,000,000 loan.

The \$30,000,000 credit was granted February 15, and about \$15,000,000 has not yet been utilized.

The Hungarian credit was granted for the purpose of buying American surplus property.

Additional Credit

The suspension of the unused half was announced as a tentative step pending clarification of developments in Hungary, where Premier Ferenc Nagy and other non-Communist Government officials were ousted last week.

In addition, Hungary recently was promised a \$7,000,000 credit to buy American cotton. A State Department official said the status of this has not been decided.

In his statement on Italy, Marshall suggested that the Italians might do more than they have done toward postwar reconstruction. He continued:

"There is no desire in the United States to minimize Italy's problems, but the Italians have already overcome many of their most immediate postwar difficulties, and I feel that they may recently have been underestimating their own capacity for reconstruction."

Italy's Program Cited

"Everyone who comes back from Italy remarks upon the vitality of the people, their will to work and their very real attachment for democracy. The world has watched with admiration, and even surprise, the progress which the Italians have made thus far in taking up their lives again as a free people."

"I have every confidence that they will continue that progress and, with the help we shall give them, rebuild Italy as a peaceful and prosperous nation."

Specific Projects

The Italian Government was promised the \$100,000,000 credit about six months ago when de Gasperi visited Washington but as yet has not received any portion of it. To get this financial help, Italy must present specific projects for financing which the American bank mission in Italy can approve as sound.

An Italian economic mission headed by Ivan Matteo Lombardo currently is in Washington negotiating with American Government officials for release of \$60,000,000 in American assets owned by Italians and another \$70,000,000 in such properties belonging to citizens of other nationalities living in Italy.

Nagy Aid Flees To U. S. Zone to Escape Arrest

Varga, Hungarian Speaker, Is Reported Headed for Austria After Warnings

BUDAPEST, June 2 (AP)—Bela Varga, the Catholic priest who was speaker of the House and No. 2 man in the government of former Premier Ferenc Nagy, has fled Hungary to escape arrest, a reliable informant said today. He is believed to have taken refuge in the American occupation zone of Austria.

The informant, a close friend of Mr. Varga, said that shortly before last midnight Mr. Varga was driven to Sopron, near the Austrian border in northwestern Hungary. There he planned to dash across the Soviet zone of Austria to the American sector. "I know he was met by a reliable guide with a fast car and I presume he safely got across," the informant added. There was no confirmation here that he did.

The informant said Mr. Varga had been advised by friends of plans for his arrest on charges of being implicated in the alleged plot to overthrow the "democratic" regime.

The new Premier, Lajos Dinnyes, a Left Wing member of the Small Holders party, held a short Cabinet meeting today. He promised he would "ardently work for reconstruction" and would support the three-year plan for economic recovery, patterned after Russia's five-year plan. He announced that the Hungarian Parliament, in which the Small Holders party has a majority, will convene June 10.

There was speculation that Mr. Nagy, who resigned as Premier while on "vacation" in Switzerland, and Mr. Varga might attempt to set up a government-in-

exile. However, most friends of Mr. Varga were too concerned over whether he would escape successfully to talk much about that possibility.

Friends of Mr. Nagy said the Hungarian Communists have threatened to try him on a treason charge in absentia, to keep him from talking with Western diplomats about the changes in the Hungarian government.

The informant who told of Mr. Varga's flight tried also to clarify Mr. Nagy's monetary negotiations with the government—a subject of much controversy and rumor the last three days.

The informant said Mr. Nagy asked for 120,000 Swiss francs and 300,000 Hungarian forints—roughly \$55,000. He was also to get custody of his small son and a pair of knee-high black peasant boots, which were sent along in the car taking his son out of the country.

For this he promised to keep quiet and hand over all his other possessions, including a fifty-acre farm near Pecs and his jewelry, valued at \$10,000, the informant added.

The source said Mr. Nagy took the jewelry with him when he left for his "vacation" in Switzerland, but that when he resigned he sent it back by his secretary, Ferenc Kapocs, who was later arrested by the Communist-controlled secret police.

Chief Nagy Aide Reported To Have Fled

BUDAPEST, June 2 (AP)—A reliable informant said today that Bela Varga, speaker of the House and No. 2 man in the Government of former Premier Ferenc Nagy, had fled Hungary to avoid Communist arrest and was presumed to be in the American zone of Austria.

The informant, a close friend of Varga, said that the speaker was driven last night to Copron, near the Austrian border in northwestern Hungary, and he planned to dash across the Russian zone to the American area.

"I know he was met by a reliable guide with a fast car and I presume he safely got across," the informant said.

Varga Is Priest

Varga is a Catholic priest, 50, and is well over 6 feet in height. His home parish town is Balaton Boglar, on the southern shore of Lake Balaton in southwest Hungary.

His decision to flee came Saturday after he presided against his will over the Parliament Political Committee meeting which confirmed the appointment of Lajos Dinnyes, a Left-wing member of the Small Land Holders party, as Premier.

Varga said then that Dinnyes was named Premier under direct orders of Soviet Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission.

"I know that I will be arrested," the priest observed. "What should I do? Would I gain more by running away and trying to work for my country from the outside, or should I stay and become a martyr?"

Regime In Exile Possible

The few persons who learned of Varga's flight said a possibility existed that he would unite with Nagy to form a government in exile. Nagy is in Switzerland.

Nagy's friends say the Communists have threatened the ousted Premier with prosecution on a treason charge in absentia to keep him from talking with Western diplomats about week-end shifts in the Hungarian Government.

A man in high position who was close to Nagy and his family said that Interior Minister Laszlo Rajk, a Communist, objected to permitting the former Premier's 4-year-old son, Laci Nagy, to leave the country.

This man said that the Hungarian Communists wished to hold the child as a political hostage to prevent his father from doing anything "rash."

However, the informant said that, despite this, the Russians had already granted clearance for Laci and a nurse and chauffeur to take him out of the country along with the former Prime Minister's knee-high black peasant's boots, which Nagy asked for apparently in a moment of nostalgia.

British To Sell Norway Number Of Aircraft

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—British and Norwegian official sources today disclosed Britain had contracted to sell Norway an unspecified number of aircraft, five destroyers and a large quantity of general armament and to lend the Scandinavian country a destroyer for four years.

Jens Hauge, Norway's Minister of Defense, arrived here by air this afternoon to complete the deal and to negotiate the settlement of the two countries' wartime and post-

war military accounts.

A Treasury spokesman said Norway's sterling balance settlement with Britain would come during the London talks. Norway's credits held in London have slipped from an approximate peak of \$300,000,000 to about \$120,000,000.

SHELL TO BUY IRAQ OIL

Deal With Pittsburgh Company Called Dollar-Saving Scheme

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Shell Petroleum announced tonight signing of an agreement to buy Iraq petroleum from the Gulf Exploration Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., under an arrangement which in Britain was being called a dollar-saving scheme.

The Gulf Exploration Company owns one-half of the Kuwait Oil Company, which is the concessionaire for exploitation of oil fields in the Sheikdom of Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf in southern Iraq.

Details and duration of the agreement were not made public.

George Legh-Jones, a managing director of Shell Petroleum, said his organization was undertaking to purchase considerable amounts of crude oil, the quantities increasing annually. The products, he said, will be disposed of in sterling areas in Europe, Africa and the Far East, as well as in Great Britain. It was expected consequently that there should be a marked reduction of imports from the United States.

Hope was expressed in British petroleum circles that, with other sources available, the Shell Company will be able eventually to sell oil it holds in the Caribbean area in the United States, thereby producing dollars for Britain.

Warm Swim

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The Government has refused a passport to Sir Oswald Mosley, who sought to go to France. The former chief of British Fascists said he had wanted a "warm-water swim" as a treatment for thrombosis.

40 P.C. Of Paris Bread Shops Close; Strikes Spread

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—A bakery strike closed 40 per cent of the Paris bread stores today and added to labor troubles of the Government.

A threatened national strike of 3,000,000 shopkeepers, however, was cancelled without explanation. Leaders of the Shopkeepers Union

had planned to close stores Wednesday in protest against price ceilings, rationing and other regulations.

The French Press Agency predicted that if the bakery strike "should be prolonged several days, it is possible that an appeal will be made to military labor."

Oil Workers Strike

Some 2,000 oil company workers in the Paris area struck for a production bonus in another outbreak of labor discontent.

Three fifths of the bakeries remained open, with owners and non-

union "artisans" doing the baking and other labor.

The daily ration was cut from 250 grams to 150 (about 8 to 5 ounces) for the two-day period.

The bakery workers struck to enforce their demand for a 1,500-franc (\$12) bonus, which owners had rejected after first granting overtime pay and paid vacations.

Unaware Of Decree

A number of bakery owners were not aware of the Government's decision—taken last night—cutting the ration, and at first began selling customers all the bread they wanted.

The strike was limited to Paris and suburbs.

The Bakery Workers' Union at a meeting this morning, decided to send representatives to confer with Labor Minister Daniel Mayer "in order to end as soon as possible the present conflict."

TWO NATIONS CLASH OVER ABD EL KRIM

PARIS, June 2 (A. P.).—French and Egyptian diplomats disagreed today on how Abd el Krim, leader of a Moroccan rebellion of the 1920s, happened to wind up in Egypt on a voyage that was supposed to take him to France.

French diplomatic circles yesterday declared they were convinced that Egyptian authorities had persuaded Abd el Krim to jump ship. They reported that the French Ambassador to Cairo had asked the Egyptian Foreign Minister to explain and had been told that the Egyptian Government knew nothing about the Riff's decision. The Egyptian embassy in Paris denied that the onetime desert chieftain had been invited officially to live in Egypt. The embassy said that he had been invited only to visit King Farouk.

Reports from Rabat, administrative center of French Morocco, said that Arab circles there were predicting that Abd el Krim sooner or later would try to make his way into French or Spanish Morocco or the international city of Tangier.

France Denies Plan To Requisition Assets

PARIS, June 2.—The French Government has no plans to requisition private dollar assets held by French citizens, it was stated today. These assets total approximately \$300,000,000.

An official communique described as "purely fantastic" reports published in England and Belgium which hinted French requisition of these assets. These reports apparently originated from Finance Minister Schuman's speech during a Chamber of Deputies debate on ratification of the \$250,000,000 World Bank loan.

Reich Gets New Agency

BERLIN, June 2 (AP)—The American and British proclaimed officially today in their economically merged zones the creation of a central agency empowered to pass legislation designed to speed the economic rehabilitation of 40,000,000 Germans. The proclamation gave the Germans in these zones the greatest measure of self-administration they have yet received under the occupation.

The agency, called the Economic Council, together with an executive committee and executive directors for co-ordinating its work,

was announced jointly by Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Lieutenant General Sir Brian Robertson, to the Germans in the eight states of the combined zones.

Its objective was to provide a more efficient organization which will put the economy of the two zones on a "going basis, and thus ease the burden for British and American taxpayers who shoulder the costs of the German occupation.

Heavy Penalties Set

Meanwhile British-American officials announced an ordinance governing production, allocation and distribution of goods and raw materials, and setting up heavy penalties in fines and imprisonment for violations.

Henry Parkman, adviser to General Clay on international affairs, said the new ordinance was prepared by the old executive committee for economics at Minden before the new administrative set-up was decided upon. Parkman said that when the new Council takes over it will probably adopt the ordinance as its own.

The proclamation on the new Economic Council, which will take effect on June 10, gave it the power to direct economic reconstruction in the combined zones within the level of industry permitted the Germans now or in the future.

All of its functions, however, will be controlled by the British-American Military governments and its ordinances must be approved by the British-American bipartite board, consisting of military governors or their deputies.

To Have 54 Representatives

The way was left open for the Russians and French to join in economic unification of the Reich. The preamble to the agreement creating the council said that reorganization was being carried out "pending the creation of administrative and governmental institutions for Germany as a whole."

The Economic Council will have 54 representatives, chosen by the state legislatures on the basis of one for each 750,000 population.

It will have also a full-time coordinating and executive committee of eight members, one from each state and appointed by the state governments. It will propose and make recommendations on ordinances for economic legislation issue implementing regulations and co-ordinate and supervise execution of ordinances by executive directors. The latter will head the administration of each of the six zonal agencies and will be responsible to the Economic Council and under immediate supervision of the executive committee.

U.S. Sets Up Reich Economic Unit

Berlin, June 2 (P)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay proclaimed today to Germans in the American zone the establishment of an Economic Council "to facilitate the solution of pressing economic problems and the construction of economic life by popularly controlled, German agencies."

A similar proclamation was issued in the British zone by Lieut. Gen. Sir Brian Robertson. The proclamations take effect June 10 in the two zones, which have been merged economically since January.

The proclamations give the Germans the greatest measure of self-administration they have yet enjoyed.

Power Defined

They empower the Economic Council, in effect a legislature:

1. To direct economic reconstruction in the combined zones within the level of industry allowed the Germans now or in the future.
2. To adopt and promulgate ordinances on transport both by rail and by water; on communications, interland waterways and highways; production, allocation and distribution of goods, raw materials, gas, water and electricity; foreign and internal trade; price formation and control; production, importation, collection and distribution of food; finance; civil service management.
3. To adopt and promulgate ordinances allocating to the Economic Council or the executive committee and directors working under it the power to issue implementing regulations under existing economic legislation.
4. To delegate powers as it deems appropriate to the executive committee.
5. To appoint add to remove the executive directors as well as to define their functions.
6. To consider and pass the annual estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the council and its departments. (APD)

Russians Fining Those Holding Food Back

Berlin, June 2 (P)—Newspapers from Thuringia, in the Russian zone of Germany, disclosed today that fines were being imposed on some German peasants accused of sabotage for failure to deliver assigned food quotas.

This was the latest information on the food situation in the Russian zone, which is closed to news correspondents of the Western Allied nations except for periodic conducted tours.

Recently the Soviet military administration stated that the official ration in the Soviet zone was being filled, while the western occupation zones were falling short, but it was acknowledged that a severe potato shortage had required the requisitioning of all remaining supplies to keep them from going into the black market.

Penalties Inflicted in Eisenach

The punitive action, according to the Russian-licensed Weimar Abendpost, occurred in the Kreis (district) of Eisenach, where "large numbers" of peasants were accused of "gross criminal negligence" in not fulfilling their fixed food quotas, especially meats.

"The burgomeisters of Kreis Eisenach were informed that their Kreis was the worst in the entire Soviet zone in the matter of food deliveries," the newspapers said. "Up to May 20, only 9.17 per cent of the pork quotas had been delivered."

The newspaper said that "severe" measures were taken against the farmers and that within two days 65 farmers were fined a total of 31,800 reichsmarks (\$3,180 by the United States military rate of exchange). More farmers are to be tried. (APD)

Another German Bishop Protests

Berlin, June 2 (P)—For the second time in a week, a German bishop of Berlin whose diocese is in the Russian occupation zone publicly protested today that German children were disappearing and their parents left in uncertainty about their fate.

Friedrich Dibelius, evangelical bishop of Berlin, declared in a sermon that the "church directs the attention of proper authorities to the inhumanity that sons are being taken from parents who are left in uncertainty of their fate."

Several days ago, Cardinal Count Konrad von Presying, Catholic bishop, declared in a sermon that he was "deeply depressed" by the arrest and disappearance of children in his diocese.

Neither bishop mentioned any occupation power, but it was recalled that last autumn newspapers in Berlin licensed by the western powers charged that "kidnappings" of German children had occurred in the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin. Soviet-licensed Berlin newspapers asserted that only youths who were law violators were seized.

authorities decide on their disposition.

The German who was caught bringing them across the zonal border said he had been employed by the royal family, which once ruled in Saxony, to bring the jewels to the family's castle at Detmold, in the British zone. He named his employers as the Grand Duchess of Sachsen, the Princess Sophie von Sachsen-Weimar and Prince, Georg von Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach. Before the Russian Army occupied the family's ancestral territory of Saxony and Thuringia, the jewels had been hidden with trusted friends, it was stated.

Feared Row With Reds Over Gems

United States Army Spokesmen Explain Secrecy of Seizure of Jewels Smuggled Out of Soviet Zone.

Frankfurt, June 2 (A. P.).—The seizure by the American authorities of \$1,000,000 worth of German royal jewels after they had been smuggled out of the Soviet zone was kept secret by the United States Army for seven months "because of the possibility of complications involving the Russians," military spokesmen said today.

The jewels, belonging to the Royal Family of Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, were intercepted near the zonal border last October, but it was only a few days ago that their seizure was made known. One official commented that if the Russians had taken offense at German forces retaining custody of the gems "it might have made Secretary of State Marshall's task at the Moscow conference more difficult." No international repercussions, however, were reported from the seizure's disclosure.

Officials said that Russia has not asked for the return of the jewels, although there were reports that the Soviet secret police were making an intensive search at the time they were smuggled out of the Soviet zone. The gems are still held under American Military Government custody in a German bank while the American

Pope 1947 Sounds Warning

Vatican City, June 2 (P)—Pope Pius XII warned the major powers of the world today that the remaining months of 1947—a year that "future generations will either bless or curse"—might be their "last opportunity" to chart an enduring peace. In his hardest-hitting speech in years, the Pontiff declared that the world had failed humilatingly thus far in 1947 to solve its war-born problems.

"The wounds caused by the war have not yet been healed," the slender, 71-year-old Pope said. "Indeed, some of them have rather been deepened and inflamed."

Speaks From Library

The Pontiff asserted that the verdict of history would hinge on "events and discussions" during the balance of the year, and urged "rulers of the states not to let slip this opportunity."

"It may be—God forbid—the last opportunity," he added.

The Pope delivered his 30-minute address, which was broadcast by the Vatican radio, from his red-and-

gold private library on the occasion of his Saint's day, St. Eugene. Seventeen members of the College of Cardinals were present.

Immediately prior to the talk, he received the customary felicitations of the princes of the church from their gnarled, 96-year-old dean, Gennaro Cardinal Granito Pignatelli de Belmonte.

"Fruitless Conferences"

In an apparent reference to the failure of the major powers to conclude a peace, the Pope declared: "In seeing fruitless conferences succeeding one another and the series of interrupted or postponed discussions being prolonged, the peoples, bitterly deluded in their desire for order, peace and reconstruction, are coming to lose hope and patience."

"It is not our intention to make accusations. We have before our eyes a higher purpose than to pass judgment on what has been done. We wish to forestall now any greater evils in the near and distant future."

The Pontiff said that he knew well the "unspeakable horrors with which the defeated system covered the face of Europe" and did not wish to minimize "the enormity of its guilt."

Basis For Security

"But how is it possible for the victorious nations, in their turn, to adopt or tolerate the methods of hate and violence on which that system lived and thrived?" he asked. "Or how can they use the weapons which aroused their righteous indignation when employed in the hands of others?"

"What sensible man would ever seek a guarantee for his own safety in the ruin and misery of his neighbor?"

"Security, as far as it may be realized here below, cannot have any other solid foundation than the physical and moral well-being of a nation, based internally on right and public order and externally on normal relations with neighboring states."

Pope Pius asserted that much was said during the war about a universal prosperity which would result from an Allied victory.

"Production Is The Key"

"But where is it?" he asked. "There are, indeed, countries where the wheels of industry turn rapidly and work without interruption and at a maximum capacity."

"Production, over-production, that is the golden key, the sesame, the secret formula that would wipe out the last traces of the evils of the war and fill up the craters it made."

"But the prosperity of nations cannot be safe and secure if all do not share in it. Hence it is not unlikely that idleness and the im-

possibility of commerce in which some nations find themselves placed will automatically cause in the near future economic crises and unemployment even in other nations as well."

The Pope said that millions of people were still living "under oppression and despotic rule," while the world waited for justice and law to create stable conditions.

"Nothing Is Safe"

"For them nothing is safe, neither home, nor goods, nor liberty, nor honor," he said. "Thus the last ray of happiness, the last spark of courage dies in their hearts."

The Pontiff asked whether it was not true that the year 1947 had brought, thus far, only a "mighty onrush of problems" and "the humiliating lack of solution of them."

"The verdict of history will be in accordance with the results coming from the events and discussions of the months which still remain," he said. "Future generations will either bless (1947) or curse it."

Pope Pius said Christians should oppose vacillation and uncertain principles with faith and fearless courage.

"Fan Them Into Flame"

The mission of Christians, he continued, is to open the eyes of the peoples so that "those who see matters in the light of the divine order may have no doubt that in the gravest antagonism of human and national interests there is always room for a peaceful settlement."

"This is precisely the explanation of the hatred toward the Church that all those cherish whose life depends on dissensions and conflicts and whose interest it is to fan them continuously into flame," he said.

"They feel almost instinctively that the Church, established by God as a rock of brotherhood and of peace, cannot come to terms with the idolatrous worshippers of brute force and of struggles, inside and outside their frontiers, for world domination."

World Security Not Attained, Pope Warns

Vatican City, June 2 (P)—Pope Pius XII today portrayed "fruitless conferences" succeeding one

another" and appealed to the world's peacemakers to grasp the remaining opportunities to restore normal relations among nations.

"The peoples, bitterly deluded in their desire for order, peace and reconstruction, are coming to lose patience and hope," the Pontiff said, but he admonished them: "Fear not."

"There is always room for a peaceful settlement," he added. "May the rulers of the states not let slip this opportunity; it may be—God forbid—the last opportunity."

Receives Day Greetings

The Pope spoke after receiving the cardinals' greeting on his name day. The address was broadcast in several languages by the Vatican radio.

Pope Pius said stalemated commerce and unemployment in some nations might spread to others in the near future—"the prosperity of nations cannot be safe and secure if all do not share in it."

The Pontiff said the security which "was to have been the fruit of victory" and "for which humanity ardently aspires" had not yet been achieved.

The Pope, who as Eugenio Pacelli bears the same Christian name as Saint Eugene, spoke on Saint Eugene's Day.

The Pope said history's verdict upon the year 1947—"already half of its course almost run"—would depend upon the coming months.

Papal Flags Fly

Seventeen cardinals called upon the Pontiff in his library. Earlier in the day diplomatic representatives at the Holy See called to inscribe their names in the pontifical guest book. Papal flags flew at Vatican City and all offices were closed.

Pope Pius had harsh words for the victors in the war.

"We well know, indeed," he said, "the extent and gravity of the unspeakable horrors with which the defeated system covered the face of Europe; nor do we wish to lessen the enormity of its guilt."

"But how is it possible for the victorious nations, in their turn, to adopt or tolerate the methods of hate and violence on which that system lived and thrived, or how can they use the weapons which aroused their righteous indignation when employed in the hands of others?"

Normal Relations Urged

Thus, the Pontiff said, "once again we wish to exhort and warn the peoples. Security—in so far as it is attainable here below—can have no other solid base but the physical and moral health of the people, internal public order and, abroad, normal relations of good neighbors."

Of this security, which he said people desired, the Pontiff asked: "Where is it?"

"The wounds of the war have not yet been healed; some of them, in fact, have rather been deepened and irritated," he said, but added, "normal relations—even after the second World War—are possible to rebound."

"Do not fear: If there is today something that causes fear, it is fear itself," the Holy Father declared. "There is no worse counselor, especially in present circumstances."

Useful Peace Proposed

"Future generations will bless the year (1947) or curse it," the Pope said.

It would be blessed, he went on, "if it will represent for the great

human family a point of departure toward reawakening of fraternal feeling, if it brings about an order of right and peace worthy of man, useful for all and tolerable by all."

"If instead," the Pontiff declared, "there is progressive decadence in those stagnant swamps of discord and violence from whose mud can only rise poisonous and damaging exhalations of new and incalculable calamity," 1947 will be cursed.

The mission of Christians, of Catholics, the Pope said, is to open the eyes of peoples so that "those who see matters in the light of Divine order may have no doubt that in the gravest antagonism of human and national interests there is always room for a peaceful settlement."

"To you, above all," the Pontiff declared, "is addressed the invitation to co-operate without reserve in bringing about a public order which may achieve, in the highest degree possible, a healthy economy and justice, so that those who profit by class conflict may be deprived of the possibility of enticing the disillusioned and disinherited of this world, by representing to them Christian faith and the Catholic Church in the guise not of an ally, but of an enemy."

Urges Large Families

His Holiness expressed special concern for the fate of the family in present conditions.

"Heart-rending news reaches us from the more sorely tried territories regarding the misery of the family, of youth or womanhood," he said. "Tragic above all is the condition of those hearths, if one can still so refer to these wandering groups, on whom the married couple's fidelity to the law of God had conferred the blessing of a rich crown of offspring."

As a result of the experiences of these years, the Pontiff added, "only true heroism, sustained by Divine grace, can maintain in the hearts of young married people the desire and joy of raising a large family."

"Future Belongs To Believers"

The Pope concluded with this exhortation to "our sons and daughters throughout the universe":

"Strong in faith, put up a good fight! The future belongs to believers, and not to the skeptics and doubters."

"The future belongs to the energetic who boldly hope, and not to the timid and irresolute."

Security

The wounds caused by the war have not yet been healed: indeed, some of them have rather been deepened and inflamed.

Was there ever before so much talk of universal security which should have been the fruit of victory? But where is it to be found? Have feelings of uncertainty and the fear of war vanished or, at any rate, have they

er the second World War. May the rulers of the states not let slip this opportunity; it may be—God forbid—the last opportunity.

Prosperity

Much has been said also about a universal prosperity, which should likewise have resulted from the victory. But where is it? There are, indeed, countries where the wheels of industry turn

Text of Pope's Warning of Tyranny and War in Speech to Cardinals

ROME, June 2 (P)—The official English-language text of the Pope's speech follows:

The Year 1947

Once again the recurrence of the feast of our holy predecessor and heavenly patron provides us with the occasion, venerable brethren, of dwelling for a while with you on the great questions of the tremendous happenings of the day, and on the dangers that threaten the whole world.

May the outpouring of our mind and heart, which find an echo in the thoughts and sentiments so happily expressed to us by your venerable dean, be for each of you, our intimate counselors and faithful helpers, and for ourselves, a stimulus to continue with renewed confidence, greater energy and calm dedication that apostolic work which today more than ever weighs on all the toilers in the Lord's vineyard, all the ministers of the sanctuary.

The year 1947—what judgment shall the future ages pass on it? It has almost reached half of its course and up to now, to the time of speaking, has it brought anything else to the world except the apparently irreconcilable opposition between the mighty onrush of problems in which it is sinking and entangled, and the humiliating lack of solution for them?

The verdict of history will be in accordance with the results coming from the events and discussions of the months which still remain.

Future generations will either bless or curse it; they will bless it if it means for the great human family a starting point toward the reawakening of the sentiment of brotherhood establishing an order of law and peace worthy of men, useful and beneficial for all; they will curse it, on the other hand, if it means a gradual decline into those stagnant marshes of discord and violence from whose murky depths there can arise only sinister and harmful forebodings of new and incalculable calamities.

diminished? If things are considered as they really are, it must be admitted that it is not possible, even with the best of good will, to establish immediately that security for which the human race so ardently longs.

Then, in that case, let not those post-war and peace methods be employed, which have nothing to do with punishing the criminals of the war but which create bitter disillusionment, especially among those who had no responsibility for the past regimes and during which they themselves were persecuted and oppressed.

How, indeed, does one help in establishing universal security by heaping up in its very foundations mighty ruins—not only material ones but the ruins of living human beings? How can a Europe feel safe whose members are a prey to despair and to discouragement, the dark and dismal forces of disintegration which the revolutionaries of tomorrow will easily exploit, just as those of yesterday did?

We well know, indeed, the extent and gravity of the unspeakable horrors with which the defeated system covered the face of Europe; nor do we wish to lessen the enormity of its guilt. But how is it possible for the victorious nations, in their turn, to adopt or tolerate the methods of hate and violence on which that system lived and thrived, or how can they use the weapons which aroused their righteous indignation when employed in the hands of others? What sensible man would ever seek a guarantee for his own safety and security in the ruin and misery of his neighbor?

Therefore, once again we desire to exhort and to warn the nations: security, as far as it may

be realized here below, cannot have any other solid foundation than the physical and moral well-being of a nation, based internally on right public order and externally on normal relations with neighboring states. At present, it is still possible to renew such normal relations, even after

rapidly and work without interruption and at a maximum capacity. Production, overproduction—that is the golden key, the sesame, the secret formula that would wipe out the last traces of the evils of the war and fill up the craters it made.

But the prosperity of nations cannot be safe and secure if all do not share in it. Hence it is not unlikely that idleness and the impossibility of commerce in which some nations find themselves placed will automatically cause in the near future economic crises and unemployment even in other nations as well.

Liberty

Likewise, much was said of the state of liberty which was to have been another perfect fruit of victory: liberty triumphing over despotism and over violence. But this cannot flourish except where justice and law command and efficaciously secure the respect for individual and collective dignity.

Meanwhile the world is still waiting and pleading that justice and law create stable conditions for man and society. In the meantime, millions of human beings continue to live under oppression and despotic rule. For them nothing is safe, neither home, nor goods, nor liberty, nor honor: thus the last ray of happiness, the last spark of courage, dies in their hearts.

In our Christmas message of 1944, addressing a world full of enthusiasm for democracy and eager to be its champion and proponent, we expounded the main moral requirements for a right and healthy democracy. Today, not a few fear that the hope placed in that order has diminished, owing to the striking contrast between democracy in words and the concrete reality.

If at this moment we raise our voice, it is not to discourage the many men of good-will who have already set to work nor to belittle what has already been attained, but it is only through

a desire to contribute, as far as in us lies, to an improvement of present conditions.

It is not yet too late for the peoples of the earth to bring about in a united and loyal effort, these conditions so indispensable for security, for universal prosperity or at least for a tolerable *modus vivendi*, and for a helpful organization of liberty.

Youth

A consideration of the first importance renders necessary this common effort—the good of youth and of the family.

The Church, a tender mother, is not alone in fearing for the welfare of youth. In some countries the new generations from their adolescence and even from infancy suffer from weakness, physical and spiritual anemia caused by material poverty with all its attendant miseries, from an insufficient family life or even from its complete absence, from lack of education and instruction or finally, perhaps, from long years of imprisonment or exile.

Among peoples living under better conditions, dangers of another kind often arising from an excess of wealth and pleasure menace the physical and moral health of youth. This state is still sadder. But there is something even more serious, and it makes the cure of the evil still more difficult—the widespread crisis, indefinitely prolonged, with the disorders it provokes and the uncertainty for the future which it necessarily brings, sows in the hearts of coming generations seeds of distrust in their elders, whom they hold responsible for all the evils they suffer and makes them skeptical of all the principles and values that their

elders held in high esteem and passed down to them.

There is a serious danger that very many youths poisoned by these corrupting principles will end by falling into pure nihilism. Wee to the nations the day when there is extinguished in the heart of youth the sacred flame of faith, of ideals, of readiness for sacrifice, of the spirit of dedication. Even though such a state of things were to last but for a short while, who can foresee the consequences?

The Family

In a similar precarious state of incertitude which tends to continue, what can the future hold in store for the family—that natural nursery and school where the man of tomorrow grows up and is formed?

From districts that suffered most come distressing news of the miserable condition of family, youth, woman. Above all, tragic is the state of the families—if those wandering groups may still be called such—whose fidelity to

God's law brought the blessing of a rich crown of children, very often after paying more than others their tribute of blood during the war. Today, they are obliged to suffer more acutely the consequences of the general lack of dwellings and provisions.

It is not God, certainly, who is failing to keep His promise, as the sneers of egotists and the pleasure-loving seem to insinuate; but the incomprehension, the harshness and ill-will of others makes the burden of life well nigh insupportable for the heroes of conjugal duty.

It is only true heroism, sustained by the grace of God, that is capable of keeping in the hearts of young married people the desire and joy of having a large family. What a humiliation for the world to have fallen so low—into a social condition so opposed to nature.

Before God and faced with this sad truth, we call with all our strength for a speedy remedy and trust that our cry of anguish may resound in the ends of the earth and find an echo in the minds of those who are in charge of public affairs and who cannot ignore that, without a healthy and vigorous family life, a people and a nation are lost. Nothing calls more urgently for the peace of the world than the unspeakably wretched state of the family and of woman.

Fear Not

What is the true state of affairs? Who would dare affirm that the two years since the cessation of hostilities have marked notable advances in the path of restoration and social progress?

In seeing fruitless conferences succeeding one another and the series of interrupted or postponed discussions being prolonged, the peoples, bitterly deluded in their desire for order, peace and reconstruction, are coming to lose hope and patience.

It is not our intention to make accusations. We have before our eyes a higher purpose than to pass judgment on what has been done. We wish to forestall new and greater evils in the near and distant future.

During periods of deep agitation of minds and of disordered events we place all our trust in God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ and Lord of Lords (II Cor. i, 3; I Tim. iv, 15), and after God we place our trust in the faithful of the whole world. To them, then, we address the words that the Divine Master repeated to his disciples: "Fear not."

If there is something today that gives cause for fear, it is fear itself. There is no worse counselor, especially in the present conditions. It only brings dizziness and blindness and leads away from the right and secure

path of trust and justice.

False prophets unscrupulously propagate with cunning and violence anti-Christian and atheistic concepts of the world and of the state which are contrary to the natural law, and as such they have been condemned by the Church, particularly in the encyclical, "Quadragesimo Anno," of our great predecessor, Pius XI. Neither the difficulties of the present nor the crossfire of propaganda should frighten or mislead you.

Fear, which is a shameful thing in itself, excels in its many disguises. At times it puts on the misleading garb of a declared Christian love for the oppressed;

as if suffering people could derive advantage from falsehood and injustice, from mob-tactics and from promises that can never be fulfilled.

At other times it hides under the appearance of Christian prudence and under this pretext remains silent when duty should require it to utter a fearless "non licet" to the rich and powerful, and to caution them thus: It is not lawful for you, in following a greed for gain and dominion, to stray from the inflexible lines of Christian principles which are the bases of political and social life which the Church has repeatedly and with great clarity expounded to the men of our times. To you especially the invitation is addressed to collaborate without reserve in forming a public order which will realize, in the highest possible degree, a healthy economic life and social justice.

Thus the exploiters of class warfare will be deprived of the possibility of enervating the disappointed and the despoiled people of the world, by telling them that the Christian faith and the Catholic Church are not their ally, but their enemy.

By disposition of the Divine Providence, the Catholic Church has formulated and promulgated its social doctrine. She points the path to be followed; and no fear of losing possessions or of temporal gains, of appearing less in harmony with modern civilization or less national or social, could authorize true Christians to deviate even a hair's breadth from this path.

Peace

Considering the sad reality of the numerous and disastrous conflicts which so painfully afflict the world of today and bar the path of peace, it would be equally wrong to shut one's eyes so as not to see or to hold one's arms so as not to act, alleging as an excuse that nothing more can be done. Nothing more can be done? At the very moment when Chris-

tians can oppose to vacillating and uncertain principles that fearless courage which is not the mere joyous exuberance of a sanguine nature, but a manifest proof of a supernatural force nourished by the theological virtues of faith, hope and charity?

By means of this force a mighty breath of pure air will sweep over the world, dissipating the atmosphere of panic and pessimism which threatens to poison

it; eyes, sealed till then, will open to the clear vision of truth and justice. Those in good faith and of good-will, who had gone astray, will discover a way out of a situation that has become almost intolerable and advance toward a solution of apparently insurmountable problems.

For those who see things in the light of the supernatural, there is no doubt that even in the most serious conflicts of human and national interests, there is always room for a peaceful settlement.

Is this not, perhaps, the mission of the Christian, of the Catholic, in the whirlpool of social and political agitation of today? This is precisely the explanation of the hatred toward the Church that all those cherish whose life depends on dissensions and conflicts and whose interest it is to fan them continuously into flame. They feel almost instinctively that the church, established by God as a rock of brotherhood and of peace, cannot come to terms with the idolatrous worshippers of brute force and of the struggles, inside and outside their frontiers, for world domination.

This consideration should be enough to fill you, Catholics, with noble pride because the hatred launched against the church heightens in the eyes of men her spiritual and moral grandeur and, her work done for the good of mankind. Be alive to such greatness! It means a task, a duty, responsibility. It is not without a purpose that Divine Providence has disposed that never more deeply, perhaps, than at present, have all the faithful of the church on earth felt conscious of sharing intimate membership in the mystical body of Christ. Even if the powers of darkness, of disunity, discord and destruction are spreading today over the whole world, so much more effective must be the superior activity of Christians and their force, derived from union, order and peace.

What true Catholic could think of shirking such a pressing duty? Apply yourselves, all of you, with earnestness to those tasks: among the timorous be fearless, among the doubters be firm in faith, among the discouraged be strong in hope and be full of love among the skeptics who are devoid of love.

Love

Your love is ardent and is as vast as the world. We know it

from experience and can in some measure gauge it from the admirable generosity by which the Catholics in countries still prosperous helped to relieve the needs of people in greater want. They gave incomparably more than figures published in certain quarters would lead one to believe. To a renewed expression of our gratitude toward all the benefactors, we join once again our earnest exhortation: let not your love grow cold, but let it spread more widely. There are still so many districts from which rise to heaven a cry of distress and a plea for help.

Heaven hears this cry of anguish, but wishes to heed it through means of your charity. The words of Christ, "As long as you did it to one of these my least brethren you did it to me" (Matt. xxv, 40), may also be changed by saying: the good that each of you has done to relieve your neighbor in need has been done by Christ; Christ himself, in you and through you, is helping the poor and the derelict.

Therefore, in the happy certitude that Christ lives and works in each of us, we say to all our sons and daughters throughout the universe:

Strong in faith, put up a good fight! The future belongs to believers and not to the skeptics and doubters. The future belongs to those who love, not to those who hate.

The church's mission in the world, far from being ended or outmoded, goes out to meet new trial and fresh enterprises.

The task confided to you by Providence in this crucial hour is not to conclude a weak and timid peace with the world, but to establish for the world a peace really worthy in the sight of God and man.

Humanity, by its own unaided efforts, cannot win this peace. To implore it from the divine mercy for the poor, torn and tortured world, is a duty that all, pastors and flocks, should undertake with fervent zeal, especially during this month consecrated to the heart of the Divine Redeemer.

Animated by an unshakable faith in the power of this suppliant prayer, and as a presage of its being heard, we impart with an ever-flowing heart, on you, venerable brethren, and on all our beloved sons and daughters scattered over the face of the earth, our apostolic benediction.

Italian Communists Take Part In Leftist Rallies In 2 Cities

Rome, June 2 (AP)—Communist speakers in Rome and Florence declared tonight that Italy's leftists, although excluded from the new Centrist cabinet of Premier Alcide de Gasperi, did not intend to lose their voice on shaping the nation's future.

Giuseppe di Vittorio, Communist boss of the Italian General Labor Confederation, warned at the organization's annual convention in Florence that "we are a colossus of 7,000,000 workers."

Asserting that the Communist-dominated confederation was always ready to "defend democratic liberties," di Vittorio said "the nerve centers of the nation are in our hands."

Claim 62% Of Vote

Implicit in his three-hour speech was a warning that the labor organization would brook no interference from the de Gasperi Government.

The Communists said that in provincial balloting for delegates to the Florence convention, their ticket received the votes of 62 per cent of the confederation's membership and the Socialists another 26 per cent. Only 9 per cent went to members of de Gasperi's Christian Democratic party, they added.

Meanwhile, thousands of Communists, Socialists and other Leftists, massing in Rome's Piazza del Popolo to mark the first anniversary of the Italian Republic, heard six speakers declare that the republic was the work of the Left, and that the Left could not be robbed of its fruits.

The Rome demonstration was orderly, although heavy forces of mobile police had been alerted.

Red Banners Waved

The Leftists waved red banners and hundreds of placards denouncing the day-old Government as a "chancellery." Between the speeches they chanted that "today the Government is in the Piazza del Popolo."

Centrists also held meetings marking the anniversary of the prebiscite which deposed the House of Savoy. At one such meeting, Mario Cingolani, Defense Minister in the new Government, declared that bread and money come from the West, while "from the East comes nothing and nothing will come."

"We shall not model ourselves on either the East or West, but strive to give Italy a healthy republic," Cingolani said. "To deviate from that path would mean to become a second Hungary."

Published reports that a large number of partisans had returned to the hills because of the change in government could not be confirmed. Rome's *Il Messagero*, in a dispatch from Novara yesterday, spoke of thousands of partisans taking to the hills. But the same newspaper, in a Milan dispatch today, marched them down again.

Spanish Duchess Under House Arrest

Madrid, June 2 (AP)—A relative of the Duchess of Valencia, a leader of promonarchists here in recent months, said today that the duchess had been placed under house arrest on charges of fomenting manifestations of propaganda.

The relative said the duchess was taken Friday to the Director General of Security, headquarters of the political police, but was allowed to return home after questioning.

Although under house arrest, she was permitted to attend church yesterday. En route, she was cheered by a group of young monarchists. The demonstration was broken up by police.

Poles to Study Citizen Claims

WARSAW, June 2 (AP)—The Polish Government announced today that a Polish-American commission would begin work June 10 to determine the nationality of approximately 100 persons held in Polish prisons who claim United States citizenship.

Corrective Recession Possible, Aldrich Says

Montreux, Switzerland, June 2 (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, retiring president of the International Chamber of Commerce, said today that "Europe does not need to fear that an American postwar corrective recession will degenerate into a depression."

The council of the International Chamber elected Arthur Robert Guinness, London banker, to succeed Aldrich, a New York banker, for a two-year term.

Aldrich told the International Chamber at the opening session of its eleventh congress that distortions in the United States price and

income structure "may lead to recession," but that such recessions "are not to be feared."

Says U.S. Must Import

He said the United States was "well aware" of its needs for imports, for "an economy free from exaggerated boom and deep depression" and for sharing in world economic rehabilitation.

Distinguishing between "recession" and "depression," Aldrich declared that "corrective recessions" were "not accompanied by large unemployment or great deflation."

"They are necessary," he said, "to reduce costs and prices to a level which permits an economy to function to best advantage."

"Moreover, they serve to increase labor productivity and managerial efficiency and lay the basis for further improvements in living standards."

Reduce Trade Barriers

"To adopt state planning and controls in an effort to escape recession is to substitute stagnation for progress. The economy becomes

overburdened by the unproductive labor of a growing multitude of Government officials and becomes entangled in the web of bureaucratic control."

Aldrich said the world should reduce trade barriers, restore "multilateralism in trade" and "eliminate the repressive domestic economic controls which are a heritage of the war."

"Only freedom in world trade," he declared, "will bring about the most rational use of the economic resources of all nations and the highest standards of life for all peoples."

Might Have Averted War

Had the nations shunned "economic nationalism" in favor of "economic liberalism," he said, the depression of the thirties "would doubtless have been restricted to a corrective recession" and "the war might have been avoided."

"The International Chamber gives its full support to free market economies," he concluded, "because it is convinced that a free enterprise system alone permits full individual freedom and maximum economic progress."

Lie Sends Message

Trygve Lie, secretary general of

the United Nations, told the Congress in a recorded message:

"The political situation is not as pleasant as one would like to see it. Neither is it as bad as some people feared that it would be at this time."

Dr. Philipp Etter, Swiss President, welcomed the delegates. He said Switzerland's interest in the six-day meeting was keen because "if any country is lacking the means for economic self-sufficiency, that country is Switzerland."

World Union Board Meets

Prepares for Federation's General Council Opening Friday

PRAGUE, June 2 (AP)—The executive committee of the World Trade Union Federation convened here today at the Municipal House in preparation for the opening on Friday of the federation's general council.

Frank Rosenblum, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, said the current problems of American labor, created by proposed American legislation, will not be placed before the federation.

Arthur Deakin, of Great Britain, general chairman of the executive group, said the discussions would include development of an industrial policy and the special relations of the federation with the United Nations.

MOLOTOV TRIP IS REPORTED

Presence In Belgrade Tied In
With New Balkan Plan

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, June 2 (AP). Persistent but unconfirmed rumors circulated in Belgrade today that V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, had arrived for a visit and that Premier Georgi Dimitrov of Bulgaria was en route here.

High Yugoslav officials said they had no knowledge of the presence here of Molotov or other high Russian officials or of the imminent arrival of Dimitrov.

The only concrete fact which would lend any credence to either of the rumors was the arrival in the Belgrade railroad yards of a

brilliant red, streamlined railroad car, such as has not been seen here since high-ranking Russian generals attended the all-Slav Congress last December.

Balkan Federation Rumored

One source close to the Yugoslav Government, asked about Molotov's visit, replied: "I don't believe it, but I can't say it isn't true."

Another source, however, said: "Molotov definitely is here and Dimitrov is coming."

It was noted that the guard about the Russian Ambassadors villa had been increased.

Some sources said the presence of Molotov and Dimitrov in the realm of Premier Tito dovetailed with another unconfirmed but widely-circulated rumor that a Balkan Federation would be formed which would include Albania and Macedonia, now a part of Greece, as an autonomous state under Yugoslav control.

Says U. S. Imports Uranium

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP).—The Soviet magazine "New Times" asserted today the United States is importing Uranium from the Belgian Congo. It said: "Presently the Belgian Congo has factually become the property of American monopolists, the supplier of raw material for making atom bombs, which serve as a weapon of foreign political blackmail and preparation for imperialistic aggression."

Yemen Ruler Reported Refusing Million Credit

CAIRO, June 2 (AP).—The newspaper "Al Misri" said today that Imam Yahya, ruler of Yemen, had refused to approve a nagreement signed by his son and American authorities for a \$1,000,000 credit. The account said the ruler expressed fear that the credit would lead to interference in the small Arab state.

American authorities here said they could not confirm or deny the report, but that the son had authorization to sign the agreement, under which Yemen would buy surplus American equipment.

Egypt Marriage Law Approved

CAIRO, June 2 (AP).—A law providing that any Egyptian Army officer who marries a foreigner in peace time may be discharged

from the service, and that one marrying a foreigner during a war or threat of war may be imprisoned and fined, was approved today by the Egyptian Senate. It had already been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Bystander Wounded In Tel Aviv Skirmish

Jerusalem, June 2 (AP).—A brief skirmish in Tel Aviv tonight between Jewish underground fighters and a combined Jewish-British police patrol resulted in the wounding of a bystander and the loss of a police tommygun.

A reliable source said two British and two Jewish policemen surprised three young members of Haganah, Jewish underground group, who were pasting up propaganda posters.

In attempting to wrest a stack of posters from the youths, the police were set upon by a crowd of Jews. During the melee several shots were fired, one of which struck a bystander in the leg. One of the crowd wrenched away a policeman's gun and disappeared.

NEW TRIAL FOR IRAQI REDS

Magistrate Binds the Group Over to High Court

BAGHDAD, Iraq, June 2 (AP).—A magistrate of the Baghdad Criminal Court, ending a several weeks' mass trial of members of Iraq's clandestine Communist party, today bound the group over to the High Court for a new trial.

The magistrate declared that the evidence showed the Communists were attempting "the betrayal of our nation and were aiming at armed revolution."

The Communists were subsidized financially, the prosecutor-general declared, "by the ambassador of a foreign country" adjacent to Iraq.

CHINA POLICE RAID SCHOOLS

Take Action To Thwart Anti-Civil War Demonstrations

Shanghai, June 2 (AP).—Widespread raids and a show of military strength in China's big cities thwarted anti-civil war demonstrations by university student today.

The students, who blame the civil war for the unbearable cost of liv-

ing were accused by the Government of plotting a general Communist uprising.

The greatest violence reported was at the Chungking Central Engineering College, where the reliable newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said two students were killed, two wounded seriously and more than 1,000 arrested in a predawn raid by Government soldiers.

Dormitories Raided

Students and police fought in the streets of Hankow, with several injuries on both sides.

The Chinese press said military and police raiders also swooped on dormitories in Tientsin, Mukden, Hangchow, Wuchang, Foochow and Haifeng.

Shanghai police and gendarmes patrolled the streets with drawn pistols. For good measure the city authorities and the Woosung garrison staged a huge anti-Communist parade of their own. The mile-long procession, guarded by mounted men with automatic rifles, tied up traffic for several hours. The city remained under martial law.

Shanghai students confined themselves to quiet memorial services on their campuses for fellows previous beateh or arrested.

Promises To Bail Students

Professors, who struck last week in protest against the Government raids, agreed to resume classes on Mayor K. C. Wu's promise of bail for 32 students.

Earlier the Mayor had said those seized would be deported to Communist territory without a hearing. Police said they still were hunting a number of others on their "red list."

In Peiping troops erected barbed-wire and sandbag barricades around campuses and sealed off the exits with armed guards.

The guards stood outside while Dr. Hu Shih, president of National Peking University and former Ambassador to Washington, told 1,500 of his students that the Government was making a mistake in trying to suppress their anti-civil war, anti-hunger movement, which he said the whole nation respected.

Canton police and troops reported the situation was under control, due to full mobilization, and incidentally, denied press reports that five students had been killed in a fight Saturday.

On the actual war fronts, fighting continued heavy but inconclusively, mainly in Manchuria. Accounts from Mukden said the Government had captured 5,000 Communists at Changtu, northeast of Mukden. The

official Central News Agency said a Government force moving southwest from Changchun had reached the outskirts of Kungchuling, 36 miles from Changchun on the railway to Mukden.

Communist raiders ripped up rails on a bridge 23 miles northwest of Tientsin, halting traffic to Peiping.

The People's Political Council in Nanking blew hot and cold, adopting one resolution urging new Government military appropriations to "crush the Communist rebellion," and another inviting Communists to send delegates to resume peace talks.

Chinese Student Protests Halted By Force

Shanghai, June 2 (AP).—Police and the military cracked down on students in widely separated parts of China today, to block a scheduled nation-wide demonstration demanding an end to the civil war.

The Chinese press reported raids were carried out at Mukden, Hangchow, Wuchang, Foochow, Kaifeng, Chungking and Tientsin. The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said two students were killed and two wounded in Chungking, where garrison troops arrested "more than 1,000 suspects" in a midnight raid.

Some 30,000 pro-Government students staged an anti-Communist rally and parade in Shanghai despite the Government ban, but there was no sign of a "general uprising."

Demobilized Youth Soldiers

Most of the students in the mile-long parade, led by mounted troops, were demobilized youth army soldiers who have returned to school. Striking students remained on their campuses.

Ta Kung Pao said the four students were shot during a clash between students and police at Chungking's Central Engineering College. The official Central News Agency said several raiding policemen suffered gunshot wounds in the wartime capital.

Twelve students were reported arrested at Hangchow, 20 at Tientsin, 32 at Foochow, and an unannounced number at Kaifeng. Chi-

nese reports said students at Hankow clashed with police and soldiers and that several were injured on both sides.

University Under Quarantine

In Peiping, police and the military placed National Peking University under a mile-square quarantine, freezing both pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

In Nanking, the Student Federation abandoned efforts for a city-wide rally to replace canceled public demonstrations.

Shanghai Mayor K. C. Wu announced that 32 students arrested in a roundup of alleged Communist agents would be released shortly on bail. Professors who struck in protest against the arrests called a meeting to decide whether to call off their strike in view of the Mayor's promise.

Chiang Army Chases Reds In Manchuria

Nanking, June 2 (AP).—Government forces from Changchun, Manchuria, moved southward today in the wake of shifting Communists while in China proper a Red band was reported to have disrupted traffic on the Peiping-Tientsin railway.

The official Central News Agency said Government troops from Changchun had reached the outskirts of Kungchuling, 36 miles away. They apparently were bent on lifting the Red threat to cities on the railway to Mukden and to the rail line itself.

Peiping reports said Communists had ripped up rails on a bridge 23 miles northwest of Tientsin, tying up rail movement between Peiping and Tientsin. Railway officials said they hoped to resume service tomorrow.

The newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* reported that Nationalist forces had opened an offensive in Jehol province to lift the Red siege of Lung-hwa, 25 miles northwest of Chengteh, provincial capital.

In Nanking, the People's Political Council, a Government advisory group, passed two resolutions regarding the Communists. One urged the Government to make special military appropriations to crush "the Communist rebellion." The other invited the Reds to send delegates to Nanking to negotiate peace "unconditionally, on a basis of democratization of politics and nationalization of the armed forces."

The second resolution also asked the Government to reiterate its

desire to seek a political solution to the Communist problem. It directed the P.P.C. presidium and resident committee to make every effort to arrange speedy resumption of negotiations between the Government and the Reds.

COMPROMISE PLAN ON INDIA DUE TODAY

Approval Of British Proposal Is Indicated

Amritsar, India, June 2 (AP).—An armed mob attacked a village four miles from this holy city of the Sikhs today, killing three persons and wounding seven.

Unofficial sources said 250 houses in Amritsar had been destroyed since yesterday by fire of incendiary origin during communal disorders between Hindus and Moslems.

One person was killed and four were wounded today in communal disturbances in Calcutta, a government communique said.

New Delhi, India, June 2 (AP).—Leaders of the Moslem League and the predominantly Hindu Congress party were reported reliably tonight to have accepted a secret British compromise plan, presented to them earlier in the day, calling for a partitioning of India.

Details of the British proposal, handed to seven Indian leaders at a momentous conference with Viceroy Lord Mountbatten, will be read tomorrow over all Indian radio stations, a British communique announced.

The very fact that the plan will be made public indicated that the major Indian parties either had accepted it or would do so by tomorrow.

Parliament To Hear Plan

[British Government sources in London said simultaneous statements outlining the plan would be made in both branches of Britain's Parliament at approximately 8.30 A.M. (E.S.T.) Tuesday.]

Reliable informants said that the plan, under which Britain would surrender her powers and withdraw from India within the next twelve months, provided for the creation of an independent state of Pakistan, as demanded by the Moslem League.

However, India would be divided in such a way that Sikh and Hindu

minorities in the predominantly Moslem provinces of Bengal and the Punjab would not be included in the Pakistan area.

This presented a compromise between the Congress party, which wanted a united India, and the Moslem League, which wanted all Bengal and the Punjab to be embraced in Pakistan.

Mountbatten To Speak

The British were understood to favor, first, an undivided India, but to have proposed the compromise as an alternative.

The communique said Mountbatten would explain the plan in a radio speech tomorrow and that addresses also would be made by Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Congress party; M. A. Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, and Beldev Singh, Sikh leader.

Mountbatten placed the plan before the Indian leaders at a two-hour meeting, while police armed with rapid-fire guns patrolled the streets of this tense capital in event of riots.

Precautions against new outbreaks of communal violence also were taken in Bombay, Calcutta, the Punjab and other trouble spots.

The communique said the Viceroy gave a "full account of his discussions both in India and England which has led to formulation of his Majesty's Government's plan and of arguments which resulted in its adoption."

The same seven leaders will meet again tomorrow morning with the Viceroy "to enable respective working committees to consider the plan," the communique added.

The Indians emerged smiling but tight-lipped from today's meeting. Shortly thereafter, Mohandas K. Gandhi conferred with Mountbatten. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, has been bitterly opposed to partition.

Congress party leaders later met with Gandhi, and the League executive went into session tonight.

Some Hindu merchants in Delhi closed their shops during the day in protest against the proposed division of this sub-continent, which has been occupied by the British for 150 years.

Police arrested some Orthodox Hindu holy men who attempted to demonstrate in front of the Viceroy's palace in support of a united India. Hindu priests said 235 of their numbers had been taken into custody.

OFFER STUDIED BY INDONESIANS

Republic's Cabinet Meets To Consider Dutch Plan

Batavia, Java, June 2 (AP)—The Indonesian Republic's cabinet met in Jogjakarta today to consider the "final offer" of the Dutch that a joint interim Dutch-Indonesian Government be set up to establish a federal government for the projected United States of Indonesia.

The proposal for an interim government was one of five points in a written statement given Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the Indonesian Republic last week, setting out the final Dutch position on all matters being negotiated with the Republic.

The newspaper *Merdeka*, organ of the Republic, quoted informed Indonesian quarters as predicting that "the main lines of the Dutch memorandum might prove acceptable." It added, however, that a proposal for joint action by Dutch and Indonesian military forces to maintain order might meet with opposition from guerrilla bands, even if accepted by the Cabinet.

Dutch Army Complains

Other points in the Dutch memorandum included the establishment of a universal currency, with a joint body to set the exchange rates against foreign monies; joint control of imports and exports; and a demand for immediate shipment of rice from the Republic to the remainder of food-shy Indonesia.

The tension that has continued to exist between armed forces of

the Dutch and Indonesians was marked today by a complaint from the Netherlands Army that Indonesian troops last week repeatedly violated the truce which has been in effect since last March 25.

Among the complaints was one that the Indonesians were harass-

ing Dutch positions at one place by "repeatedly hurling stones at them with a large catapult."

Others were that the Republican troops were building new positions outside Dutch Lines at Medan, Semarang, and Bandoeng; were

blockading food shipments into the Dutch-occupied cities of Medan and Padang in Sumatra; had opened fire twenty times against Dutch posts and patrols on the Soerabaja front, forcing the Dutch to use artillery for defense.

The statement asserted that twelve Europeans had been kidnapped and that 300 wives and children of Indonesian soldiers serving with the Dutch Army had been held in Republican internment camps.

Russian Demand For Documents Holds Up Trial

Tokyo, June 2 (AP)—A Russian prosecutor demanded today the right to examine General MacArthur's classified (military-secret) intelligence files, from which testimony was given for the defense in the trial of 25 Japanese war leaders. The international war-crimes tribunal adjourned early to consider the question.

Lieut. Col. Homer C. Blake, chief of the order-of-battle section of G-2, GHQ., Far East Command, had almost completed reading United States estimates of Japanese army strength in Manchuria and Korea from 1943 to the end of the war when Maj. Gen. A. N. Vasilyev, associate prosecutor for Russia, interrupted.

"Will the documents the witness is now reading from be produced in court for examination?" he asked.

Asked If He Insists

After a discussion in which Defense Attorney Ben Bruce Blakeley told the tribunal the witness would not have been called if the documents had been available to the defense, the tribunal president, Sir William Webb, asked Vasilyev: "Do you insist on production of the documents?"

"Yes. Undoubtedly so," replied the Russian.

"Then it's up to the witness to state his position," said Webb. "It is a matter which must be settled at once."

Turning to Blake, Webb asked: "Are you prepared to produce these documents without further consultation with your superiors?" "I am not at liberty to produce the documents, as they contain classified military information," Blake said. The tribunal recessed at this point.

LAWYER'S OWN TRIAL AND CLIENT'S CLASH

Manila, June 2 (A. P.).—The chief attorney for Jorge B. Vargas, puppet Philippine Ambassador to Japan, today asked for a postponement of his client's treason trial, set for June 16, because his own trial begins on that date.

The lawyer, Quintin Parades, former Resident Commissioner to Washington and Minister in the puppet regime, resumed his law practice while out on bail.

Brazilian Communists Blamed For Disorders

Rio De Janeiro, June 2 (AP)—Senator Roberto Simonsen told the Brazilian Senate today that Brazilian Communists were responsible for a series of street disorders in Sao Paulo December 18, 1945, for which United States Navy sailors received the blame.

The sailors, visiting Sao Paulo aboard the cruiser *Little Rock*, were involved in street fights with residents of the city after citizens heard reports that some sailors had been discourteous to native women. The alleged discourtesy, Simon-

sen declared, was Communist "pretense" to start trouble. Several sailors were arrested and later placed aboard their ship.

OTTAWA HAILS TRUMAN VISIT

House Of Commons Members Applaud Announcement

Ottawa, June 2 (AP)—Members of the Canadian House of Commons thumped their desks in vigorous applause today when Prime Min-

ister W. L. Mackenzie King announced that President Truman, Mrs. Truman and their daughter Margaret would visit Ottawa June 10 through 12.

Howard Green, a Vancouver member speaking for the Progressive Conservatives who are the official opposition to King's Liberal party government, said the House would welcome the Truman family not only in their official capacity, but as individuals.

The presidential visit, Green said, "is one more indication of the good will prevailing between our people."

To Be Met At Border

King announced that President Truman and his family would be met at the Canadian border by Louis S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada.

Governor-General Viscount Alexander, Lady Alexander, and King will meet the party at the outskirts of Ottawa where the train will halt to the presidential group may alight to be driven by automobile through the scenic approaches to the city.

Events on the program include a state dinner tendered the President by the Governor-General June 10, a speech by President Truman at a joint session of Parliament at 11.30 A.M. June 11, a parliamentary luncheon, and dinner at King's home on the same day.

CANADIAN HOUSE TO HEAR TRUMAN

Ottawa, June 2 (A. P.).—President Truman will address the Canadian Parliament next week in the course of a three-day visit to Ottawa, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King advised the House of Commons today.

President and Mrs. Truman and their daughter Margaret will arrive by train on Tuesday, June 10, and will spend a State dinner given that night by the Governor-General, Viscount Alexander. Mackenzie King will give a dinner for the President and Mrs. Truman on Wednesday, after the President's address to Parliament. Ray Atherton, the United States Ambassador, will be the Trumans' host on Thursday.

House Passes Tax Slash Bill By Vote Of 220-99, Enough To Override Veto

Senate Action Is Due Now

Legislation Then Goes To President For Signing Or Veto.

KNUTSON SAYS BILL FAIR TO ALL

Two House Democrats Call For Veto—Ding- wall Charges Betrayal.

By Francis M. LeMay
WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Republican bill to cut income taxes by \$4,000,000,000 a year won final House approval today, 220 to 99—a

margin more than enough to override a presidential veto and bigger than it commanded on its previous test.

Tomorrow the Senate is to pass it finally, although leaders do not expect the margin there to be enough to overcome a veto. (A two-thirds vote of both houses is required.)

Up To Truman

Next it will go to President Truman, who already has said that this is not the time for tax reduction, that any treasury surplus should go instead for debt reduction.

His action, in signing or vetoing the bill, probably will determine whether the tax cuts take effect July 1, as the measure provides, or whether the whole matter goes over to 1948, a year of the presidential election. Either way, the issue is certain to figure prominently in the campaign.

The House roll call vote on final adoption of the version worked out by a Senate-House conference committee found 183 Republicans and 37 Democrats for the bill; 97 Democrats and Reps. Hull (R-Wis) and Marcantonio (AL-NY) against it.

Overriding Of Veto

Thus, more than 68 percent of those voting approved the bill. A majority of 66 2-3 percent of those voting would be needed to override a veto.

When the tax bill was passed by the House originally on March 27 the vote was 273 to 137. The "yes" votes constituted about 66 per cent of the total. On that test, the party breakdown showed 233 Republicans and 40 Democrats for it; 133 Democrats, three Republicans and Marcantonio against it.

The House originally had voted to make the tax cuts retroactive to last Jan. 1. But the Senate voted to start them July 1, and this was the date finally agreed upon. The final version also made slight changes in the rates of the reduction as compared to the original House measure.

Says Cut Justified

Rep. Albert J. Engel (R-Mich), who voted against the bill March 27 but for it today, explained in a statement that tax reduction is justified and it is a case of this bill or nothing but that he considers it "only a slight improvement" over the original.

During brief House debate before the final vote two Democrats—Reps. Dingell of Michigan and Eberharter of Pennsylvania—called for a veto.

Dingell shouted that the bill "will be known for its betrayal of millions of small taxpayers. It favors the rich against the poor."

Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the Ways and Means Committee, author of the bill, vigorously disputed this, contending the bill "is fair to everybody."

Doughton Also In Favor

Rep. Doughton (D-NC), House tax manager when Democrats were in power, voted for the compromise bill. He told the House that revenues have increased substantially since the bill first was presented to the House. He opposed it then, but expressed the view that it is possible now to reduce the debt and still cut taxes.

This is how the bill would work:

1. Withholdings against wages and salaries for tax purposes would be reduced July 1.

2. The tax slash on an annual basis would be 30 per cent for persons with taxable income (after exemptions and deductions) of \$1,000 or less. This would mean the 30 per cent cut would apply to single persons with total earnings before exemptions and reductions up to \$1,666; married persons \$2,222; married couples with one child \$2,777;

married couples with two children \$3,333.

3. Persons with taxable income between \$1,000 and \$1,400 would get annual tax reductions ranging from \$52 to \$57.

4. The tax reduction would be 20 per cent for taxable incomes above \$1,400 and up to \$137,000; 15 per cent on taxable incomes from \$137,000 to \$302,000, and 10 per cent on any income above \$302,000.

5. The measure would reduce the present ceiling of 85.5 per cent at which any income can be taxed; to 81 per cent in 1947 and 76.5 in 1948.

6. Person over 65 years old would get an extra personal exemption of \$500, bringing their total exemption to \$1,000.

Taxpayers would find their percentage cuts reduced by half when applied to all their income for 1947. That is, a taxpayer in the 20 per cent reduction bracket would get only a 10 per cent cut for the whole of calendar 1947, although he would receive the full 20 per cent reduction on his 1948 income.

Connecticut Vote

The voting of Connecticut congressmen on the income tax bill follows: Republican for—Ellsworth B. Foote, third district; John Davis Lodge, fourth district; Antoni N. Sadlak, at large.

Not voting—William J. Miller, first district; Horace Seely Brown, second district; and James T. Patterson, fifth district.

House's Vote on Tax Bill

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2—The following is the vote by which the House today passed the compromise income tax reduction bill:

FOR THE BILL—220

Republicans—122
Allen (Calif.)
Allen (Ill.)
Anderson (Calif.)
Andersen (Minn.)
Andrews (N. Y.)
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Auchincloss
Banta
Bates (Mass.)
Beall
Bender
Bennett (Mich.)
Bennett (Mo.)
Bishop
Blackney
Boggs (Del.)
Bolton
Bradley (Calif.)
Bramblett
Brehm
Buck
Buffett
Burke
Busbey
Butler
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cainfield
Carson
Case (N. J.)
Case (S. D.)
Chadwick
Cheneoweth
Chilperfield
Church
Clippinger
Cole (Kan.)
Cole (Mo.)
Cole (N. Y.)
Cotton
Coudert
Crawford
Cunningham
Curtis
Dague
Dawson (Utah)
Devitt
D'Ewart
Dirksen
Dolliver
Dondero
Eaton
Ellis
Ellsworth
Eliasson
Engel (Mich.)
Fenton
Fletcher
Foote
Fulton
Gamble
Gavin
Gearhart
Gillie
Graham
Grant (Ind.)
Griffiths
Gross
Gwynn (N. Y.)
Gwynne (Iowa)
Hale
Edwin A. Hall
Leonard W. Hall
Hallock
Harter
Heseltun
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman
Hope
Horan
Howell
Jackson (Calif.)
Javits
Jensen
Johnson (Ill.)
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Ind.)
Jones (Wash.)
Jonkman
Kean
Kestlin
Kersten (Wis.)
Knutson
Kunkel
Landis
Latham
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lemke
Lewis
Lodge
Love
McConnell
McGowan
McDonough
McDowell
McGregor
McMahon
McMillen (Ill.)
MacKinnon
Maloney
Martin (Iowa)
Mathews
Meade (Ky.)
Merron
Meyer
Michener
Miller (Md.)
Mundt
Murray (Wis.)
Nixon
Nodar
Norblad
O'Hara
O'Konski
Owens
Phillips (Calif.)
Phillips (Tenn.)
Ploeser
Plumley
Potts
Poulson
Ramey
Reed (Ill.)
Reed (N. Y.)
Reeves
Rich
Riehlman
Riley
Robertson
Robison
Rockwell
Rogers (Mass.)
Rohrbough
Ross
Russell
Sadlak
St. George
Sarbacher
Schwabe (Mo.)
Schwabe (Okla.)
Seoblick
Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Shaffer
Short
Simpson (Ill.)
Smith (Me.)
Smith (Ohio)
Smith (Wis.)
Snyder
Springer
Stefan
Stevenson
Stratton
Taber
Talle
Tibbott

AGAINST THE BILL—99

Republicans—1
Hull
Democrats—47
Abernethy
Ammond
Andrews (Ala.)
Battie
Beckworth
Blatnik
Bloom
Boggs (La.)
Brown Ga.
Bryson
Buchanan
Buckley
Burleson
Byrne (N. Y.)
Cannon
Carroll
Celler
Clark
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Cravens
Cresser
Delaney
Dingell
Eberhart
Evins
Feighan
Fernandez
Flannagan
Fogarty
Folger
Forand
Gordon
Gore
Goraski
Gossett
Granger
Grant (Ala.)
Gregory
Hardy
Harris
Harrison
Havensner
Heffernan
Hobbs
Hoffield
Huber
Jarnan
Johnson (Okla.)
Johnson (Tex.)
Jones (Ala.)
Karsten (Mo.)
Kee
Kefauver
Kennedy
King
Kirwan
Lanham
Lesinski
Lyle
McCormack
Madden
Mahon
Manasco
Manafield (Mont.)
Miller (Calif.)
Mills
Morgan
Morris
Murdock
Pace
Patman
Pickett
Poage
Price (Ill.)
Rains
Rayburn
Richards
Rooney
Sabath
Sascer
Smathers
Smith (Va.)
Spence
Stigler
Teague
Thomason
Trimble
Walter
Whelan
Whitten
Williams
Winstead
Worley
Zimmerman

American-Labor—1
Marcantonio

next Feb. 29 but permit landlords to raise rents 15 per cent in return for leases if tenants agree.

Assailed as Nullifier

The rent increase provision was assailed by Senator Tobey (R-NH) who declared it would "nullify rent control" and that real estate interests are "singing a Te Deum and a Hallelujah" over it. But a motion by Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.) to remove it lost on a chorus of "noes."

The House already has passed a bill with a similar provision. Its measure would permit President Truman to continue controls until March 31 if he proclaims it necessary. The president requested an extension for a full year beyond June 30 when the present law expires.

Minor differences between the House and Senate measures now must be adjusted before the legislation is sent to the White House.

The rent increase provision had been sponsored by Senator Hawkes (R-NJ) and adopted last Thursday. It would permit increases up to 15 percent where tenants and landlords agree on leases running through 1948.

Senator Fulbright (D-Ark.) led a successful fight to strip the bill of another provision adopted previously—an amendment by Senator McCarthy (D-Wis.) calling for the decontrol of five percent monthly of about 600 areas now under control. Fulbright contended this amendment was "inequitable" and had been adopted by the Senate last week without sufficient debate.

Substitute Rejected

An effort by Senator Taylor (D-Idaho) to substitute a bill continuing present controls to June 30, 1948, was snowed under on a 58 to 16 vote.

The Senate altered and adopted a House-approved provision knocking out most government controls over building materials and new housing.

It softened this, however, by leaving with the Housing expeditor authority to prevent the use of materials in amusement and recreation building and approved a proposal by Senator Knowland (R-Calif.) giving the administration authority to require permits for commercial construction.

MERGER PLAN ASSURED VOTE BY GOP MOVE

Senate Party Policy Unit Sets Service-Unity Bill For Early Action

Washington, June 2 (A)—President Truman's controversial proposal to put the armed forces under a single Cabinet secretary was assured today of reaching a vote at this session of Congress as the Senate Republican policy committee docketed it for action.

The GOP leadership in the House already had it marked for early consideration. The Expenditures Committee there has held hearings but has not yet come up with its bill.

In the Senate, the Armed Services Committee made public a final draft of its bill Saturday and plans to vote on it Wednesday. Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the policy committee, predicted it will be considered on the floor next month.

Item In Commission Report

The Senate GOP action follows the publication last night of a Presidential commission's report urging unification of the services, along with universal military training, as part of a broad defense program which it termed urgent. But that circumstance probably was a coincidence.

The civilian advisory commission, headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, was concerned principally with urging a plan by which all young men would be subject to military training at the age of 18.

Taft said, however, that there is little prospect of action on the training proposal at this session, and other congressional leaders held a similar view.

No Training Hearings Held

No hearings on it have been held at this session, and Congress now is scheduled to adjourn July 31.

The commission, in recommending that the Army, Navy and Air Force be brought under a single head, rapped what it viewed as reluctance of military men to agree to the plan.

Navy officials originally had been outspoken in opposition. But Mr. Truman, insisting on the program, finally won the assent of all hands to a compromise plan.

Administration Plan

It would create an Air Force on an equal footing with the Army and Navy, safeguard much of the independent authority of the three departments under their own secretaries, but not of Cabinet rank, and place them all under an overall "Secretary of National Security" in the Cabinet.

The Senate Armed Services Committee's bill follows essentially the details of the Administration plan.

It will be subject to amendment on the floor, however, and is certain to meet vigorous opposition from senators who sought unsuccessfully to block it in committee.

vanced their project as a partial answer, at least, to the commission's recommendation.

DAY

Taft told reporters that the committee had taken no poll, but he believed that the measure to set up a new Secretary of National Security over the armed services should be brought to senatorial decision in this session. The Ohio Senator said that he personally is "in favor of some form of unification," but he said that he had not studied an amended bill which the armed services committee is expected to approve on Wednesday.

Taft indicated that there was little chance that action would be taken this session on universal training. He noted that no hearings had been held.

Mr. Truman probably will send the report to Congress this week with a letter of transmittal. Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, told reporters. While Mr. Truman is on record as favoring the broad principle of universal training, White House officials said that they did not know if he would indorse all details of the commission's report.

The commission said in its re-

Service Unity on Senate Agenda After Report Calls for Draft

Compulsory Military Training Advocated in Study by Experts Unlikely to Be Adopted This Session.

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The Senate Republican Policy Committee today put Army-Navy unification legislation on its schedule for action, and Senator Taft (R.-Ohio), the chairman, forecast its consideration next month in the Senate.

The committee's decision came on the heels of a presidential commission's report calling for an immediate universal military training law. With such a training law regarded as unlikely to pass in this session, supporters of armed services unification ad-

port, made public last night, that either the United States must inaugurate a \$1,750,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 a year military training system and spend more billions on preparedness, or it will invite possible extermination in atomic warfare.

Senate Extends Life Of Rent Controls

Continued Until Next Feb. 29—15% Increase Permitted Landlords In Return For Leases Agreeable To Tenants.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (A)—After a hot debate, the Senate passed today a bill to continue rent controls until

Training of Military Value.

It recommended a six-month basic course for most young men of 18, with several alternates by which they would acquire the equivalent of six months' advanced training.

The commission's plan permits youths, after the basic course, to attend college or vocational school and get credit for additional training by enrolling in subjects of military value, such as radar operation, automotive maintenance, physics, chemistry, medicine or the ministry.

Highlights from the presidential commission's report urging compulsory military training follow:

THE NEED:

The Army has been "dismantled and our military forces are a hollow shell."

America can expect only from four to ten years' immunity from an sneak atomic attack on its own cities. After that an attack could hit with indescribable horror, and, in that case, the nation would need "trained men in every part of the country ready and able to meet disorder, sabotage and even invasion."

"We recognize that weakness is an invitation to extermination," and failure to take precautions now might result in the "loss of our possessions, our liberties, our lives, and the destruction of mankind's hope for an enduring peace."

The precipitate drop in military readiness will have the "inevitable effect of encouraging those to whom weakness on the part of the peace-loving nations is a passport to aggression."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS:

The adoption of a security program with eight essentials costing billions of dollars, including compulsory training costing alone about \$1,750,000,000 yearly. The other points:

A strong, physically-healthy, economically-healthy, educated and united population; a co-ordinated intelligence service; scientific research and development; industrial mobilization and stockpiling; a "mobile striking force;" an Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps able to capture

strategic bases anywhere in the world, and immediate unification of the armed services under a single command.

"So long as any great nation has power to stop by veto any proposed United Nations action against it as an aggressor, the United Nations cannot protect itself against such an aggression," and so long as there is no system for inspecting the atomic activities of every country, there can be no certain security. Therefore: "Without such safeguards, the United States must not only retain the atomic bomb, but must proceed actively with its further development and production."

THE TRAINING PLAN:

It would be under a special governmental commission, with one military and two civilian members.

A selective training system would be set up, with local boards similar to the war-time selective service; all youths would register when they reach 17, and would be called up for training when they become 18, or finish their secondary schooling, whichever is later.

They would get six months' basic training in camps or on shipboard. They would be required either to take six months more of training or its equivalent in service in the R. O. T. C., National Guard, or other forms. Special programs would be provided for those unfit for regular training and for conscientious objectors.

Trainees would get \$25 monthly, plus allowances for any dependents. They would get no benefits under the G. I. bill of rights or other veterans' legislation.

It would be a Federal offense to sell liquor to a trainee.

Racial or other segregation would be banned.

The program would start one year after Congress passes the necessary legislation. Training would be given in two periods a year, one starting on May 1 and the other on November 1.

Up to 950,000 would be trained each year. About 230,000 persons would be needed to furnish the training.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES:

Among the Big Five Powers, the United States stands alone in providing no compulsory military training.

Russia, Britain and France require service in their armies, and China enforces partial conscription.

Only six foreign countries—out of fifty-four which maintain armies—rely wholly on volun-

teers to man peace-time armies and navies as does the United States. They are Australia, Canada, Eire, India, New Zealand and the Dominican Republic.

Training 'Urgent' Military Need, Nation Told

Washington, June 2 (AP)—The nation heard from a commission of nine prominent civilians today that the compulsory training of up to 950,000 American youths a year is an "urgent military necessity" in this world of insecure peace.

The alternative to that and other multibillion-dollar outlays for national defense is to invite "extermination," President Truman's Advisory Commission on Universal Training declared. The group painted this bleak picture of the future if its warning goes unheeded:

For a few years—from four to ten—"our monopoly of the atomic bomb" and the availability of battle-trained veterans of World War II may serve as insurance against a sneak assault on the American homeland.

"A Hollow Shell"

But the precipitate drop in the nation's state of readiness—"our military forces are a hollow shell"—will encourage "those to whom weakness on the part of peace-loving nations is a passport to aggression."

DAY

The document was drafted and signed unanimously by the nine members of the commission headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, scientist and president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Truman probably will send the report to Congress this week with a letter of transmittal, Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross, said.

Truman Favors Principle

While Mr. Truman is on record favoring the broad principle of universal training, White House officials said they did not know whether he would indorse all details of the commission's report.

Although the Compton group went along with Mr. Truman's request that the official name of the

project be only "universal training," with the original word "military" deleted, it asserted:

"The only basis on which universal training should be accepted, in our opinion, is a demonstration that it is needed to insure our safety in a world in which peace is not yet secure."

"Other Benefits"

Other benefits—physical, mental and moral—would be "byproducts of a project which is made necessary by the state of the world today."

As proposed by the commission, the program would follow this outline:

On the basis of census figures, between 1,000,000 and 1,100,000 male youths would become eligible for training annually for the next few years (liability for training would start at age 18 or upon completion of high school, whichever occurred first).

Minimum Pool Of 75,000

Out of this total, an estimated 200,000 would be physically or mentally incapacitated. An additional 50,000 to 100,000 would not meet present Army and Navy standards but still could be trained in some form. Taking variations into account a pool of not less than 75,000 or more than 950,000 thus would be eligible for training.

Basic training in camp or aboard ship (a choice of services would be given so far as possible) would last six months. The training would be consistent with developing weapons and techniques in warfare. But:

"We feel there is no room in this program for the type of commando training which teaches hatred and seeks to instill lust for killing and emphasizes the most brutal means of destruction. Such instruction may be essential in time of actual war; . . . in peacetime this type of training would be sadistic."

Series Of Options Open

Upon completion of the six months' basic training, a series of options would be open to the trainee, including enlistment in the regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, entrance into a service academy (West Point or Annapolis), enlistment in the National Guard or attendance at a college with an ROTC program.

The administrators: A commission of three members, two of them civilians, reporting directly to the President; a general advisory board representative of the public with local civilian advisory committees.

The cost: Between \$1,750,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 a year.

The time: The program would be under way about one year after approval by Congress and would

be fully effective in about five years. In other words, it would take that long to create a pool of men trained for duty in any emergency.

GOP Aims To Cut Army Funds By Another \$100,000,000

Washington, June 2 (AP)—A new Republican economy drive was aimed today at the War Department's \$5,240,982,423 budget for 1948, already cut 8.3 per cent by the House Appropriations Committee.

The latest proposal would lop off almost another \$100,000,000, to equalize treatment of the War and Navy departments. The House last month trimmed the Navy budget slightly more than ten per cent.

Just how much strength is behind the move to cut ten per cent from the Army won't be known definitely until the bill reaches the amendment period in the House tomorrow.

Strong GOP Sentiment

But Representative Albert J. Engel (R., Mich.), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that drafted the bill, reported strong

Republican sentiment for further reductions.

He said he expects the new drive to be directed at funds for construction and for pay of personnel. The objective, he said, is to restrict the building of new barracks and quarters and to cut civilian and military personnel still further.

The Appropriations Committee recommended a reduction of 20,100 in army officer strength and 74,631 in the number of civilian employees.

Opposes Further Cuts

Engel indicated he would oppose any further cuts, however, particularly a \$200,000,000 slice proposed by Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.) to offset what he called the military part of the \$400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program.

Should the drive to pare the Army by roughly the same percentage as the Navy be successful, the total reduction in the army bill would be \$671,679,000. The committee cut amounted to \$475,809,077.

Group Formed To Support Bill To Keep 'Voice'

McGill Heads Committee of Educators and Publishers to Seek Congress Funds

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Ralph McGill, editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," announced today that a committee of educators, publishers and civic leaders has been formed to support legislation to retain the State Department's international information and cultural program.

A committee statement said it "will seek immediate Congressional approval of the Mundt bill to authorize the program" and will urge that Congress provide sufficient funds.

"We should be able to raise our voice in time of peace as well as in time of war," Mr. McGill commented.

The Group, called the Committee for United States Information abroad, is headed by Mr. McGill as chairman. It said the cultural affairs program is needed to "bring about a better understanding" between this and other nations.

The program was omitted in the State Department appropriations bill for the next fiscal year as passed by the House. It had never been specifically authorized, but funds had been set up by the last Congress. A bill by Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, would provide the authorization, and supporters hope the money then will be forthcoming.

The committee includes Thurman L. Barnard, vice-president and general manager of the Compton Advertising Agency; Edward Barrett, editorial director of

"Newsweek" magazine; Barry Bingham, president of "The Louisville Times and Courier-Journal"; Julien Bryan, executive director of the International Film Foundation; Cass Canfield, publisher of "Harper's" Magazine; William Carr, associate secretary of the National Education Association;

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University; Louis G. Cowan, of Louis G. Cowan, Inc.; Gardner Cowles, president of "The Des Moines Register and Tribune"; Jonathan Daniels, author; John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth College; Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Reuben Gustavson, chancellor of the University of Nebraska;

Palmer Hoyt, publisher, of "The Denver Post"; Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago; Francis A. Jamieson, public relations adviser; Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk University; Frederic Marquardt, foreign editor of "The Chicago Sun"; Philip Reed, board chairman of the General Electric Company; Elmo Burns Roper Jr., political analyst; Raymond Sawyer,

commander of the American Veterans of World War II;

George Shuster, president of Hunter College; Adlai Stevenson, lawyer; Mrs. Quincy Wright, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; Dr. George Zook, president of the American Council on Education; Rabbi Julius Marks, chairman of the commission on justice and peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and W. L. Dumm, president of Associated Broadcasters.

2 Books Sought By F. B. I. Turn Up at May Trial

Henry Garsson Produces Lumber Firm Accounts He Said in Fall Were Lost

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—A Federal Bureau of Investigation search for two long-missing record books ended today when the

defense in the May-Garsson war fraud trial suddenly produced them in court.

Munitions-maker Henry Garsson, one of three defendants, sprang a courtroom surprise by pulling out the two books and calmly displaying them to the jury.

The volumes were the stock and minute records of the Cumberland Lumber Company, of Kentucky, through which the government contends Henry Garsson and his brother, Murray, paid former Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, a total of \$55,000 in bribes while May was war-time chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. All three are on trial.

The stock book, as produced by Henry Garsson, showed him as the sole owner of the Cumberland firm, thence supporting defense claims that May never had a financial interest in the company.

When the trial recessed for the day, Prosecutor William A. Paisley sent the books to the Justice De-

partment, and it was indicated that F. B. I. experts would give them a close examination.

Mr. Paisley told the jury earlier that F. B. I. agents had searched long and fruitlessly for the two books in an effort to determine the actual ownership of the Cumberland company.

The prosecution has charged that the Garssons financed the firm to set up the seventy-two-year-old May in the lumber business as a pay-off for favors May performed for the Garsson firms.

Henry Garsson testified he found the two books just "four or five days" before the trial began April 22. He said he spoke truly in telling a grand jury last fall he could not find them.

The witness said he came upon the books in moving his personal effects from Chicago to New York last April. He said he gave them immediately to his attorney, Charles J. Margiotti.

Mr. Margiotti asked Garsson why he gave them to him instead of to the Justice Department.

"I assumed that it was your duty—your job," Garsson told Mr. Margiotti, with a smile.

"Did Congressman May ever have any interest in the Cumberland Lumber Company?" Mr. Margiotti asked.

"No, sir, he never did," the witness replied.

Henry Garsson said his munitions firm already had \$10,000,000 in war contracts before he first met May in November, 1942. He said

he went into the lumber business, with May as the firm's Kentucky manager, because Garsson firms needed lumber for gun-shell crates, and also he thought it was a "nice personal investment for me."

First Met May In Nov. 1942, Garsson Says

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Henry Garsson testified today in his war-fraud trial that his munitions firms already had \$10,000,000 in war contracts before he ever met former Congressman Andrew J. May whom he is accused of bribing for Government favors.

Garsson said he met May, then chairman of the House Military Committee, in November, 1942. Garsson, the 72-year-old May and Murray Garsson are jointly charged with bribe conspiracy.

The Government contends the Garsson brothers paid May \$55,000 for favors the former Democratic congressman from Kentucky obtained for the Garsson munitions combine which held a total of \$78,000,000 in war contracts.

Met During Fuse Problem

Henry Garsson said he met May "in connection with a problem we were having with M86 fuse production."

"At that time were you already in production of war materials," he was asked.

"Yes, we had about \$10,000,000 worth of war contracts at that time."

Arranged To Buy Tract

Garsson said a "critical lumber shortage" caused him to arrange through May to buy a lumber tract in Kentucky and to form the Cumberland Lumber Company.

It is through this firm that the Government contends the Garssons made their payments to May. The former congressman has denied that he profited from the deal, saying he only was agent for the Garssons in operating the lumber firm.

Garsson testified that he borrowed \$30,000 in his own and his brother's name to establish the Cumberland company to obtain lumber needed in his munitions enterprises, particularly for boxes to crate shells for shipment overseas. The Government contends

that Garsson's firm never obtained any lumber from the Cumberland tract.

"Nice Personal Investment"

Henry Garsson said he entered the lumber business in Kentucky with the idea of a "nice personal investment for me" and said that it was accidental that an option to buy the Cumberland tract was obtained in May's name.

"I didn't care whose name it was in so long as it could be transferred later to the name of the (Cumberland) corporation," Garsson testified.

CURLEY DENIED COURT REVIEW OF CONVICTION

Justice Murphy Dissents From Action On Appeal Of Boston Mayor

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston lost his appeal to the Supreme Court today from a mail-fraud conviction.

The Court refused to consider it and thus left in effect the conviction and sentence of 6 to 18 months in jail and \$1,000 fine against the 72-year-old political figure.

Curley, serving his fourth term as mayor, commented in Boston, "The matter is entirely in the hands of my attorneys and I will be guided by their judgment." They have 25 days to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider, but it seldom does.

The 25-day rule appears certain to defer execution of the sentence until autumn, at least. The justices plan to quit for the summer after June 16 and an application for reconsideration filed after that time would not come up until the new term starts in the fall.

No Indication Of Resigning

Curley has indicated he has no intention of resigning and city counsel have ruled that he could continue as mayor even if forced to serve his jail term.

The Court announced its rejection of the appeal in a brief order which gave no reasons. It noted that Justice Murphy disagreed with the action.

Also left in effect by the Supreme Court's ruling was a sentence of four to twelve months and \$1,000 fine given Donald Wakefield Smith,

codendant with Curley in the case which grew out of Engineer's, Inc., of Washington. Smith is a former member of the National Labor Relations Board.

One Did Not Ask Review

A third defendant, James G. Fuller, who drew jail terms aggregating sixteen months to four years, did not ask for a Supreme Court review.

The Government charged the Engineer's group made about \$60,000 through false representations that it could obtain war contracts for clients.

Curley's petition for a review denied that he had any connection with or knowledge of any misrepresentations made in Engineer's group operations. He named Fuller as the "spearhead" of all activities. The Government charged that Curley, president of the firm, helped to "steer" prospective customers to Washington.

Religious-Education Issue

The protests of "a rationalist or atheist" that religious instruction furnished at a public school attended by her son violates the Constitution won a hearing today from the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Vashti McCollum, 33, of Champaign, Ill., wife of a University of Illinois professor, filed the religious instruction case. She described herself as "a rationalist or atheist."

Her attorney, asking a review of an Illinois Supreme Court decision, said the action brings before the United States high court for the first time "the question of validity of sectarian religious education united with that of the public school."

Mrs. McCollum complained that James Terry, eldest of her three children, was embarrassed by being the only student in his room not taking the religious instruction.

Two Constitutions Cited

She contended that the classes constitute union of church and state such as the Illinois and Federal constitutions prohibit.

The State denied that the system involves any church-state union. It argued that the "embarrassment" line of reasoning would lend itself as well to an attack on school cafeterias. Religious views might be brought to notice, the brief said, by the fact that some children pass up pork or do not eat meat at all on certain days.

The Illinois Supreme Court, in upholding the religious classes, said they were conducted on a "purely volunteer basis" with admission on the written consent of parents. The instruction is a joint arrangement between the School Board and the Champaign Council of Religious Education on which Jewish, Catholic and Protestant faiths are represented. The council pays the instructors.

New-Trial Order Overruled

The court also overturned the action of a trial judge who ordered a new trial in a Pennsylvania income-tax evasion case after a conviction had been upheld on appeal.

This decision came on a Justice Department appeal from a ruling by Federal Judge William F. Smith in the case of John Memolo, Scranton (Pa.), attorney. The Philadelphia Court of Appeals in a split decision had agreed that Smith could grant the new trial. The high court's ruling overturning that finding was unanimous, with Justice Jackson writing the opinion.

Memolo contended that the Government pressed an income-tax case against him because he did not testify against former District Judge Albert W. Johnson, of Lewisburg, Pa., charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice. Only the income-tax action was involved in the appeal.

Federal Land Claim Upheld

The Court held unanimously that the Federal Government owns 640 acres of oil lands in Park county, Wyoming, which the State claims and has leased to the Ohio Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio.

Double-Punishment Decision

In a 6-to-3 decision the Court held that the law against manufacturing or possessing a plate for printing counterfeit money permits a separate sentence on each count. Elliott W. Michener, of Duluth, had argued to the Court that a fifteen-year \$5,000-fine sentence given him for manufacturing a plate and a similar sentence (to run consecutive) for possessing it was double punishment for the same offense. The justices who agreed with Michener's argument were Douglas, Murphy and Rutledge.

Hoover Urges House to Curb R. F. C. Lending

Letter to Wolcott Proposes Limiting It to Prevent Competition With Banks

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Limiting the lending power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to offset its competition with private financial institutions, except in emergencies, was suggested to Congress today by Herbert Hoover.

In a letter to Representative Jesse P. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of the House Banking Committee, the former President proposed:

1. R. F. C. should be continued for two or three years, but under revisions that "would tend to get the institution out of the lending business except during economic emergencies."

2. A limitation "might well be placed" on its authority "such as that business or persons seeking loans should present evidence that they have exhausted the possibility of securing credit from private institutions."

3. All R. F. C. loans to foreign countries or persons should be prohibited. Mr. Hoover here was discussing the R. F. C. only and did not mention possible foreign loans by other government action.

If the R. F. C. is continued, he said, "it should be returned to its

original purpose and not be limited to loans to private business and self-liquidating loans for public works."

The Banking Committee is considering legislation to continue the R. F. C. beyond its June 30 expiration date.

Representative Charles A. Hal-

leck, of Indiana, House Republican leader, told reporters "Mr. Hoover's suggestions certainly will be given most careful consideration."

Representative Wolcott also received a telegram from Jesse H. Jones in which the former R. F. C. chairman said the agency "rendered a great service with a mini-

mum of errors." He told Representative Wolcott, "I am very proud of its record."

U. S. WILL GRANT CREDIT TO IRAN

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The United States is prepared to grant a \$30,000,000 credit to Iran for buying surplus American military supplies for modernizing Iran's Army and police.

In making this announcement today, the State Department said a formal agreement will be signed in a week or two. Negotiations have been on for several weeks. The credit will not be a formal loan, but a drawing account similar to that extended several nations to permit purchases of surplus goods.

Iran's list of desired supplies includes mostly non-combat items such as clothing, shoes and blankets. A few light tanks and combat planes also are desired, but no bombers have been asked.

Iran's gendarmes, about 24,000 strong, have been trained by an American mission headed by Brig.-Gen. H. Norman Schwartzkopf.

Yugoslavs Reject U. S. Protest At Removal Of Property

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Yugoslavia has rejected a United States protest against the removal of "important and valuable" Italian property from the Yugoslav occupation zone at Trieste.

The State Department disclosed today that Marshal Tito's Government replied May 14 that the property belonged to "fascists" and that the United States had permitted such removals from its own occupation zone.

The State Department, in its protest dispatched March 27, charged that Yugoslavia had removed industrial and personal property from its zone "B" without consent of the owners, compensation or legal proceedings.

Officials said there was no basis

for the Yugoslav countercharge that the United States had taken property from its zone "A." They explained that the only property removed was the personal goods of Italians who have left the area to be included in the future Free Territory of Trieste.

A reply is still awaited to a second American protest against Yugoslav seizure of nine war-wrecked Italian ships, including the hulk of the trans-Atlantic liner Rex. The United States contends that the seizure of these ships and the reported sale of metal from them as scrap to the Czechs' Skoda munitions works violated the terms of the Italian armistice.

ACHESON WANTS OIL PACT RATIFIED

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of State Ache-

son today indorsed the Anglo-American petroleum agreement "without reservation or qualification" and urged Senate ratification without further delay.

In testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Acheson said the pact "does not pretend to be a device" for solving all the world's oil problems. But he said it sets up what Britain and the United States "consider fair and relevant rules" for dealing with the situation.

The agreement was negotiated by the two Governments in September, 1945, but becomes effective, so far as the United States is concerned, only when approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

President Truman submitted it to the last Congress, but the Senate never acted on it.

Some oil men have objected strongly to the agreement, contending it would lead to tight Government controls over production and use of oil.

The agreement affirms these general principles:

1. Adequate supplies of petroleum should be accessible in international trade to all countries "on a competitive and non-discriminatory basis."

2. The interests of producing countries should be safeguarded "with a view to their economic advancement."

The agreement provides for establishment of an international petroleum commission and eventually for development of a pact between all nations interested in international petroleum trade.

Acheson said the commission is intended "merely as a forum" for discussing petroleum problems. He contended there is no basis for concern that the agreement would result in an international cartel and increase government regulation of the petroleum industry.

Asked by Senator Smith (R.-N. J.) why the pact is limited to the United States and Britain and why the Dutch and Russia, for example, were not included, Acheson replied that the agreement contemplates bringing other nations in later.

The Under-Secretary noted America and Britain produced about 90 per cent of the world's petroleum, and added:

"If we can agree on the solution of problems which concern us, it will be much easier to get other nations to join us."

George Asks Pacts' Approval As 'First Step' To Normality

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Senator George (D., Ga.) called today for the ratification of peace treaties with Italy and three other former Axis allies as "a first step" toward restoring Europe to a peaceful, normal economy.

George, a high-ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, followed Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), committee chairman, and Senator Taft (R., Ohio), Republican policy leader, in urging Senate approval of the treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

The pacts are due to come before the Senate about the middle of this week.

Taft said he had decided to support ratification because he believes "the balance is in favor" of the agreements.

May Vote This Week

But, he added, "I don't know and I don't think anyone can now guess" what will happen when American troops are withdrawn in accordance with the treaty terms.

"Perhaps the Communists will seize control of the Italian Government," Taft said. "If they do, where does that leave us, with our program of aiding Greece and Turkey to prevent them from falling in the hands of the Communists?"

George said that, despite the criticisms of the Italian pact voiced during committee hearings, he knows of no organized effort to block ratification. He estimated that two or three days of debate would precede the final vote.

ITALY REPORTED INTENDING TO PAY

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The Italian Government is reported to have indicated its intention of honoring as fully as possible all pre-war Italian bonds held by American citizens.

Reports circulating in diplomatic quarters today are that Ivan Matteo Lombardo, head of an Italian economic mission, has made this decision clear in preliminary talks with American Government officials.

Italian Government and municipal bonds totaling \$102,149,400,

floated from 1925 to 1927, are still outstanding from original issues totaling \$167,500,000.

The main issue among these is the \$100,000,000 one floated by J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated, on which \$66,174,400 remains to be paid. The Italian Government has made no payment on these securities since 1940. Interest charges of nearly \$7,000,000 annually have accumulated since then.

The Italian Government's attitude toward the \$48,734,000 in corporate bonds sold without Government guaranty has not been disclosed, but diplomatic informants believe these stand little chance of redemption.

Lombardo and his associates will work out arrangements to put Italian bonds in good standing during conferences with representatives of the Foreign Bond Holders Protective Association.

U. S. BUYING WHEAT AT MARKET PRICES

Agriculture Department Drops
Plan to Establish a Limit
on What It Will Pay

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The Department of Agriculture announced today that it has resumed large-scale buying of wheat for shipment to shortage areas abroad.

It said purchases will be made on a bid and acceptance basis at prices not in excess of prevailing market prices.

Except for small quantities of some surplus grades bought in the last two weeks, the Government has been out of the wheat market since last February, when supplies dwindled and prices shot up.

The department's re-entry into the market coincides with start of harvest of the new crop in Texas and other parts of the Southwest. It did not state how much wheat it expects to buy for export from the 1947 crop. Exports from last year's crop, including both grain and wheat flour, are expected to

exceed 325,000,000 bushels when shipping schedules are completed.

In announcing that it will buy on a bid-and-acceptance basis but not in excess of prevailing market prices, the department gave up the idea of offering to buy at a fixed price. Such a buying method had been suggested by some officials as a possible means of stabilizing prices. Other officials countered that, in view of the world grain shortage, the department would be unable to secure enough wheat to meet its foreign commitments except at competitive market prices. They said most growers, knowing that there is a market for more than they can produce this year, would hold for higher prices that the Government might offer.

Cannot Wait Out Growers

The Government was said to be in a position where it could not wait out growers. Food shortages in some areas are said to be so critical that no time can be lost in delivering supplies to those zones. The department has allotted about 38,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour for shipment during July. This grain must be bought within the next four weeks if it is to reach its destination on schedule. Some will be resold to cash-paying countries, some to the Army for civilian feeding in occupied areas, while some will be turned over to countries receiving relief funds from this country.

As was the case for 1946 crop, wheat, purchases from the new crop will be handled at Commodity Credit Corporation's grain offices at Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore.

Reporting on final purchases from 1946 crop, the department said it bought 480,385 bushels of wheat last week.

This brought total purchases from July 1, 1946, to May 30, 1947, to 161,421,477 bushels of wheat, about 3,035,000,000 pounds of flour, 74,462,046 bushels of corn, 21,751,884 bushels of barley, 8,019,500 bushels of oats and 2,375,000 bushels of grain sorghums.

1,033,000 HOUSES ARE SEEN FOR '47

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon said last night that 1,038,000 new dwellings could be completed in 1947, including 760,000 permanent homes, if Federal controls were kept for a few more months.

The statement was his first estimate on this year's housing efforts, but it contained no forecast of the number of new homes to be started. So far starts have lagged behind 1946, while completions have run ahead.

Creedon said that 610,000 new permanent homes have been completed this year or are under construction and will be finished. Another 150,000 can be started

this year, he added, and non-permanent dwellings will add 278,000 to the total.

Even if no new homes are placed under construction, he said, something over 600,000 permanent dwellings will be completed this year. This compares with 454,000 completed in 1946, but many of those which Mr. Creedon is counting were started

last year under the veterans' emergency housing program di-

rected by former Expediter Wilson Wyatt.

WOULD HAVE TVA REPAY TREASURY

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—A House appropriations sub-committee was reported today in general agreement on a plan whereby the Tennessee Valley Authority will repay approximately \$344,000,000 to the Government during the next forty years. The sub-committee is considering the Government corporations appropriations bill which finances the TVA. The legislation is scheduled to be sent to the House floor late this week.

The \$344,000,000, committee members said, represents congressional appropriations for TVA power facilities. The repayment plan would require the TVA to pay the money out of its annual operating revenues, 40 per cent of the revenues being set aside annually for repayment purposes. Estimated operating revenues this year, members said, are expected to be around \$40,000,000.

The plan would require the TVA to liquidate at least 25 per cent of the \$344,000,000 obligation every ten years to assure full repayment within forty years.

Export-Import Bank Favored

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The House today passed and sent to the White House a bill to reincorporate the Export-Import Bank and let it operate at least until 1948. The present expiration date of its powers is June 30, 1948.

Canal Zone May Get Surplus

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Surplus Army and Navy equipment could be transferred without charge for use at the Panama Canal under a bill passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

Sets Up Arctic Rescue Teams

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—The Army Air Forces said today that it was organizing parachute rescue teams in Alaska to aid fliers forced down in the Arctic. Each team will consist of two medical technicians, two Alaskan-trained guides and a surgeon. The teams will be carried by scouting planes when they are looking for aircraft in trouble.

Col. Scott Gets C. A. P. Post

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—Colonel Robert L. Scott, one-time Flying Tiger and author of "God Is My Co-Pilot," has been selected to succeed Colonel Harry H. Blee as deputy commander of the Civil Air Patrol when Colonel Blee retires July 1. The C. A. P. has 61,526 cadets and 38,200 senior members in wings located in every state and Hawaii. Its job is training youth in the fifteen-to-seventeen-year bracket.

HOUSE BODY BARS TRUMAN JOB PLAN

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The House Expenditures Committee recommended, 9 to 4 today, that Congress reject President Truman's Government reorganization plan No. 2, which would keep the United States Employment Service permanently in the Labor Department.

The committee approved unanimously plan No. 1, which would make permanent various other wartime shifts, such as transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture of direct control of eight research bureaus in his department.

Mr. Truman submitted both plans to Congress May 1. Unless both Senate and House turn them down previously, they become effective automatically sixty days from that date. If Congress rejects the No. 2 plan, the USES will go back to the Federal Security Agency when the war powers act expires.

That is the course the committee recommended. Many State officials who administer employment and unemployment pay activities favored it in hearings.

PASSES FINGERPRINTS BILL

House Approves Proviso for
Passport Applicants

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).—A bill permitting the Secretary of State to require fingerprints on passport applications was passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

Representative Karl E. Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, sponsor of the measure, said "it will do a lot to stop the flow of American Communists back and forth between this country and their European contacts."

The bill would authorize the State Department to request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make the fingerprints. The prints would remain in FBI files.

Mr. Mundt said the bill was inspired by findings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities that "widespread passport frauds have been practiced by American Communists."

JEWS, ARABS TO AID PROBE

Inquiry Group Also Grants
Britain Liaison Status

Lake Success, N.Y., June 2 (AP).—Great Britain, the official Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine were given permission today to attach liaison representatives to the United Nations Palestine inquiry commission.

Before adopting this decision, the commission elected Chief Justice Emil Sandstrom, of Sweden, as its chairman.

Postpones Decision On Camps

Meeting in open session, the eleven-nation commission agreed also that it would accept aid and information presented by the liaison officers during its coming inquiry.

At the same time, the commission postponed a decision on visiting Europe's displaced persons camps until after it reaches Palestine.

The commission prepared to go into closed sessions tomorrow to work out details before leaving for the Holy Land June 11.

Puts Britain On Same Status

In accepting the recommendation of its working committee on liaison representation, the commission provided that Britain, which holds Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, should have liaison status along with the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee.

Under the commission directive, the liaison officers would supply information or give other assistance that the 11-nation group might request. It also provides that the liaison officers may take the initiative to give information, which would be accepted at the discretion of the commission.

Proposals On Press Rejected

The United Nations subcommission on freedom of information and of the press today voted down a Czechoslovak proposal that the United Nations "accept documented complaints on false news and tendentious or defamatory campaigns" in the world's press.

Zechariah Chafee, Jr., United States delegate, a leader in the opposition, said such a procedure only would aggravate the ill-feeling caused by any falsehood.

G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, of the Netherlands, the subcommission chairman, commented that the United Nations would be overloaded with complaints as there are always people who disagree with newspaper articles or editorials.

Sandstrom Held Likely To Head U.N. Probe

Lake Success, June 2 (AP)—A delegate to the United Nations Commission on Palestine said today that Chief Justice Emil Sand-

strom, of Sweden, probably would be named chairman of the group.

The commission has held several informal meetings at which Sandstrom's name has been the only one mentioned, said this delegate, who declined use of his name.

He said that tentative plans had been drafted to grant the Jewish Agency for Palestine "limited liaison rights" with the body. The agency had officially asked permission to assign such observers.

Camp Decision Awaited

The delegate added that the absence of any similar request from the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine had "complicated" the problem. The "limited rights" under consideration were understood to be still open to clarification.

As a mandatory power, Britain automatically will have official relations with the eleven-nation commission, he said.

The delegate anticipated a decision here on whether the investigators would visit the displaced persons camps in Europe, as asked by the Jews.

Some Leave Tomorrow

An advance party will leave by plane tomorrow for the Holy Land via London, with the main group flying direct to Palestine June 11.

In the group departing tomorrow are Joseph McCabe and Robert Boxeur, transport and finance officers, and two secretaries.

A second group, composed of about 36 secretariat personnel, will leave here June 6. The next group, numbering up to 42, will depart June 10. The delegates, who were scheduled to confer in their second open meeting today, will be in the last flight, leaving a week from Wednesday.

Blaustein Urges Plan To Free Immigration

Lake Success, N.Y., June 2 (AP)—The United Nations Palestine inquiry commission had for consideration today recommendations that the Holy Land be placed under United Nations trusteeship and 100,000 displaced European Jews be allowed immediate entrance to the disputed country.

The recommendations were submitted to the commission by Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Jacob Blaustein, chairman of that organization's executive committee. They were expected to be considered, along with other Jewish organization statements, either be-

fore the eleven-nation group leaves for Palestine or after it has arrived in the Holy Land.

The commission announced yesterday that fifteen various Jewish, Arab and Christian organizations which had asked permission to present their views on the Palestine question were being instructed to present written statements by June 6.

Only after these written statements are examined will the commission decide whether an oral hearing should be granted when it returns from overseas. (AP)

Lilienthal Says U.S. Intends To Press Atomic Development

Lake Success, June 2 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal told the United Nations today that it was the "purpose and firm intention" of the United States to maintain and increase its supreme position in the field of atomic energy and atomic weapons.

Speaking by special invitation, the chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission said this would remain the purpose of his country until international machinery for control was established by the United Nations.

Importance To Peace

Lilienthal told the twelve delegates to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission that their task of charting a program for international control was of "supreme importance to the peace of the world."

"You can have no security—but only fraud—without international cooperation," he declared.

Initiating a discussion of the American commission's management problems as they might affect the proposed international setup, he said:

"The purpose and firm intention of the United States Atomic Energy Commission is to develop atomic energy and atomic weapons in the United States in such a way as to maintain and increase the pre-eminence of the United States in the field of atomic energy and atomic weapons."

Notes Purposes Are Different

Lilienthal noted that the purposes of the United States group and any international authority were quite different, defining the aim of any world-wide organization as "elimination of national rivalries and dangerous aspects" in the development of atomic energy.

"The American people recognize the high importance of having not simply an international agreement, but an international agreement that

has some effectiveness and puts an end to national rivalries in the field," he declared.

He told the commission that it was "struggling with the most difficult problem human intelligence ever sought to find an answer for."

Predicts Wait For Power

Lilienthal predicted it would be "six to ten years, or longer" before electricity would be produced in this country by atomic energy. He added that the time probably could be cut down in the event of acute need.

During a period of questioning following his statement to the

delegates, Lilienthal was asked how the veto power over management decisions would affect an international setup. He replied such a rule would be quite impossible in managerial decisions. (AP)

Austin Reports For Conference

LAKE SUCCESS, June 2 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, will spend tomorrow and Wednesday in Washington in conferences with government officials, his office said today.

There was no announcement as to whether he would confer personally with President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall.

In Austin's absence, Deputy Delegate Herschel V. Johnson will represent the United States Wednesday at opening of Security Council debate on the organization of an international police force.

Austin, former Republican senator from Vermont, has been visiting in Burlington, Vt., and returned here at the close of the holiday week-end.

Dr. Lange Returns To Post

Lake Success, June 2 (AP)—Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the United Nations Security Council, resumed his duties today after an illness of a month.

Thomas Urges Patents On Bomb Be Impounded

New York, June 2 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said today that all patents dealing

with the atomic bomb should be impounded to keep them from becoming known to Russia.

In a signed article in the June American Magazine, Thomas charged that Russia was engaged in a legal but "flagrant and greedy raid" on United States industrial, chemical, and military knowledge through purchase of descriptions of patents.

"To my mind, it is no coincidence that her sudden interest in all of our patents on industrial development was simultaneous with our atomic research and development," the congressman said.

May Discover Secrets

"Through our coddling policy of giving Russia our patented knowledge, she may well on her way to the discovery of many—if, indeed, not all—of those thousands of industrial processes and secrets which constitute the great secret of the atomic bomb."

Thomas said that to keep American patents in secrecy would discourage inventive genius, but "I see no other course than to impound all patents pertaining, even remotely, to the atomic bomb until the world is completely stabilized."

Counts 3,867 Agents

Thomas said the Russian Government "now has in this country under legal protection 3,867 agents, including 700 engineers," while there are only 220 American citizens in Russia. Russia, he said, "intends to keep her own secrets and take ours."

Thomas charged also that a book in Russian, entitled "American Construction" and published in 1946 by the Russian Amtorg Trading Corporation, "might well be described as a manual for bombing and sabotaging the United States." It is illustrated with photographs of all the important bomb targets in the United States. "American business men bought advertising in the book, he added.

JURY CHOICE IN CHANDLER CASE DELAYED

Technicality Arises As Trial On Treason Charge Starts

Boston, June 2 (AP)—Douglas Chandler, 58-year-old former Balti-

more newspaper man accused of wartime broadcasting over German radio, went to trial on a treason charge today but, almost immediately, a legal technicality intervened to delay selection of the jury until Friday.

Prosecution aides explained the Government furnished the defense with a list of prospective jurors last week but neglected to include the name of an interpreter. The name will be given to the defense tomorrow, but since court rules require such notification at least three days in advance, the next move in the case must wait 72 hours.

Telegrams went out tonight from the United States Marshal's office to 172 prospective jurors notifying them to appear Friday instead of Tuesday.

Reason For Trial In Boston

Thin and more than six feet tall, the scholarly looking prisoner walked with spry, military gait into Federal Court today, handcuffed to a deputy United States Marshal, for the beginning of the first treason trial in Massachusetts history.

Chandler is being tried in Boston instead of Washington because the army plane in which he was brought back to this country was forced to land at Westover Field, Massachusetts, due to bad flying weather.

Federal law requires that the defendant be tried in the district in which he re-enters the country.

Chandler Shows No Emotion

During the preliminary proceedings—the excusing of prospective jurors and two lengthy bench conferences—Chandler tilted back and forth in his black-leather chair in the center of the courtroom just outside the brass, semi-circular bar inclosure.

He showed no emotion, frequently rested his chin on the fingertips of either hand. His gaze seemed to be fixed occasionally on a large map of the United States on the wall behind Judge Francis J. W. Ford. The map bears the caption: "Justice is the guarantee of liberty."

ROYALL URGES STRONG FORCES TO KEEP PEACE

War Under-Secretary Asks a Military to Bar Attacks, 'Sudden or Creeping'

U. S. AND SOVIET POWER CITED

He Warns There Must Be Unified Action Against an Aggressor by All the Americas.

Moscow, Idaho, June 2 (A. P.).—The maintenance of an adequate military establishment not limited by penny pinching is of the utmost importance to the preservation of peace, Under-Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall declared today.

On the heels of a presidential committee's recommendation for universal training in this country—but without making any reference to such training—Royall called for a military force with which "we can stop aggression whether it be sudden or creeping."

In an address to the University of Idaho graduating class here, Royall termed the military arm the most important method of insuring peace, but also stressed the peaceful means of defense against war—"the United Nations, international trade, efforts at mutual understanding."

Cites Infiltration.

After a reference to Russia, which he coupled with the United States as the two great military and political Powers, Royall cited what he called "plain and increasing evidence of ambitious political forces seeking to impose their power upon smaller independent nations and seeking to infiltrate even into our own Government."

He underscored the proposed standardization of arms in the Americas, saying:

"To protect our hemisphere we must aid the smaller nations of America along the lines of the program which the President has just proposed to Congress. It is predicated on the sound doctrine that in the event of a future war there must be prompt and unified action against an aggressor by all of North and South America."

There are two "and only two—great military and political Powers, the United States and Russia," in the world today, said Royall. He added: "There are unlikely to be more for decades to come."

Later he referred to this concept, saying:

Soviet Actions Arbitrary.

"I wish that our fair conduct in the United Nations and the other councils of the world would enable us to rely solely upon our sincerity of purpose and action—and upon our earnest desire and efforts for world concord."

"Unfortunately, this is not the case today. In the United Nations we have been met by the arbitrary action of the other most powerful country. We strike a barrier when

we seek free contact with the people of that nation. We find plain and increasing evidence of ambitious political forces seeking to impose their power upon smaller independent nations, and seeking to infiltrate even into our own Government.

"We see—if we are not blind, we see—that military power and potential military power goes—and must go—to the bargaining table, and the strength of a nation often speaks louder than the voice of its negotiator."

Byrnes Employed By Film Industry

Hollywood, June 2 (AP)—Appointment of James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, as his counsel on motion-picture industry matters, was announced today by Eric Johnston, president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers.

The announcement said the two immediate major industry tasks in which Byrnes would assist Johnston are to "undertake the development of a set of fair trade practices for member companies of the association" and to "protect freedom of the American screen."

Regarding the latter, Johnston said Byrnes would help in preparing the association's case before the House Committee on un-American Activities. The committee recently took testimony here on reported communistic activities in the film industry and plans further hearings later in Washington.

Johnston also announced that Y. Frank Freeman, vice president of Paramount Pictures, has been elected board chairman of the association. He succeeds Byron Price, who resigned in March to become assistant secretary general of the United Nations.

IRISH UNITY GROUP HITS AID TO BRITISH

Philadelphia, June 2 (A. P.).—A broadening of the Truman doctrine to deny American aid to the British as long as Great Britain retains control over Northern Ireland is requested in a resolution adopted by the Anti-Partition of Ireland League.

Speaking before 2,500 at a meeting sponsored by the League, Mrs. Rose Cohen, Philadelphia chairman of the American League for a Free Palestine, declared that "neither the Irish nor the Hebrews will ever accept partitioning as a permanent status."

Mrs. Cohen said there was a similarity in the struggle for a free Ireland and for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Dennis Ireland, president of the Ulster Union Club of Elre, said there was "no racial, religious or national reason" for keeping Ireland divided.

Ireland, who is touring the United States, said he attributed maintenance of the division to British imperialism. He also charged that a clique of North Irish industrialists and landowners were interested "in the maintenance of religious and sectarian feuds as an aid to their own position of privilege."

Air Chief Declares U.S. Needs Defenses

South Bend, Ind., June 2 (AP)—Gen. George C. Kenney, commander general of the Strategic Air Command, declared yesterday that "until we have a far better guarantee of security in this troubled

world of ours than we have at present, we cannot afford to let down our defenses."

The general's remarks were made at the University of Notre Dame where he was awarded an honorary degree.

"Today, adequate military preparedness is our best guarantee of peace," he continued. "At the council table of nations the strong are listened to—the weak are ignored."

"If we are incapable of defending ourselves and the principles for which we stand, those principles will perish and we will perish with them."

MacARTHUR GETS DEGREE

Missouri Valley College Honors Absent General, Two Others

MARSHALL, Mo., June 2 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur received today in absentia the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Missouri Valley College. Paul Hurt of Slater, Mo., a graduate of West Point, representing General MacArthur, read the message of acceptance.

Other honorary degrees conferred were:

Doctor of Laws to Edgar Kobak of New York, president of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Doctor of Literature to Mrs. Lavinia Dudley of New York, executive editor of the Encyclopedia Americana.

PRO-WESTERN HUNGARIANS HAVE SEEN A COMMUNIST COUP, AIMED AT A POLICE STATE, IN THESE SHIFTS IN WHICH HUNGARY GOT A NEW PREMIER AND A NEW FOREIGN MINISTER, BOTH REPUTED TO BE PRO-COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF NAGY'S MAJORITY SMALL LANDHOLDERS PARTY.

NAGY, WHO QUIT THURSDAY WHILE ON A SWITZERLAND VACATION AND HAS NOT RETURNED TO HUNGARY, WAS REPLACED SATURDAY BY LAJOS DINNYES. THE EX-PREMIER WAS ACCUSED OF TAKING PART IN A REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY IN PURPORTED DEPOSITIONS FROM HUNGARIAN POLITICIANS QUOTED IN ALL BUDAPEST NEWSPAPERS YESTERDAY.

THESE SUPPOSED DEPOSITIONS WERE TAKEN BY RUSSIAN MILITARY AUTHORITY IN HUNGARY. 900 BUDAPEST (day-night) X X X Hostage 9.00 GUYLA SALATA, BROTHER OF KALMAN SALATA, NAGY'S CLOSEST ADVISER WHO HIMSELF IS A REFUGEE FROM HUNGARY, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SWORN THAT HE WOULD "DECLARE IN COURT THAT MY BROTHER TOLD ME ALL INSTRUCTIONS IN THE PLOT CAME FROM FERENC NAGY."

NAGY'S FRIENDS SAID THAT STATEMENT ALONE WAS ENOUGH FOR A CONVICTION IN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S COURT.

UNTIL GUYLA SALATA'S STATEMENT WAS PUBLISHED, MOST HUNGARIANS HAD BEEN UNAWARE THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE HOLDING HIM.

H.F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD, RETIRING UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HUNGARY, LEFT WITH HIS FAMILY YESTERDAY ON A FLIGHT TO WASHINGTON. SELDEN CHAPIN, NAMED TO SUCCEED HIM, IS EXPECTED HERE JUNE 20.

WITH BUDAPEST (120)

MOSCOW, JUNE 2 (AP)—THE OSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT HUNGARY'S COMMUNIST DEPUTY PREMIER MATHIAS RAKOSI DECLARED IN A SPEECH THAT "NO SORT OF PUTSCH OR UPRISING HAS TAKEN PLACE IN HUNGARY."

REFERRING TO COMMUNIST CHARGES THAT THE OUSTED FERENC NAGY HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, RAKOSI WAS QUOTED AS TELLING A COMMUNIST MEETING IN BUDAPEST:

"ALL THAT HAS HAPPENED IS THAT THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE CONSPIRACY HAS BEEN EXPOSED AND THAT HE, CONSCIOUS OF HIS GUILT, DID NOT DARE TO RETURN TO FACE THE HUNGARIAN COURT. "THE SPEEDY SOLUTION OF THIS CRISIS PROVES THAT HUNGARIAN DEMOCRACY IS HEALTHY, STRONG AND IN CASE OF NEED WILL BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN INTERNAL ORDER WITH A FIRM HAND. THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS CONFIDENCE IN THE NEW PRIME MINISTER." X X X.

WITH BUDAPEST

BUCHS, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 2 (AP)—FRONTIER GUARDS SAID LACI NAGY, FOUR-YEAR-OLD SON OF FERENC NAGY, FORMER PREMIER OF HUNGARY, ARRIVED IN SWITZERLAND LATE TODAY. GH143PED

LONDON, JUNE 2 (AP)—THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST IN ENGLISH TONIGHT A ONE-SIDED ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED THE GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY." THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION WHETHER THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAD ANY RELATION TO CURRENT EVENTS IN HUNGARY.

30.24-10099

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE VICE-PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER, ELPIDIO QUIRINO, ARRIVED ON APAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS PLANE FROM NEW YORK TODAY TO START A TOUR WHICH HE SAID WOULD BE PREPARATORY TO THE SETTING UP OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN HIS COUNTRY AND EUROPEAN NATIONS..

TIRED BY THE TRIP, QUIRINO WENT FROM THE AIRPORT TO HIS LONDON HOTEL WHERE HIS SON, MAJ. CARLOS QUIRINO, SAID THE VICE-PRESIDENT WOULD STAY IN ENGLAND UNTIL JUNE 9 AS AN OFFICIAL GUEST OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

A MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, QUIRINO WAS THE GUEST OF HONOR AT A RECEPTION SCHEDULED BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TONIGHT.

BESIDE HIS CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, QUIRINO PLANS TO VISIT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NEXT WEDNESDAY AND TO WITNESS THE DERBY ON SATURDAY.

RB304PED

NIGHT LEAD FRENCH (130)

PARIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-PREMIER PAUL RABADIER TODAY GRANTED FRENCH UNION LEADERS USE OF THE STATE-OWNED RADIO SYSTEM TO TELL THE NATION'S 3,000,000 SHOPKEEPERS THEIR 24-HOUR STRIKE, PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY, HAD BEEN CALLED OFF.

HOWEVER, PARISIANS PREPARED TO ENDURE FOR ANOTHER 24 HOURS THE TWO-DAY BAKERY WORKERS' STRIKE WHICH HAS DEPRIVED MANY FRENCHMEN OF BREAD IN THE CAPITAL AND ITS SUBURBS. THE WORKERS STRUCK FOR A 1,500-FRANC (\$12) BONUS, WHICH OWNERS REFUSED AFTER GRANTING OVERTIME PAY AND PAID VACATIONS.

A CONFEDERATION OF "SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES" HAD PLANNED THE SHUTDOWN OF SHOPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. HOWEVER, LEADERS TODAY DECLARED THEMSELVES "VERY SATISFIED" WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S CONCESSIONS AND CALLED OFF THE STRIKE.

THE CONCESSIONS INCLUDED ABANDONING RATIONING ON CLOTHES, TIRES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND CROCKERY, AND ASSURANCE OF REFORMS IN METHODS OF PUNISHING VIOLATORS OF PRICE CEILINGS.

LS636PED

PARIS, JUNE 2-(AP)-PIERRE CATHALA, FINANCE MINISTER IN FRANCE'S WAR-TIME VICHY GOVERNMENT, WAS ARRESTED HERE TODAY ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY.

WW1019PED

THESE REPORTS ADDED THAT SOME RABAT MOSLEMS EVIDENCED OPEN SATISFACTION AT THE RIFF'S EVASION OF THE FRENCH.

"THE EVOLUTION OF A PEOPLE WITH A GLORIOUS PAST AND A GREAT CIVILIZATION TOWARD LIBERTY CANNOT BE HALTED," ONE MOSLEM LEADER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

ABD EL KRIM, A SPANISH-EDUCATED ENGINEER TURNED REBEL, FOUGHT THE SPANISH AND FRENCH ARMIES IN MOROCCO FOR SOME FIVE YEARS BEFORE HIS TIBRESMEN LOST IN 1926 AND HE WAS SENT INTO EXILE. LAST FEBRUARY THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTED HIS PLANNED RETURN TO FRANCE. *Abd El Krim (Abd El Krim) XXX Tanqist*

THE ABD EL KRIM INCIDENT HEIGHTENED TENSION HERE CREATED BY AN

EGYPTIAN EFFORT, REPORTED SATURDAY, TO RUN 300 TONS OF WHEAT AND RICE INTO TUNIS ABOARD AN EGYPTIAN CRUISER. THE FOOD WAS SAID TO BE DESTINED FOR WHAT WERE TERMED "STARVING TUNISIANS."

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID THE FRENCH WOULD NOT LET THE CRUISER DOCK AT TUNIS. IT DECLARED THAT THE VOYAGE WAS A POLITICAL MANEUVER.

JR314AED

FOLO(PARIS)ABD EL KRIM

SUEZ, EGYPT, JUNE 22-(AP)-ABD EL KRIM, RIFF LEADER WHO SLIPPED OUT OF FRENCH HANDS AND FLED INTO EGYPT, STILL YEARNS FOR FREEDOM FOR THE ARAB WORLD.

ASKED WHAT COURSE HE WOULD RECOMMEND IF PEACEABLE CAMPAIGNS FOR FREEDOM FAIL, THE MAN WHO LED THE BLOODY REVOLTS OF THE 1920'S AGAINST THE FRENCH AND SPANISH IN MOROCCO SMILES AND SAYS NOTHING.

HE WAS INTERVIEWED HERE LAST FRIDAY ABOARD THE SHIP KATOOMBA, WHICH WAS TAKING HIM TO THE FRENCH RIVIERA FROM EXILE ON REUNION ISLAND. NEXT DAY AT PORT SAID HE LEFT THE SHIP AND SAID HE WAS STAYING IN EGYPT.

ABD EL KRIM TOLD REPORTERS HIS MAIN HOPE WAS "ACHIEVEMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF MOROCCO AND ITS UNITY."

"MOROCCO IS A PART OF THE ARAB WORLD AND SHOULD BE LIBERATED FROM FOREIGN DOMINATION AND JOIN THE ARAB LEAGUE," HE SAID.

"PALESTINE IS AN ARAB NATION AND SHOULD REMAIN SO," THE OLD TRIBAL CHIEFTAIN DECLARED. "AN ARAB DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE FORMED THERE."

ASKED TO DEFINE HIS CURRENT ATTITUDE TOWARD SPAIN AND FRANCE, HE REPLIED:

"I FOUGHT SPAIN BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO GRANT US OUR RIGHTS -- INDEPENDENCE. I AM AN ENEMY OF ALL IMPERIALISTIC NATIONS, THOSE THAT OCCUPY MY COUNTRY AND THOSE THAT OCCUPY ANY ARAB OR MOSLEM NATION."

STOPPING HERE, ABD EL KRIM GAVE NO HINT THAT HE PLANNED TO DO ANYTHING EXCEPT GO ON TO THE RIVIERA.

"I WAS GRANTED AMNESTY ON CONDITION THAT I LIVE IN FRANCE," HE DECLARED. "I'VE NO CHOICE, OR I SHOULD HAVE PREFERRED TO LIVE IN EGYPT UNTIL PERMITTED TO GO TO MOROCCO."

HE WAS ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT FRANCE, GRANTING HIM AMNESTY AT A TIME WHEN THE SULTAN OF FRENCH MOROCCO WAS DEMANDING INDEPENDENCE, WAS IMPLYING A THREAT TO PUT THE RIFF LEADER ON THE SULTAN'S THRONE.

"I SUPPORT THE PRESENT SULTAN OF MOROCCO, MOHAMMED BEN YOUSEF, IN HIS MOVEMENT AND I AM VERY OBEDIENT TO HIS THRONE," HE SAID.

KING FAROUK DELEGATED HIS SUEZ GOVERNOR, ABD EL HADI GAZALI BEY, TO GREET ABD EL KRIM HERE. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MOROCCAN COMMUNITY AND OF MOSLEM AND ARAB ORGANIZATIONS ALSO WENT ABOARD SHIP TO WELCOME HIM.

JR708AED

BERLIN--FIRST ADD CLAY PROCLAMATION (A97) X X X DEPARTMENTS.

IN EXERCISING ITS FUNCTIONS THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL AND ITS SUBORDINATE AGENCIES WILL BE CONTROLLED BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENTS.

ORDINANCES OF THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BI-PARTITE BOARD CONSISTING OF THE MILITARY GOVERNORS OF THEIR DEPUTIES.

THE PREAMBLE OF THE AGREEMENT, REACHED LAST THURSDAY AFTER WEEKS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALS CLAY AND ROBERTSON, SAID THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT BI-ZONAL ECONOMIC FUSION WAS BEING CARRIED OUT "OPENING THE CREATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GERMANY AS A WHOLE."

THE DOOR THUS WAS LEFT OPEN FOR BOTH THE SOVIET AND FRANCE TO JOIN IN THE MERGER OR FOR THE REALIZATION OF GERMAN ECONOMIC UNITY.

THE MACHINERY, DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A MORE EFFICIENT AND MORE COMPLETE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF THE TWO ZONES, WAS SET UP AS FOLLOWS:

1. AN ECONOMIC COUNCIL OR LEGISLATURE, NUMBERING ABOUT 54 REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN BY THE STATE LEGISLATURES ON THE BASIS OF ONE FOR EACH 750,000 POPULATION. ITS DECISION WILL BE TAKEN BY A MAJORITY VOTE.

2. UNDER THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL, A FULL-TIME COORDINATING AND EXECUTIVE BODY -- KNOWN AS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -- OF EIGHT MEMBERS,

ONE FROM EACH STATE AND APPOINTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS ARE TO PROPOSE AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ORDINANCES FOR THE ECONOMIC LEGISLATURE, TO ISSUE IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS AND TO COORDINATE AND SUPERVISE THE EXECUTION OF ORDINANCES BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS.

3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS HEADING THE ADMINISTRATION OF EACH OF THE SIX BI-ZONAL AGENCIES. THEY WILL BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JJ1236PED

30.24-10101
BOTH SOVIET AND UNITED STATES MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN BERLIN TOOK SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS IN AN EFFORT TO STOP GROWING THEFTS OF FOOD AND OTHER COMMODITIES BELIEVED TO BE FINDING THEIR WAY IN LARGE PART TO THE BLACK MARKET.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, THROUGH ITS OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU, SAID YESTERDAY THAT BURGLARIES AND THEFTS HAD INCREASED UNTIL THEY THREATENED TO "DISRUPT THE CITY'S ENTIRE FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM." THE NEWSPAPER DEMANDED THAT THE GERMAN CITY GOVERNMENT CHECK THESE CRIMES.

THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT MEANWHILE ANNOUNCED IT WOULD INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO PROTECT THE PROPERTY OF AMERICANS IN BERLIN--THE PARTICULAR VICTIMS OF CRIMINALS BECAUSE THEY ARE BETTER SUPPLIED THAN OTHER RESIDENTS WITH FOOD, CLOTHING, CIGARETTES AND AUTOMOBILES.

THE RUNDSCHAU NOTED THAT IN MARCH 995 BURGLARIES HAD BEEN REPORTED TO BERLIN POLICE AND THAT MOST OF THEM WERE AT FOOD SHOPS AND STOREHOUSES. IT URGED AN END TO "UNWARRANTED LENIENCY" TO YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS, WHO IT SAID IN MOST CASES SOLD STOLEN GOODS IN THE BLACK MARKET TO PAY FOR A GOOD TIME.

NEW EVIDENCE OF THE EXTENT OF FOOD BOOTLEGGING CAME IN A REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH. REPORTING ON ITS SYSTEMATIC STREET WEIGHING OF CITY-DWELLING GERMAN ADULTS IN THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE, THE BRANCH SAID THAT FROM MARCH TO APRIL THEY GAINED AN AVERAGE OF 1.2 POUNDS "IN SPITE OF FAILURE TO HONOR IN FULL THE RATION ALLOWANCE IN MANY URBAN CENTERS."

"THIS INDICATES," THE REPORT DECLARED, "THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IS OBTAINING SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES OF FOOD FROM OFF-THE-RATION SOURCES." *Add Berlin (Food) xxy Tried (Ration)*

AMG SAID AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THAT 2,231,500 CHILDREN FROM 6 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE IN THE ZONE--OUT OF 2,689,000 EXAMINED--WERE FOUND TO NEED SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING. UNDER A NEW SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM STARTED APRIL 14, 1,115,000 OF THE ZONE'S GERMAN CHILDREN EACH IS BEING GIVEN AN EXTRA MEAL A DAY. THIS PROGRAM IS NAMED AFTER FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, WHO PROPOSED IT AFTER SURVEYING GERMAN FOOD NEEDS.

VS648AED

ROME, JUNE 2-(AP)--WITH A ONE-DAY OLD GOVERNMENT, THE FOURTH OF ITS 12-MONTH EXISTANCE, THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC HELD AN UNEASY CELEBRATION OF ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY TODAY.

THE DAY BEGAN WITH A FIRST REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC'S SMALL ARMED FORCES ALONG VIALE TIZIANO IN ROME. SMALL CROWDS WATCHED WITHOUT GREAT ENTHUSIASM AS ITALIANS PARADED IN AMERICAN-TYPE HELMETS AND BRITISH-TYPE BATTLE DRESS.

GREATER INTEREST WAS CENTERED ON TWO EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR THE EVENING IN ROME--THE FIRST STATE PROCESSION OF THE REPUBLIC'S CHIEF OF STATE, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT ENRICO DE NICOLA, AND A MASS GATHERING BY LEFTIST PARTY ADHERENTS IN ROME'S BIGGEST PUBLIC SQUARE--PIAZZA DEL POPOLO.

JK1129AED

GENOA, ITALY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE FIRST GROUP OF ITALIAN WORKERS TO GO TO ARGENTINA UNDER AN ITALIAN-ARGENTINE IMMIGRATION AGREEMENT SPENT THEIR LAST NIGHT IN THEIR NATIVE LAND TONIGHT WITH NO VISIBLE REGRET AT THE PROSPECT OF LEAVING.

THE 670 EMIGRANTS WILL SAIL TOMORROW ON THE ARGENTINE SHIP SANTA FE. OTHER GROUPS TOTALING 3,150 PERSONS ARE SCHEDULED TO SAIL ON ITALIAN AND ARGENTINE SHIPS DURING JUNE.

MOST OF THE GROUP SAILING TOMORROW ARE SILK WORKERS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE RELATIVES NOW IN ARGENTINA. FEW OF THE MARRIED MEN ARE BRINGING THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN WITH THEM, BUT ARE PLANNING TO SEND FOR THEM LATER.

TYPICAL OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE OUTGOING GROUP WAS THAT OF ANGELO GRIECO, 34-YEAR-OLD MECHANIC. ASKED WHY HE WISHED TO LEAVE ITALY, GRIECO WAVED A HAND AT THE GAUNT RUINS OF BOMBED BUILDINGS ON GENOA'S WATERFRONT.

"THAT'S WHY," HE SAID.

WW904PED

"THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO LOVE, NOT TO THOSE WHO HATE.

"THE CHURCH'S MISSION IN THE WORLD, FAR FROM BEING ENDED OR OUTMODED, GOES OUT TO MEET NEW TRIALS AND FRESH ENTERPRISES."

"THE TASK CONFIDED TO YOU BY PROVIDENCE IN THIS CRUCIAL HOUR IS NOT TO CONCLUDE A WEAK AND TIMID PEACE WITH THE WORLD BUT TO ESTABLISH FOR THE WORLD A PEACE REALLY WORTHY IN THE SIGHT OF GOD AND MAN.

"HUMANITY BY ITS OWN UNAIDED EFFORTS CANNOT WIN THE PEACE. TO IMPLORER IT FROM DIVINE MERCY FOR THE POOR AND TORTURED WORLD IS THE DUTY OF ALL. PASTORS AND FLOCKS SHOULD UNDERTAKE IT WITH FERVENT ZEAL, ESPECIALLY DURING THIS MONTH CONSECRATED TO THE HEART OF THE DIVINE REDEEMER."

VS728AED

VIENNA, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE ALLIED COMMISSION SET UP BY THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE TO FIND A WAY OUT OF DISAGREEMENTS OVER THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY ENTERED ITS FOURTH WEEK OF DISCUSSION TODAY, BUT FAILED TO GET BEYOND THE PROCEDURAL DISPUTE WHICH HAS STYMIED ITS PROGRESS SINCE THE FIRST MEETING.

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN BLOCKED EFFORTS TO PUT THE COMMISSION'S COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO WORK TO ESTABLISH FACTS FOR THE COMMISSION'S DISCUSSIONS.

HORACE M. DODGE, THE U.S. DELEGATE, WAS CHAIRMAN OF TODAY'S SESSION. HE SUMMARIZED THE POSITION OF THE VARIOUS POWERS, POINTING OUT AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO SIMPLIFY THE DISCUSSION.

BUT THE SOVIET DELEGATION STILL INSISTED THAT THE ZISTERSDORF OIL FIELDS, WHOSE OWNERSHIP THE RUSSIANS CLAIM AS GERMAN REPARATIONS, BE DISCUSSED FIRST IN THE COMMISSION.

JK1126AED

BY EDDIE GILMORE (200)

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-THEODORE WELLER, CHIEF UNRRA REPRESENTATIVE IN WHITE RUSSIA, PAYING A FAREWELL VISIT TO MOSCOW BEFORE CLOSING HIS MISSION'S HEADQUARTERS AT MINSK, DECLARED TODAY THAT HIS ORGANIZATION'S WORK HAD BEEN "SUCCESSFUL BEYOND EXPECTATION."

HE PRAISED WHITE RUSSIA'S REHOUSING PROGRAM, ESTIMATING THAT OF

250,000 FARM FAMILIES LIVING IN CAVES OR DUGOUTS LAST YEAR, ONLY 5,000 STILL LACKED NEW PERMANENT HOMES.

UNRRA'S PART IN THIS PROGRAM, WELLER SAID, WAS LIMITED TO SUPPLYING SOME LOG FRAMES AND SAWMILL EQUIPMENT. THE REMAINDER WAS SUPPLIED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

HE SAID THAT ALL UNRRA'S \$61,000,000 PROGRAM FOR WHITE RUSSIA EITHER HAD BEEN DELIVERED OR WAS IN THE PROCESS OF DELIVERY. IT INCLUDED COFFEE FROM BRAZIL, PEANUTS FROM INDIA, MEATS AND FISH PRODUCTS FROM CANADA AND OILS FROM ARGENTINA.

"THE PEOPLE," HE DECLARED, "ARE VERY MUCH AWARE THAT AID HAS COME FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, CANADA AND OTHER NATIONS. THEY HAVE A REAL SENSE OF APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE."

HE TERMED THE SOVIET HANDLING OF UNRRA SUPPLIES IN WHITE RUSSIA "HONEST AND EFFICIENT."

WELLER SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD SEEN NO SIGNS OF MALNUTRITION AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC, HE BELIEVED THAT WHITE RUSSIA'S SUFFERING FROM THE WAR AND THE GERMAN OCCUPATION HAD BEEN "COMPARATIVELY WORSE THAN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD."

WW1014PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-COMMENTATOR A.A. LEONTIEV, IN AN ARTICLE IN THE MAGAZINE NEW TIMES, ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES FROM ITS COLONIAL BEGINNINGS TO ITS STATUS TODAY HAS BEEN DUE TO "FORCE AND FALSENESS."

FROM A DETAILED HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, LEONTIEV CONCLUDED THAT IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE OF AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY IT IS NECESSARY TO DEBUNK A "PIOUS LEGEND."

THAT LEGEND, HE SAID, IS THAT "THE UNITED STATES ALONE IS NOT GUILTY IN THIS SINFUL WORLD OF HAVING BEHIND IT A RECORD OF EXPANSION BY FORCE, SEIZURES, ANNEXATIONS AND UNCEREMONIOUS INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER PEOPLE."

"DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AND THROUGHOUT THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, THE UNITED STATES," LEONTIEV DECLARED, "CONSTANTLY WIDENED ITS TERRITORY AND THIS WAS DONE BY SEIZURE OF FOREIGN LANDS, BY ROBBERY AND THE DESTRUCTION OF NATIVES, ALTHOUGH THIS SOMETIMES WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE LAWFUL FORM OF COMMERCE."

ANOTHER NEW TIMES EDITORIAL ASSERTED THAT THE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WAS "BY NO MEANS FREE OF CENSORSHIP."

IT DECLARED THAT CENSORSHIP IN THOSE TWO COUNTRIES WAS "CARRIED OUT BY INDEPENDENT PRIVATE OWNERS OF PAPERS--BANKERS AND WALL STREET KINGS TO MONOPOLIZE THE RIGHT TO USE THE PRESS IN THEIR OWN INTERESTS. THIS IS THE VERY WORST FORM OF CENSORSHIP."

DISCUSSING CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA, THE NEW TIMES SAID:

"CENSORSHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION HAS ONLY ONE AIM: TO SAFEGUARD THE SOCIETY OF ALL COUNTRIES FROM LIES AND MISINFORMATION ABOUT OUR COUNTRY WHICH USUALLY IS SPREAD IN ORGANS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS BY THEIR CORRESPONDENTS IN MOSCOW EACH TIME CENSORSHIP IS LIFTED."

DENYING THAT SOVIET SOCIETY OPPOSED CRITICISM, THE EDITORIAL SAID CENSORSHIP WAS IMPOSED ONLY TO PREVENT DISTORTED INFORMATION AND UNTRUTHS BECAUSE THEY ARE "HARMFUL TO THE AFFAIRS OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY."

30.24-10/03

"THE ENEMIES OF COOPERATION AND PEACE BETWEEN PEOPLES", IT CONTINUED, OFTEN HIDE THEMSELVES BY ASSERTING THOMTWETUVTON

"THE ENEMIES OF COOPERATION AND PEACE BETWEEN PEOPLES", IT CONTINUED, OFTEN HIDE THEMSELVES BY ASSERTING THAT CENSORSHIP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION SERVES AS AN OBSTACLE TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PEOPLES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD."

RB532PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 2-(AP)-PRAVDA SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE HAD MADE GREAT STRIDES DURING THE PAST YEAR BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT "INSUFFICIENTLY RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IS HOLDING UP THE GROWTH OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY."

THE COMMUNIST ORGAN REPEATED THE RECENT WARNING OF A.A. ZHDANOV, A MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO, THAT "WITHOUT SERIOUS SACRIFICES IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LIQUIDATE THE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR -- DESTRUCTION AND DEVASTATION -- AND RESTORE THE NATIONAL ECONOMY."

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, PRAVDA DECLARED THAT THE HARDSHIPS OF THE POSTWAR ERA IN THE SOVIET UNION WERE ONLY TEMPORARY, WHEREAS THOSE IN CAPITALISTIC COUNTRIES WERE LIKELY TO BE MORE PROLONGED BECAUSE THEY WERE "CONNECTED WITH HUGE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CRISES."

REPORTING ON RECENT STRIDES TOWARD RESTORING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, PRAVDA SAID THAT 25 PERCENT MORE CONSUMER GOODS HAD REACHED THE PEOPLE DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1947 THAN IN WITH THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

IT ALSO REPORTED THAT PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS IN 1946 WAS 20 PER CENT AHEAD OF 1945 AND THAT ABOUT 800 STATE ENTERPRISES HAD BEEN BUILT, RESTORED OR PUT INTO OPERATION LAST YEAR.

PRAVDA PREDICTED THAT THE COAL OUTPUT THIS YEAR WOULD BETTER THAT OF 1946 BY 16 PER CENT, THAT PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE GOODS WOULD INCREASE 27 PER CENT AND THAT PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY WOULD BE "GREATLY INCREASED."

OF THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, THE PAPER SAID:

"UNQUESTIONED ACHIEVEMENTS IN CARRYING OUT SPRING PLANTING AND THE SOCIALISTIC COMPETITION OF MILLIONS OF FARMERS FOR HIGH YIELD CROPS GIVES CONFIDENCE THAT THIS YEAR WE SHALL ACHIEVE GREAT SUCCESSSES IN SURPASSING OUR AGRICULTURAL HARDSHIPS."

JR738AED

BAGHDAD, IRAQ, JUNE 2-(AP)-MULLAH MUSTAFA EL BARZANI, POWERFUL KURDISH CHIEFTAIN, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FLED ACROSS IRAQ'S NORTHERN BORDER INTO TURKEY AFTER A BATTLE WITH IRAQI TROOPS AND WAS BELIEVED HEADING FOR AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE IN NORTHWESTERN IRAN.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE DEFENSE MINISTRY, WHO ANNOUNCED THE BATTLE, SAID THE FLEEING CHIEFTAIN WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED ACROSS THE FRONTIER BY ABOUT 1,000 ARMED FOLLOWERS.

MULLAH, HIS THREE BROTHERS AND 19 SUB-CHIEFS ARE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN IRAQ FOR BRIGANDAGE AND ARMED REBELLION. IRAQI ARMY

SOURCES EXPRESSED BELIEF HE WOULD SEEK REFUGE AGAIN AMONG THE KURDS IN AZERBAIJAN, WHERE HE HAD BEEN MAKING HIS HEADQUARTERS PRIOR TO HIS VENTURE INTO IRAQ.

THE DEFENSE MINISTRY SAID TURKISH ARMED FORCES WERE COOPERATING WITH IRAQ AND THAT THE FUGITIVE CHIEF COULD NOT FIND SAFETY IN TURKEY.

FH921AED

BEIRUT, LEBANON, JUNE 2-(AP)-BEIRUT NEWSPAPERS REPORTED TODAY THAT FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED YESTERDAY IN CLASHES GROWING OUT OF PROTESTS REGISTERED BY OPPOSITION CANDIDATES OVER THE CONDUCT OF THE MAY 25 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

ONE GENDARME AND TWO CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AT TRIPOLI, THESE REPORTS SAID, WHEN POLICE EXCHANGED FIRE WITH A GROUP OF MEN WHILE HUNTING FOR CONTRABAND FIREARMS. THE HUNT WAS ORDERED AFTER DEFEATED ANTI-GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES HAD CALLED FOR A ONE-DAY STRIKE IN BEIRUT IN PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED FIXING OF THE ELECTIONS.

IN THE SOUTH LEBANON VILLAGE OF KERKHA TWO PERSONS WERE REPORTED SLAIN IN AN INTER-PARTY QUARREL.

ELECTIONS FOR PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES WHO FAILED TO OBTAIN A MAJORITY IN THE MAY 25 VOTING WERE HELD YESTERDAY IN THE MOUNT LEBANON DISTRICT. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE OUTCOME.

FH906AED

CANTON, CHINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-MAYOR AU YAN CHU DENIED TODAY A DISPATCH IN THE CANTON DAILY SUN LAST SATURDAY WHICH SAID THAT FIVE STUDENTS AT SUN YAT SEN UNIVERSITY WERE KILLED FRIDAY IN A DISTURBANCE DURING A "NO CIVIL WAR" PARADE.

WW1144PED

MOUNTED TROOPS WITH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS OR RIFLES SLUNG OVER THEIR BACKS LED THE GOVERNMENT FORCES THROUGH STREETS CLEARED OF ALL TRAFFIC. TRAVEL WAS BLOCKED FOR SEVERAL HOURS ON SHANGHAI'S MAIN STREETS.

GARRISON FORCES, SOME STUDENTS AND EVEN TINY GIRL SCOUTS RODE JEEPS AND TRUCKS COVERED WITH BANNERS PROCLAIMING ANTI-COMMUNIST SLOGANS. GARRISON OFFICERS ACTED AS CHEERLEADERS AT INTERVALS ALONG THE ROUTE.

THE WEIGHT OF ARMS AND ONE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC CONCESSION HAD DISCOURAGED ANY STUDENTS INCLINED TO CARRY OUT THEIR THREATENED ANTI-CIVIL-WAR DEMONSTRATION.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT HERE YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED A NEW COST-OF-LIVING INDEX GIVING LOW-PAID LABORERS A 200 PERCENT INCREASE OVER LAST JANUARY'S WAGE SCALE. (THE ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF SUCH GROUPS HAD DRAWN WIDESPREAD COMPLAINTS AT RECENT STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.)

CONTINUAL POLICE AND TROOP PATROLS--BY MEN WITH DRAWN PISTOLS--COVERED ALL SECTIONS OF SHANGHAI DURING THE DAY. NO INCIDENT WAS REPORTED, EITHER HERE OR IN ANY OTHER MAJOR CITY.

IN PEIPING, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JOHN RODERICK REPORTED A STUDENT MEETING LAST NIGHT AT WHICH UNDERGRADUATE SPEAKERS URGED THE CROWD TO HELP CHINA ACHIEVE DEMOCRACY "BY SHEDDING OUR OWN BLOOD AND DEALING DEATH TO DICTATORSHIP."

RODERICK REPORTED NO DISORDERS THIS MORNING, HOWEVER.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING DREW 1,500 STUDENTS TO THE NATIONAL PEKING UNIVERSITY CAMPUS. *ADD SHANGHAI (Students) xxx press (Wastalson)*
ONE STUDENT LEADER ASSERTED THAT SINCE THE WAR ENDED, "FASCISTS IN CHINA BUILT A RIVER OF BLOOD TO SERVE THEIR OWN PURPOSES. ORIENTAL FASCISTS LIVE IN LUXURY AND CORRUPTION WHILE THE PEOPLE STARVE."
NINE STUDENTS BEATEN IN RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS, RODERICK REPORTED, WERE GIVEN FLOWERS AND DESCRIBED AS "HEROES AND MARTYRS." STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

NINE STUDENTS BEATEN IN RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS, RODERICK REPORTED, WERE GIVEN FLOWERS AND DESCRIBED AS "HEROES AND MARTYRS." STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES OF 13 UNIVERSITIES UNFURLED A GREEN FLAG DURING THE MEETING. IT BORE ONLY TWO CHARACTERS--"MING TZU," OR "DEMOCRACY."
IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND DEPENDENTS WERE ORDERED THIS MORNING TO REMAIN OFF THE STREETS, BUT THE ORDER LATER WAS RESCINDED.

CK--HF1059PPS NM

FIRST LEAD INDIAN (230)
BY WALTER J. MASON

DAY

NEW DELHI, JUNE 2--(AP)--A COMMUNIQUE SAID LATE TODAY THE BRITISH PLAN FOR TRANSFERRING POWER TO INDIAN HANDS WOULD BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW, INDICATING THAT MAJOR INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES HAD ACCEPTED THE PROPOSALS OR WERE EXPECTED TO DO SO ON TUESDAY.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE VICEROY, LORD MOUNTBATTEN, WOULD BROADCAST TOMORROW NIGHT AND THAT THE TEXT OF THE BRITISH PLAN WOULD BE READ IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD OVER ALL STATIONS OF THE ALL-INDIA RADIO.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY; PRESIDENT M.A. JINNAH OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE; AND THE SIKH LEADER, S. BALDEV SINGH, WERE TO SPEAK ON THE RADIO LATER.

THE BRITISH PLAN FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TEEMING SUBCONTINENT AFTER 150 YEARS WAS PLACED BEFORE THE SEVEN DOMINANT INDIAN POLITICIANS BY LORD MOUNTBATTEN TODAY WHILE HEAVILY ARMED TROOPS AND POLICE STOOD GUARD TO PREVENT ANY RENEWAL OF VIOLENCE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOSLEMS IN THE TENSE CAPITAL. THE BRITISH PLAN TO QUIT INDIA BY NEXT JUNE.

SOON AFTER THE POLITICIANS LEFT THE PALACE, MOHANDAS K. GANDHI AND LORD MOUNTBATTEN CONFERRED. JINNAH HAD TARRIED TEN MINUTES AFTER THE OTHER INDIANS LEFT, BUT NO SIGNIFICANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THIS.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS SAID THE OPPOSING POLITICAL LEADERS CHATTED, SMILED AND LAUGHED TOGETHER FOR A FEW MINUTES BEFORE THE HISTORIC CONFERENCE OPENED. THE VICEROY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GIVEN A FULL ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCUSSIONS IN INDIA AND ENGLAND WHICH LED TO FORMULATION OF THE BRITISH PLAN "AND OF ARGUMENTS WHICH RESULTED IN ITS ADOPTION."

DESPITE FEARS THAT THE CONFERENCE MIGHT BE THE SIGNAL FOR FRESH DEMONSTRATIONS BY THIS TEEMING COUNTRY'S WIDELY DIVIDED POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS FAITHS, NO INCIDENTS HAD BEEN REPORTED HERE UP TO MIDDAY WHEN THE SMILING BUT TIGHT-LIPPED INDIAN LEADERS EMERGED FROM THE VICE REGAL PALACE.

THE PRECAUTIONS WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN AGAINST RIOTING IN NEW DELHI WERE DUPLICATED IN OTHER RECENT TROUBLE SPOTS--INCLUDING BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND THE PUNJAB.

NONE OF THE INDIAN CONFEREES--WHO INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE SIKHS--GAVE ANY INDICATION OF THE NATURE OF THE PLAN PRESENTED TO THEM OR OF THEIR REACTION TO IT.

HOWEVER, IT WAS GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT MOUNTBATTEN MADE A FINAL APPEAL FOR ADOPTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION PLAN FOR A UNITED INDIA. THE ALTERNATIVE, TO WHICH THE BRITISH WERE REPORTED RELUCTANTLY READY TO AGREE, WAS PARTITION OF INDIA INTO HINDUSTAN AND AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE OF PAKISTAN.

THE CONGRESS PARTY ALREADY HAS APPROVED THE CABINET MISSION'S PLAN. THE MOSLEM LEAGUE REJECTED THE PLAN AFTER FIRST ACCEPTING IT IN PRINCIPLE, AND THERE SEEMED NO REASON TO HOPE FOR A LAST MINUTE CHANGE IN THE MOSLEM ATTITUDE. ALTHOUGH THE LEAGUE HAS MINISTERS IN THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT IT HAS REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE WITH CONGRESS MEMBERS IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WRITING A CHARTER FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE CONGRESS PARTY HAS SAID IT WOULD AGREE TO MOSLEM DEMANDS FOR AN INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAKISTAN ONLY IF THE SIKH AND HINDU MINORITY AREAS IN BENGAL AND PUNJAB PROVINCES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATE.

VS619AED

FIRST LEAD INDONESIA

BATAVIA, JAVA, JUNE 2--(AP)--THE INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN CABINET MET AT JOGJAKARTA TODAY TO DECIDE ON ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE NETHERLANDS' "FINAL OFFER" ON INDONESIAN DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

THE SESSIONS WERE EXPECTED TO LAST SEVERAL DAYS. JUST BEFORE THEY OPENED, A NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMUNIQUE ACCUSED THE REPUBLICAN ARMY OF WIDESPREAD VIOLATIONS OF THE TRUCE DURING THE LAST WEEK.

THE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER MERDEKA QUOTED INFORMED INDONESIAN QUARTERS AS SAYING "THE MAIN LINES OF THE DUTCH MEMORANDUM MIGHT PROVE ACCEPTABLE," BUT THAT A CLAUSE FOR JOINT ACTION BY DUTCH AND INDONESIAN ARMED FORCES, EVEN IF ACCEPTED BY THE CABINET, MIGHT BE OPPOSED BY GUERRILLAS OUTSIDE THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

-DASH-

(EDITORS: PREVIOUS SENT ON SOME REGIONAL CIRCUITS MAY BE PICKED UP IF DESIRED:
AN ARMY XXX

S SAYING "THE MAIN LINES OF THE DUTCH MEMORANDUM MIGHT PROVE ACCEPTABLE," BUT THAT A CLAUSE FOR JOINT ACTION BY DUTCH AND INDONESIAN ARMED FORCES, EVEN IF ACCEPTED BY THE CABINET, MIGHT BE OPPOSED BY GUERRILLAS OUTSIDE THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

AN ARMY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE REPUBLICANS HAD FIRED UPON THE DUTCH ON THE SOERABAJA, BATAVIA AND TJIANDJOER FRONTS

TTE

N JAGAAND ON

ON THE SOERABAJA, BATAVIA AND TJIANDJOER FRONTS IN JAVA AND ON THE MEDAN FRONT IN SUMATRA.

IT SAID THEY WERE BUILDING NEW POSITIONS ON OR JUST OUTSIDE THE DUTCH LINES AT MEDAN, SUMATRA, AND AT SEMARANG AND BANDOENG, JAVA, AND WERE BLOCKADING FOOD SHIPMENTS INTO THE DUTCH OCCUPIED

30. 24- 10105

SUMATRAN CITIES OF MEDAN AND PADANG.
IN THE MEDAN AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED, 12 EUROPEANS HAVE BEEN KIDNAPED AND 300 WIVES AND CHILDREN OF INDONESIAN SOLDIERS SERVING WITH THE DUTCH ARMY ARE HELD IN REPUBLICAN INTERNMENT CAMPS. THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT "TERRORISM" WAS INCREASING ON THE FAMED TOURIST ISLAND OF BALI AND THAT IN THE OUTER ISLANDS THE DUTCH HAD BEEN FORCED TO PATROL SOUTH CELEBES AND SOUTH BORNEO INTENSIVELY BECAUSE OF REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY.
JR824AED

BATAVIA, JAVA, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT OF THE EAST INDIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT HAD APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE THE FORMATION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE "GREATER DYAK TERRITORY" IN SOUTH CENTRAL BORNEO, INHABITED BY MORE THAN 320,000 FOREST DWELLERS ONCE NOTORIOUS FOR THEIR HEAD-HUNTING PRACTICES.

THE GREATER DYAK COUNCIL ANNOUNCED THAT A DRAFT STATUTE FOR THE NEW TERRITORY WOULD BE DRAWN UP THIS MONTH AND THE NETHERLANDS AUTHORITIES PROMISED FORMAL RECOGNITION OF THE TERRITORY'S AUTONOMOUS STATUS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA AFTER THE NETHERLANDS COMMISSION GENERAL RETURNS HERE FROM THE HAGUE.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID ECONOMIC PLANS FOR THE NEW TERRITORY INCLUDE EXPLOITATION OF HARD WOOD AND PULP WOOD FORESTS, AND OF IRON, COAL, DIAMOND AND GOLD DEPOSITS WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN ALMOST UNTOUCHED.

HE SAID THE TERRITORY HOPED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE AMERICAN CHEWING GUM INDUSTRY BY TRIPLING LAST YEAR'S EXPORT OF 2,300 TONS OF DJELUNTUNG, HANGKANG AND KATIAU, ALL VITAL CHEWING GUM INGREDIENTS.

THE TERRITORY WILL NOT INCLUDE THE SOUTH BORNEO COASTAL REGIONS WHICH HAVE CONTINUED TO FRUSTRATE DUTCH PLANS FOR A SINGLE STATE OF BORNEO BY INSISTING THAT THEY BE INCLUDED IN THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, ALONG WITH JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA.

MQ1020PED

KOREAN
SEOUL, JUNE 2-(AP)-"RAPID PROGRESS" IN PREPARING FOR CONSULTATION OF KOREAN POLITICAL PARTIES ON THE FORM OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN KOREA WAS REPORTED TODAY IN BULLETIN NO.1 OF THE JOINT U.S.-RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

THE BULLETIN SAID QUESTIONNAIRES THROUGH WHICH THE COMMISSION PLANNED TO OBTAIN BROAD KOREAN OPINION ON THE TYPE OF GOVERNMENT, CHARTER AND PLATFORM DESIRED MAY BE RELEASED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

SUBCOMMISSIONS DRAFTING THE QUESTIONNAIRES AND WORKING OUT DETAILS REGARDING THE CONSULTATIONS INDICATED THEY WOULD REPORT TO THE COMMISSION WEDNESDAY.

DS425APS

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 2-(AP)-A GROUP OF ALMOST 200 AUSTRALIAN BRIDES, FIANCEES AND DEPENDENTS OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN SAILED TODAY ON THE AMERICAN STEAMER MARINE PHOENIX FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 560 PASSENGERS INCLUDED 45 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN'S BRIDES AND DEPENDENTS AND 150 FIANCEES. THE MARINE PHOENIX WAS EXPECTED TO REACH SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 20.

WB755PED

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS REJECTED TODAY A PROPOSED CONDEMNATION OF THE EMPIRE ROCKET RANGE PROJECT AND DECLARED ITS SUPPORT FOR ALL MEASURES NECESSARY TO DEFEND AUSTRALIA.

THE COUNCIL EXECUTIVE, WHICH CONTROLS A MAJORITY OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONS, DECIDED TO ASK THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE FURTHER THE PROPOSED SITE FOR THE ROCKET RANGE TO ENSURE THE WELFARE OF THE ABORIGINES AND TO SAFEGUARD THEIR TERRITORY.

WB753PED

NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIALS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT RULED TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN WITNESS MAY READ TESTIMONY FROM SECRET DOCUMENTS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS WITHOUT PERMITTING RUSSIAN PROSECUTORS TO EXAMINE THE DOCUMENTS.

THE WITNESS, LT. COL. HOMER C. BLAKE, OF MACARTHUR'S INTELLIGENCE STAFF, WAS ASKED YESTERDAY BY THE DEFENSE TO GIVE U.S. APPRAISALS OF WAR-TIME JAPANESE ARMY STRENGTH IN MANCHURIA AND KOREA. HE WAS READING FIGURES WHEN RUSSIAN ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR MAJ. GEN. L.N. VASILYEV ASKED TO EXAMINE THE DOCUMENTS FROM WHICH HE READ.

COL. BLAKE SAID HE WAS NOT AT LIBERTY TO PERMIT THAT, AND THE COURT ADJOURNED EARLY TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION.

VASILYEV TOLD THE COURT THIS MORNING THAT HE WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION IF MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS CHOSE TO FURNISH CERTIFICATES ON ITS WARTIME ESTIMATES OF JAPANESE POWER--BUT "WHAT IS GOING ON HERE IS THAT THIS WITNESS IS LOOKING IN A BOOK AND GIVING TESTIMONY. WE DO NOT KNOW WHERE HE GETS HIS INFORMATION. THAT IS THE QUESTION HERE."

DEFENSE ATTORNEY BEN BRUCE BLAKENEY, OKLAHOMA CITY, ARGUED SUCCESSFULLY THAT COL. BLAKE'S TESTIMONY WAS BETTER EVIDENCE THAN THAT USED BY RUSSIANS DURING THE PROSECUTION. THEY, HE SAID, MERELY PRODUCED A CERTIFICATE BY THE RED ARMY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, ON JAPANESE STRENGTHS.

VASILYEV SAID HE THOUGHT THE SOVIET FIGURES MORE ACCURATE.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB CRITICIZED BOTH SETS OF FIGURES, REMARKING THAT "AS A COLLEAGUE REMINDED ME, THERE MAY BE SERIOUS OBJECTION TO THIS KIND OF THING ANYHOW. THE PART (OF THE DOCUMENTS) NOT DISCLOSED MAY MODIFY THE PART DISCLOSED. WE HAVE TO TRUST THE JUDGMENT OF THE PARTY DISSECTING THE DOCUMENT, AND TO SAY THE LEAST THAT IS UNSATISFACTORY."

BLAKE WAS PERMITTED TO CONTINUE, HOWEVER.

HE CONCLUDED HIS TESTIMONY BY SAYING, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, THAT RUSSIANS HAD ANNOUNCING KILLING OR CAPTURING 670,000 JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA.

ET1010PCS NM

CASUALTY LIST

TOKYO, JUNE 2-(AP)-GENERAL HEADQUARTERS TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE NAMES OF 40 PERSONS KILLED THURSDAY NIGHT WHEN A FOUR-ENGINED ARMY COULIER PLANE INBOUND FROM KOREA CRASHED ON A MOUNTAIN SIDE 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO.

IN SOME CASES INFORMATION ABOUT THE VICTIMS WAS INCOMPLETE, BUT THE ONLY DATA AVAILABLE HERE. THE CASUALTIES--THERE WERE NO SURVIVORS--

INCLUDED 36 MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FOUR CIVILIANS, ONE OF THEM PHILIP A. ADLER, A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE DETROIT NEWS.

ANOTHER VICTIM WAS COL. THEODORE B. ANDERSON, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 475TH FIGHTER GROUP AND DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE KIMPO AIRBASE IN KOREA, FROM WHICH THE PLANE TOOK OFF.

TWO TECHNICAL EXPERTS ON LOAN TO GHQ FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALSO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE CRASH. THEY WERE JOHN W. KELLY, BATON ROUGE, LA., BAKERY EXPERT WHO WAS CONSULTANT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHAIN OF ARMY BAKERIES THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST, AND HERMAN H. HARDY, BERKELEY, CALIF., ON LOAN FROM THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE FOURTH CIVILIAN, A KOREAN NATIONAL NAMED J.H. DUNN, WAS ENROUTE TO STOCKHOLM TO SOLICIT AID IN ORGANIZING A KOREAN OLYMPIC TEAM. HE WAS A GRADUATE OF MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.

THE COMPLETE CASUALTY LIST FOLLOWS:

CREW MEMBERS:

LT. COL. HUDSON M. SCHIEBER, PILOT, 633 SOUTHWOOD AVE., ST. LOUIS;

FATHER, ISAAC M. SCHIEBER, SAME ADDRESS.

CAPT. FORREST C. FISHER, CO-PILOT, SALLADASBURG, PA.

CAPT. JOHN E. SLOAN, CO-PILOT, BELTON, MONT.

1ST LT. CARLOS HITIT CONTRERAS, NAVIGATOR, P.O. BOX 131, INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

T/SGT. WILLIAM H. LENTZ, ENGINEER, 6642 LINDEN ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

S/SGT. ALTON W. MOORE, RADIO OPERATOR, 206 S. 15TH ST., DURANT, OKLA.

MILITARY PASSENGERS:

1ST LT. DOYLE M. ALLDREDGE, GHQ, 830 MCCAULEYS ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; WIFE, VERNA M. ALLDREDGE, TOKYO.

COL. THEODORE B. ANDERSON, HAMMOND, ORE., DEPUTY BASE COMMANDER, KIMPO ARMY AIR BASE; MOTHER, MRS. ELLEN A. ANDERSON.

PFC. LAWRENCE W. BUCKMAN, BOX 18, BONFIELD, ILL.

T/5 MAURICE M. BUGG, 453 COGAR ST., HARRODSBURG, KY.

PVT. VERNON BUTTS, BOX 213, CHERRYVILLE, ILL. (RADIO COPY)

PFC. DELBERT A. CHAVEZ, 3860 S. VAN NESS AVE., LOS ANGELES.

PVT. TESSIE S. GAY, GENERAL DELIVERY, FARMVILLE, N.C.

PFC. DAVID I. HALE, WESCHAR CAMP, HOUSE 41, BORGER, TEXAS.

PFC. CHARLES E. HILL, BOX 243, SEBRING, OHIO.

PFC. PAUL A. JOHNSON, 1024 HEMPHILL ST., FORT WORTH; MOTHER, GLADYS PASCHALL, SAME ADDRESS.

T/4 THOMAS C. Y. KIM, 1011 POEPOE PL., HONOLULU; FATHER, RICHARD KIM.

PFC. MICHAEL KURMAN JR., 1143 TIFFANY ST., THE BRONX, N.Y.

MAJ. GEORGE H. LEE, 1132 N. SCHOOL ST., HONOLULU.

T/5 PEDRO OGALDE, WAITHU, OAHU, T.H.

PVT. ADOLF NAGEL, 2054 W. 19TH ST., CLEVELAND; EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE, ALBERT NAGEL.

PFC. WILLIAM E. SMITH, MT. PLEASANT, DEL.

PVT. ROBERT A. SUTHERLAND, 2626 E. PARKWAY, SCARSDALE, N.Y.

PFC. JAMES M. TAYLOR, 200 ELLIS ST., MILAN, TENN.

CPL. GEORGE R. TAYLOR, SWANWICK, ILL.

A59FX

PVT. BOBBIE WADDELL, 2502 BELL ST., COLUMBUS, GA.

PFC. MILTON J. WALKER, 417 BEM ST., RIVERSIDE, N.J.; EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE, MARGARET NOBEL.

PFC. RANDALL YOUNG, CANNELTON, IND.

T/4 WINIFRED R. PATTERSON, RT. 1 (RADIO COPY), CULLMAN, ALA.

T/3 FREDERICK S. F. CHU, 15 FORK LANE, HONOLULU.

CAPT. MARTIN L. COOK, OGDEN, KANS.

T/4 NAM GEE CYUNG, 1442 MAKUMA PL., HONOLULU.

PFC. WILLIAM L. DRINKAR, 2236 EASLY ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.; MOTHER,

BEULAH E. DRINKARD, SAME ADDRESS.

1ST SGT. WALLACE F. DWYER, 4 ST. MARY ST., HAMDEN, CONN.

CPL. GERALD C. FRIEND, 113 RIVERSIDE DR., RIDGEWOOD, W. VA. (RADIO COPY)

CIVILIAN PASSENGERS:

PHILIP A. ADLER, NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, DETROIT NEWS; HOME ADDRESS: 1418 ATKINSON, DETROIT; WIFE, MRS. PHILIP A. ADLER, SAME ADDRESS.

J.H. DUNN, KOREAN NATIONAL; MOTHER AND FATHER BELIEVED RESIDENTS OF LOS ANGELES.

HERMAN H. HARDY, WAR DEPARTMENT, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE OFFICE, ON TEMPORARY DUTY, TOKYO; ADDRESS: 2422 GRANT ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.; WIFE, MRS. H. H. HARDY, SAME ADDRESS.

JOHN W. KELLY, WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ON TEMPORARY DUTY, TOKYO; ADDRESS: RT. 4, BATON ROUGE.

DS408APS NM AST

TOKYO, JUNE 2-(AP)-JAPANESE WHO BELIEVE IN CORRECT PROCEDURE HAD SOME BAD MOMENTS WHEN THE NEW COALITION CABINET OF SOCIALIST PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA APPEARED AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE SUNDAY TO BE INVESTED BY EMPEROR HIROHITO.

SEVERAL OF THE NEW MINISTERS SHOWED UP WITHOUT DRESS COATS.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RIKIZO HIRANO APPEARED IN HIS OWN CAR, RATHER THAN IN THE LIMOUSINE THE STATE FURNISHES FOR A MINISTER. MAIL-CHIEWING IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS WERE RELIEVED WHEN KATAYAMA HIMSELF ARRIVED IN HIS OFFICIAL LIMOUSINE. HE USUALLY DRIVES AROUND TOKYO IN A MIDGET CAR.

TOKYO, JUNE 2-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO WILL LEAVE WEDNESDAY ON A 12-DAY TOUR, HIS FIRST LENGTHY TRIP THIS YEAR. HE WILL VISIT KANSAI DISTRICT, CONTAINING OSAKA, HYOGO AND WAKAYAMA PREFECTURES. WAKAYAMA WAS HARD HIT IN DECEMBER BY AN EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-PVT. EMILIO ASCI, SON OF MRS. KATHRYN ASCI, 50 PUTNAM ST., EAST BOSTON, MASS., DROWNED RECENTLY WHILE SWIMMING IN THE JAPAN SEA NEAR FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ASCI WAS SWIMMING WITH PVT. DONALD RAUL, 308 CARLETON ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED A STRONG UNDERTOW. RAUL MANAGED TO REACH SHORE.

ET1021PCS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-MAJ. HENRY O. BENEDICT DIED MAY 27 OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AT A REST HOTEL NEAR FUJIYAMA, THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED TODAY. HE IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIFE, MRS. GRACE BENEDICT, 233 WASHINGTON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ET1026PCS

30. 24- 10107

YOKOHAMA. JUNE 2-(AP)-RYOICHI HIGASHIGUCHI, FORMER PRISON CAMP INTERPRETER, PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY BEFORE AN EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY COMMISSION ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

HE ALLEGEDLY MISTREATED S-SGTS. GEORGE WILLS, ST. ALBANS, N.Y.; WALTER C. RYAN, 4115 MIDLAND AVE., DETROIT, AND TASKER H. BLISS, 197 S. BELL COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND PVTS. EDWARD HALL, NEW YORK AND ANTHONY SMITH, HUGHESVILLE, PA.

XA954ACS

KURE, JAPAN. JUNE 2 (AP)-COL. I. ST. Q. SEVERIN OF EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX, ENGLAND, HAS ARRIVED AT BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES HEADQUARTERS TO ASSUME THE POST OF CHIEF SIGNALS OFFICER.

GG956ACS NM

MANILA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL A. ROXAS ENTERTAINED AMBASSADOR AND MRS. HENRY K. GRADY AT MALACANAN PALACE LAST NIGHT. A FEW HOURS AFTER AMERICA'S FIRST ENVOY TO INDIA HAD ARRIVED ABOARD THE AROUND-THE-WORLD LINER PRESIDENT POLK.

ALSO ARRIVING WAS MAJ. GEN. GLENN E. EDGERTON, DIRECTOR OF UNRRA ACTIVITIES IN CHINA, WHO IS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE LINER.

FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON WILL BOARD THE POLK HERE ENROUTE TO GENOA.

ET912PCS

MANILA, JUNE 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROXAS TODAY SIGNED A BILL RESTORING CITIZENSHIP TO CILIPINOS WHO JOIN THE U.S. ARMY'S PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

MANILA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE MANILA TIMES SAID TODAY DR. JOSE P. LAUREL, PUPPET PRESIDENT UNDER THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, HAS DECIDED TO RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE NEXT NOVEMBER. HIS TRIAL ON COLLABORATION CHARGES HAS BEEN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

ET913PCS NM

MANILA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE MANILA TIMES REPORTED TODAY A DEADLOCK IN THE JOINT AMERICAN-PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL COMMISSION OVER FURTHER AMERICAN FINANCING OF BUDGET DEFICITS, AND PRESIDENTIAL PALACE SOURCES SAID A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS WOULD PROBABLY BE CALLED EARLY NEXT MONTH TO CONSIDER METHODS OF RAISING MONEY.

THE TIMES SAID IT UNDERSTOOD AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION OPPOSED GRANTING A FURTHER \$75,000,000 BUDGETARY LOAN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING NEXT JULY 1, IN THE BELIEF THE PHILIPPINES COULD RAISE THAT SUM BY INCREASING TAXES AND ISSUING FIDUCIARY NOTES.

ET910PCS

Buenos Aires, June 2-(AP)-Miguel Miranda, chairman of the

Argentine Trade Institute, said today that Argentina would reduce its

wheat acreage and grain exports unless India shipped this country the

jute promised for packing the cereal.

He said Indian shipments were six months behind schedule and "it would be preferable to have our ~~own~~ farmers idle than have our wheat fields rotting because we cannot ship our grain."

He said under a barter agreement of last September, India was to have shipped 30,000 tons of jute but was 13,790 tons short and that no jute was shipped during the first quarter of 1947.

WU Ordorica 1310 RM 1348

PANAMA. PANAMA. JUNE 2-(AP)-PAUL H. GRIFFITH, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, ARRIVED HERE LAST NIGHT TO CONFER WITH DELEGATES FROM LATIN-AMERICAN LEGION POSTS CONCERNING PLANS FOR THEIR INCORPORATION IN THE ORGANIZATION'S PANAMA DEPARTMENT.

ON HAND FOR THE TALKS WERE 10 DELEGATES FROM POSTS IN ARUBA, TRINIDAD, PERU, MEXICO AND CUBA.

GRIFFITH SAID HE EXPECTED TO CALL ON PRESIDENT JIMENEZ WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR FRENCH T. S DURING HIS STAY HERE.

JR256AED

PANAMA. PANAMA. JUNE 2-(AP)-THE 7,176-TON AMERICAN FREIGHTER JOSEPH N. TRAIL, INVOLVED IN AN INVESTIGATION OF AN UNDISCLOSED NATURE BY U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES, PASSED THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL YESTERDAY ON THE WAY TO GALVESTON, TEX.

THE VESSEL CHARTERED BY THE ARMY, REACHED THE CANAL SATURDAY FROM YOKOHAMA.

HER PASSAGE THROUGH THE CANAL WAS REMINISCENT OF WARTIME PRECAUTIONS. SOLDIERS PATROLLED THE LOCKS. EXTRA TOWING LOCOMOTIVES WERE USED. A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION MAN WAS SEEN ON THE BRIDGE WITH THE CANAL PILOT.

PANAMA, PANAMA, JUNE 2-(AP)-U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE SAID TONIGHT THAT LT. HARRY G. BOORMAN OF (10928 HERMOSA AVENUE) CHICAGO, CO-PILOT OF AN ARMY FLYING FORTRESS WHICH CRASHED IN NICARAGUA MAY 21, HAD BEEN FOUND ALIVE IN A JUNGLE.

INFANTRYMEN WHO FOUND BOORMAN REPORTED HE WAS IN GOOD CONDITION AND THAT THE PARTY NOW WAS WORKING ITS WAY OUT OF THE JUNGLE.

BOORMAN WAS THE 11TH MEMBER OF THE FORTRESS CREW, ALL OF WHOM WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE PARACHUTED FROM THE FALLING PLANE, TO HAVE BEEN FOUND, LEAVING THREE STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR.

MO1159PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2-(AP)-HAROLD I. ICKES, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, SAID TODAY THAT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL HAD SOUGHT TO "WHITE WASH" CONDITIONS UNDER NAVY RULE IN THE PACIFIC.

APPEARING BEFORE A HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE, ICKES URGED IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF CIVIL RULE TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM AND SAMOA INSTEAD OF THE PRESENT U.S. NAVAL GOVERNMENT.

ICKES RECALLED THAT HE HAD BLASTED NAVAL GOVERNMENT IN THE ISLANDS A YEAR AGO AND THAT FORRESTAL "LOST NO TIME IN CHARGING ME WITH 'IRRESPONSIBLE' CRITICISM IN A LONG COMMUNICATION TO THE NEW YORK TIMES OVER HIS OWN SIGNATURE."

"WHEN FORRESTAL'S CHARGE PROVED TO BE THE DUD THAT IT WAS, HE HASTILY ARRANGED A DRESS PARADE TOUR OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FOR A CAREFULLY SELECTED GROUP OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WHO WERE GIVEN THE HOSPITALITY FOR WHICH THE NAVY IS FAMOUS," ICKES SAID.

"HOWEVER, THE HOPED-FOR WHITE WASH BY THE CORRESPONDENTS FAILED TO MATERIALIZE."

ICKES CHARGED THAT THE NAVY HAS RUN THE ISLANDS UNDER A POLICY OF "ABSOLUTISM," AND DECLARED:

"IF WE REQUIRE NAVAL ABSOLUTISM FOR REASONS OF MILITARY SECURITY IN SUCH PLACES, THEN THERE IS NO LOGICAL REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT HAND OVER TO ITS BENIGN RULE SUCH VITAL CONTINENTAL REGIONS AS BOSTON, NEW YORK HARBOR, CHARLESTON, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO AND SEATTLE."

NOTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR KRUG'S RECENT TRIP TO GUAM AND SAMOA, ICKES SAID HE UNDERSTOOD KRUG MADE A REPORT TO THE WHITE HOUSE SOME TIME AGO AND DECLARED "THE FAILURE TO GIVE OUT THE REPORT EXCITES MY CURIOSITY."

"IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE REPORT CONTAINS OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE DESIRES AND PURPOSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT?" HE ASKED.

ICKES ALSO WAS CRITICAL OF A BILL SUGGESTED JOINTLY BY THE NAVY AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS. HE SAID IT MAKES NO PROVISION FOR TRANSFER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM TO A "CIVILIAN" AGENCY, BUT RATHER TO ANY AGENCY THE PRESIDENT MIGHT SELECT.

BUT JOHN H. HILLDRING, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT WANTS CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION OF GUAM AND "LIES THIS BILL, BECAUSE IT ENVISAGES EARLY TURNOVER TO A CIVILIAN AGENCY."

HILLDRING (CQ) DECLARED THE STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO SPELLING OUT CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION CLEARLY IN THE LAW.

J325PED

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON, JUNE 2-(AP)-AN ARMY EXPERT ON ATOMIC AGE WEAPONS DECLARED TODAY THAT WASHINGTON SHOULD START "RIGHT NOW" TO PUT ITS VITAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT UNDERGROUND TO SHIELD THEM FROM POSSIBLE A-BOMB ATTACK.

LT. COL. DAVID B. PARKER, WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED FROM THE ENGINEER CORPS TO THE SECRET "ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS PROJECT," EXPRESSED THIS OPINION IN AN ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR THE UNOFFICIAL SERVICE PUBLICATION, THE COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL.

PARKER, ILLUSTRATING HIS ARTICLE WITH MAPS, DISCUSSED ATOMIC ATTACK METHODS BY WHICH HE SAID THE CAPITAL COULD BE DESTROYED, ALONG WITH PLANS FOR SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED, BLAST-RESISTANT STRUCTURES OF FANTASTIC DESIGN. HE WROTE, TOO, OF ABANDONING THE CITY AS A CAPITAL AND DISPERSING THE GOVERNMENT OVER A WIDE AREA.

"CAN WE DEFEND WASHINGTON AGAINST AN ATOMIC BOMB ATTACK?" HE ASKED. "WELL, IF YOU ARE A WASHINGTONIAN AND YOU WANT TO BE SURE TO SURVIVE A FORTHCOMING ATTACK, YOUR BEST PLAN IS TO BUY A ONE-WAY TICKET TO THE WEST COAST."

THE OFFICER SUGGESTED THREE TYPES OF ATTACK--(A) AIRBURST BOMBS; (B) UNDERWATER BLASTS SET OFF IN THE POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVERS TO SPREAD RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATION OVER THE CITY AND (C) A "SILENT" ATOMIC ATTACK, IN WHICH A BOMB MIGHT BE SMUGGLED IN BY SABOTEURS, OR IN WHICH RADIOACTIVITY COULD BE SPREAD "OVER OUR LAND, BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES BY SOME MEANS OTHER THAN A TREMENDOUS BOMB BLAST."

IN THE LATTER CONNECTION, HE SAID A "CONSTANTLY ALERTED" ORGANIZATION MUST BE READY TO DETECT THE INVISIBLE DEATH OF RADIOACTIVITY.

PARKER SAID REASONABLY COMPLETE PROTECTION FOR THE CAPITAL WOULD INVOLVE RECONSTRUCTING VIRTUALLY EVERYTHING IN THE CITY. HE VENTURED NO OPINION AS TO THE COST OF SUCH A PROJECT, EXCEPT TO COMMENT THAT THE ESTIMATE OF THE PRESENT VALUE OF ALL PUBLIC STRUCTURES IN WASHINGTON "IS A MERE MATTER OF \$1,500,000,000."

AS BETWEEN ABOVE-GROUND ANTI-BLAST BUILDINGS AND UNDERGROUND INSTALLATIONS, THE OFFICER SAID THE LATTER WOULD BE MORE SATISFACTORY AND THE COST--WHILE "GREAT"--WOULD BE NO HIGHER.

"BUT," HE ADDED, "WE SHOULD START RIGHT NOW TO PUT OUR MOST VITAL ITEMS UNDERGROUND, OR AT LEAST PROVIDE ALTERNATE UNDERGROUND FACILITIES."

"THE PRINCIPAL WAR DEPARTMENT COMMAND POSTS, FOR EXAMPLE, AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS SHOULD HAVE POSITIONS WHICH ARE SO INVULNERABLE TO ATOMIC BOMB ATTACKS AS MODERN ENGINEERING CAN MAKE THEM."

"NEXT IN IMPORTANCE TO THIS VERY LIMITED NUMBER OF CRITICAL INSTALLATIONS, IS THE PROTECTION OF AS LARGE NUMBERS OF PERSONS, BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, AS POSSIBLE. HERE AGAIN THE UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE IS THE BEST SOLUTION."

"THE PICTURE OF WASHINGTON, PERHAPS OUR MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY, HAVING TO PREPARE UNDERGROUND BURROWS FOR ALL ITS INHABITANTS IS NOT A PRETTY ONE," PARKER WROTE. "SUCH WARLIKE PREPARATION WOULD HAVE A SEVERE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT ON THE CITIZENS. THE ALTERNATIVE, OF COURSE, IS TO PROCEED AS WE ARE NOW, VIRTUALLY HELPLESS IN THE FACE OF ANY SUDDEN ATTACK FROM AN AGGRESSOR WHO DISCOVERS HOW TO MAKE ATOMIC BOMBS, RELYING ONLY ON OUR ABILITY TO RETALIATE WITH ATOMIC ATTACKS AND HOPING --FORLORN HOPE--THAT WE SHALL NOT EVER HAVE TO ENGAGE AN ENEMY ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

30.24-10109

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2-(AP)-RALPH MC GILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, TODAY ANNOUNCED A COMMITTEE OF EDUCATORS, PUBLISHERS AND CIVIC LEADERS HAS BEEN FORMED TO SUPPORT LEGISLATION TO RETAIN THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAM.

A COMMITTEE STATEMENT SAID IT "WILL SEEK IMMEDIATE CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF THE MUNDT BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE PROGRAM." AND WILL URGE THAT CONGRESS PROVIDE SUFFICIENT FUNDS.

"WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO RAISE OUR VOICE IN TIME OF PEACE AS WELL AS IN TIME OF WAR," MC GILL COMMENTED.

THE GROUP, CALLED THE COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES INFORMATION ABROAD, IS HEADED BY MC GILL AS CHAIRMAN. IT SAID THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM IS NEEDED TO "BRING ABOUT A BETTER UNDERSTANDING" BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER NATIONS.

THE PROGRAM WAS OMITTED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE. IT HAD NEVER BEEN SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BUT FUNDS HAD BEEN SET UP BY THE LAST CONGRESS. A BILL BY REP. MUNDT (R-SD) WOULD PROVIDE THE AUTHORIZATION AND SUPPORTERS HOPE THE MONEY THEN WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

THE COMMITTEE INCLUDES:

THURMAN L. BARNARD, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, COMPTON ADVERTISING AGENCY; EDWARD BARRETT, EDITORIAL DIRECTOR, NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE; BARRY BINGHAM, PRESIDENT, LOUISVILLE TIMES AND COURTIER JOURNAL; JULIEN BRYAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL FILM FOUNDATION; CASS CANFIELD, PUBLISHER, HARPER'S MAGAZINE; WILLIAM CARR, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY, NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

DR. ARTHUR H. COMPTON, CHANCELLOR, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY; LOUIS G. COWAN, LOUIS G. COWAN, INC.; GARDNER COWLES, PRESIDENT, DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE; JONATHAN DANIELS, AUTHOR; JOHN S. DICKEY, PRESIDENT, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE; WILBUR FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE; REUDEN GUSTAVSON, CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

PALMER HOYT, PUBLISHER, DENVER POST; ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; FRANCIS A. JAMIESON, PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISER; DR. CHARLES JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, FISK UNIVERSITY; FREDERIC MARQUARDT, FOREIGN EDITOR, CHICAGO SUN; PHILIP REED, BOARD CHAIRMAN, GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY; ELMO BURNS ROPER, JR., POLITICAL ANALYST; RAYMOND SAWYER, NATIONAL COMMANDER, AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.

GEORGE SHUSTER, PRESIDENT, HUNTER COLLEGE; ADLAI STEVENSON, LAWYER; MRS. QUINCY WRIGHT, DIRECTOR, CHICAGO COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS; DR. GEORGE ZOOK, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION; RABBI JULIUS MARKS, CHAIRMAN, COMMISSION ON JUSTICE AND PEACE; CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS, AND W. L. DUMM, PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATED BROADCASTERS.

SU1204PED

COAL OUTPUT (300)
BY VERN HAUGLAND

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE ONE-YEAR-OLD COAL MINES ADMINISTRATION HEADED DOWN ITS LAST MILE TODAY TO THE TEMPO OF THE GREATEST PEACE-TIME PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL IN THE NATION'S HISTORY.

NAVY CAPT. N. H. COLLISSON, COAL MINES ADMINISTRATOR, TOLD A REPORTER BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION FROM JUNE 1, 1946, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT

STARTED OPERATING THE MINES, THROUGH MAY 17, 1947, WAS 537,435,000 TONS, A 13 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1945-46.

THE BUREAU OF MINES SAID PRODUCTION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR THROUGH MAY 17 WAS 238,832,000 TONS, A 36.7 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE TONNAGE FOR THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1946.

IF TONNAGE FOR THE LAST HALF OF MAY EQUALLED THE 26,000,000 TONS MINED DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS, PRODUCTION FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE FEDERAL COAL MINE ADMINISTRATION, EXCEEDING 613,000,000 TONS, WILL BE THE SECOND HIGHEST ANNUAL OUTPUT ON RECORD.

THE GREATEST COAL-PRODUCING YEAR WAS WARTIME 1944, WITH 619,576,000 TONS. OTHER WAR TOTALS: 1943, 590,000,000 TONS; 1942, 583,000,000; 1945, 577,000,000; 1946, 532,000,000. IN 1941 THE TOTAL WAS 514,000,000.

COLLISSON, CHIEF OF THE AGENCY WHICH SEIZED 3,000 COAL MINES MAY 21, 1946, BUT WHICH WILL EXPIRE JUNE 30, SAID THE RECORD-SHATTERING PEACE-TIME OUTPUT ENABLED THE NATION TO:

1. INCREASE ITS CONSUMPTION RATE 84 PERCENT.
2. INCREASE ITS EXPORTS 34 PERCENT.
3. INCREASE ITS STOCKPILES ALMOST 65 PERCENT.

THE RELEASE OF SOME MINES DURING THE YEAR HAS REDUCED THE NUMBER NOW IN GOVERNMENT POSSESSION TO ABOUT 2,500, IN 22 STATES. NORMALLY UNDER 1,500 DIFFERENT MANAGERMENTS, THEY PRODUCE 87 PERCENT OF THE NATION'S SOFT COAL SUPPLY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ORDERED THE SEIZURE A YEAR AGO AFTER A 59-DAY STRIKE RESULTING FROM FAILURE OF JOHN L. LEWIS AND THE OPERATORS TO AGREE ON A NEW CONTRACT.

EFFORTS TO WRITE A CONTRACT FOR NORTHERN AND WESTERN MINES BROKE DOWN SATURDAY AFTER TWO WEEKS BUT TALKS WITH SOUTHERN OPERATORS, WHO PRODUCE ABOUT 25 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S SOFT COAL, ARE STILL IN PROGRESS.

HIGH PRICES AND A HEAVY DEMAND ACCOUNT IN PART FOR THE 1946-47 PRODUCTION INCREASE. OLD HANDS IN THE INDUSTRY ALSO SAY THAT MINERS USUALLY INCREASE PRODUCTION UNDER THE THREAT OF AN IMPENDING STRIKE, IN AN ATTEMPT TO ACCUMULATE A CUSHION OF EARNINGS.

MD353AFD

LAKE SUCCESS, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, CHARGED WITH ORGANIZATION OF A GLOBAL POLICE FORCE, REPORTED TODAY IT HAD BEGUN WORK ON DETERMINING THE STRENGTH OF LAND AND AIR CONTINGENTS TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE MEMBER NATIONS.

WW83QPED

PALESTINE

LAKE SUCCESS, JUNE 2-(AP)-CHIEF JUSTICE EMIL SANDSTROM OF SWEDEN WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMISSION TODAY.

RQ352PD

LAKE SUCCESS--1ST ADD UN-PALESTINE SEPARATE (TOP AYE)
OVERSEAS.

THE COMMISSION PREPARED TO GO INTO CLOSED SESSIONS TODAY TO WORK OUT DETAILS BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE HOLY LAND. THE COMMISSION ITSELF IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE NEW YORK JUNE 11. AN ADVANCE PARTY OF THE U.N. SECRETARIAT STAFF WILL DEPART FROM NEW YORK BY PLANE TODAY AND OTHERS WILL FOLLOW ON JUNE 8 AND 10.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, IN ITS STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY BLAUSTEIN AND PROSKAUER, URGED THAT SHOULD THE COMMISSION DECIDE THAT THE DETERMINATION OF THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE POLITICAL STATUS OF PALESTINE IS NOT ADVISABLE AT PRESENT IT SHOULD RECOMMEND:

1. IMMEDIATE GRANTING OF 100,000 IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES FOR PALESTINE DURING 1947 FOR JEWS IN EUROPEAN DISPLACED CAMPS.
2. SUBSEQUENT FACILITATION OF MAXIMUM JEWISH IMMIGRATION, AND GUARANTEE OF JEWISH LAND PURCHASE RIGHTS.
3. PLENARY POWER TO THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TO DETERMINE THE RATE OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND THE CHARACTER OF LAND OWNERSHIP.
4. STEADY DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT UNDER TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL DIRECTION.
5. COMPLETE PROVISION FOR THE SANCTITY OF HOLY PLACES OF ALL FAITHS.

6. THE UNITED NATIONS TO FURNISH ADEQUATE POLICING OF PALESTINE AT THE REQUEST OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY, AND TO RESERVE THE RIGHT OF POLICING THE COUNTRY EVEN WITHOUT SUCH REQUEST.

7. CONTINUATION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINES THAT THE TIME FOR INDEPENDENCE HAS ARRIVED, WITH COMPLETE EQUALITY OF ALL CITIZENS GUARANTEED BY A BILL OF RIGHTS.

THE STATEMENT DECLARED THAT FOR THE SURVIVING JEWS IN EUROPE, "EUROPE IS STILL A VAST CEMETERY OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN--A REGION WHICH THEY MUST QUIT AS THE ALLIED NATIONS OF THE WORLD INTENDED THAT THEY HAD A RIGHT TO QUIT, FOR THE MORE HOSPITABLE COUNTRY OF PALESTINE."

IT FURTHER ADDED THAT TO ESTABLISH PALESTINE AS AN INDEPENDENT STATE AT ONCE IN ITS ENTIRETY WOULD BE TO MAKE THE JEWS A "HELPLESS MINORITY."

"NOT ONLY WOULD IT NOT CREATE A JEWISH STATE BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, IT WOULD ABSOLUTELY DEFEAT THE ESTABLISHED RIGHTS OF JEWS TO ENTER PALESTINE AND BUY LAND THERE," THE STATEMENT SAID.

MQ1013PED

HE MADE THIS STATEMENT AT THE OUTSET:

ADD LAKE SUCCESS (ATOMIC) XXY DECISIONS (HAWK)
"UNLESS AND UNTIL YOU HERE IN THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE AGREED ON THE

PURPOSES, FUNCTIONS AND KIND OF A JOB AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY IS TO CARRY OUT, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO DISCUSS IN DETAIL KINDS OF MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION."

ALL THE REGULAR ATOMIC DELEGATES WERE PRESENT EXCEPT ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER.

UNDER THE BARUCH PLAN FOR WORLD ATOMIC CONTROL THE U.S. COMMISSION WOULD SURRENDER THE TECHNIQUE OF PRODUCTION ALONG WITH THE BOMBS THEMSELVES TO THE WORLD ONCE AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY IS SET UP AND FUNCTIONING.

WIDE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA OVER SUCH SUBJECTS AS THE VETO, CONTROLS AND INSPECTIONS HAVE BLOCKED MAJOR AGREEMENTS.

RECORDED

YORK.PA...JUNE 2-(AP)-SEN. GLEN H. TAYLOR (D-IDA) DECLARED THAT THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE OF FINANCIAL AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY COULD LEAD ONLY TO WAR AND THE DESTRUCTION OF CIVILIZATION.

ADDRESSING A JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY DINNER SATURDAY NIGHT, TAYLOR EMPHASIZED HIS "DISSENTER" ROLE AND DECLARED HE WOULD NOT APPROVE OF A PROGRAM WHICH BYPASSED THE UNITED NATIONS.

TERMING THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE "WELL-NAMED," THE IDAHO SENATOR ATTACKED WHAT HE SAID WAS THE CURRENT COMMUNIST UPROAR AS "STUPID WITCH HUNTING."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL WIN IN 1948 ONLY SO LONG AS IT REMAINS A FIGHTING LIBERAL PARTY "CRUSADING FOR BETTER CONDITIONS FOR ALL THE PEOPLE," TAYLOR ASSERTED.

EE233AED

'47 India Partition Into 2 Dominions Outlined by Attlee

Britain's India Plan Offers Choice of Partition, Unity

LONDON, June 3—(AP) Britain announced today she would transfer power in India to the Indians this year on the basis of dominion status, and gave the people of the rich subcontinent the choice of partition or unity.

Partition into Hindu and Moslem states seemed inevitable. It was the principal theme of the new British Indian policy, announced simultaneously to the Indian people and in both houses of the British parliament after its acceptance by Indian political leaders.

Opposition leader Winston Churchill placed the support of the conservative party behind the principle of temporary dominion status for India, whether as a united country or as separate status of Hindustan and Pakistan.

It was a question, Churchill said, whether "any better way could be found of saving India from the blood bath which may be very near."

Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, announcing the plan to the House of Commons, indicated that steps would be taken to insure that the Indian community could make the decision without fear of bloodshed.

In New Delhi, vast preparations were under way against any outbreak of violence on the part of dissenting factions. Leaders of the three major factions—M. A. Jinnah for the Moslems; Jawaharlal Nehru for the Hindus and Baldev Singh for the Sikhs—appealed by radio to the people to maintain peace while the problems of the transition were worked out.

But after years of dispute and violence, agreement seemed general on the plan with which Britain intends to end her rule of more than 150 years over India's nearly 400,000,000 people.

Legislation will be introduced at

this session of the British parliament for transfer of the power this year either to one or to two governments—whichever solution is adopted by the Indians themselves. Government sources said the legislation would be rushed through before the parliamentary recess in August.

Until the final withdrawal of the British, now scheduled to take place by June, 1948, India will be made up of one or two self-governing countries which will be members of the British commonwealth of nations, with a status like that of Canada. This will be granted Attlee said, "without prejudice to the right of the Indian constituent assemblies to decide in course whether or not the part of India in respect of which they have authority will remain within the British commonwealth."

Would Create 2 Huge Nations

The likelihood of partition meant creation of two huge nations in the vast sub-continent-Hindustan with a population of some 198,000,000 and Pakistan, the Moslem state, with about 57,000,000. In addition, the princely states have a population of about 90,000,000, and there have been proposals for another union—Rajistan—embracing them.

During the period of dominion status, a British governor general, probably Viscount Mountbatten, the viceroy, will be the head of the country.

Attlee told the house that if, as expected, partition is decided on, a boundary commission would be set up by the governor general in consultation with leaders of the political and religious groups, to split the partitioned provinces into Moslem and non-Moslem areas.

Churchill remarked that "the theme of the unity of India" could be preserved despite partition

should both states elect to remain within the British commonwealth. "And the many nations and states of India," Churchill added, "may find their unity within the mysterious circle of the British crown just in the same way as the self-governing dominions have done for so many years, after all other links with the mother country save those of sentiment have been dissolved."

Advices from New Delhi quoted some political leaders as predicting that when tempers cooled in India, both Hindustan and Pakistan may ask to remain in the commonwealth. But leaders of the opposing factions have indicated that they were quite ready to have Britain quit the country completely on schedule.

Lord Listowel, secretary of state for India, told a news conference here that Indian leaders may yet learn "that unity after all is the best way out." He said the new plan was "a compromise based on reason" which would save India from "untold calamities." (AP)

Churchill threw the backing of the Conservative opposition behind the principle of temporary dominion status for India—whether as a united country of 390,000,000 or as a separate Pakistan (Moslem) and Hindustan (Hindu)—but reserved the right to oppose details of the plan.

Warns Of Blood Bath

Churchill said a "blood bath" for India "may stand very near." He added that the partition proposal might "offer to India some prospect of escape from one of the most hideous calamities that has ever ravaged the vast expanses of India."

Communist Willie Gallacher offered the sole opposition to the plan. He said he was "the more suspicious of the solution because Mr. Churchill, who has a bad record in connection with India, gives it such support."

Change In Governing System Due Almost Immediately

London, June 3 (AP)—The British Government announced today that it will transfer power in India to the Indians almost immediately and leave it to the Indian people to decide whether there shall be one or two governments.

The announcement was made simultaneously by Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons; by the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, in a broadcast to the Indian people, and

by the British Government in a White Paper.

Legislation will be introduced during the present session of Parliament for the transfer of power this year—on a dominion status basis—to one or two Indian governments, depending on which system the Indian people subscribe to.

Withdrawing Next Year

Thus, until the absolute withdrawal of the British, scheduled for July, 1948, India will be composed of one or two self-governing countries which will belong to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Attlee said the new British plan, with its offer of temporary dominion status, had been "favorably received" by the leaders of Indian political parties.

Former Prime Minister Winston

decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly, Attlee said. It is to this vast region of India that the partition offer applies.

[The Moslem League claims to speak for 90,000,000 Indians, and the Congress party asserts itself as the voice of most of the other 300,000,000.]

Partition Machinery

Briefly, the machinery for settling the question of partition in the Moslem areas will be:

1. Indian members of the provincial legislative assemblies of Bengal and Punjab will be asked to meet in two parts, one representing Moslem majority districts and the other the other areas of the provinces. If either decides in favor of partition, division will take place.

2. If—as expected—partition is decided upon, a boundary commission will be set up by the Governor-General, in consultation with leaders of the major political-religious groups, to split the partitioned provinces into

Moslem and non-Moslem areas. Temporary boundaries are indicated in an appendix to the plan.

Sind's Legislative Assembly will decide on partition at a special meeting. If Punjab decides on partition, a referendum will be held among the electors of the adjacent northwest provinces to decide whether to go along.

Baluchistan Plan Deferred

Arrangements for British Baluchistan will be announced later. A referendum will be held in the predominantly Moslem Sylhet province of Assam if neighboring Bengal is split.

If partition of India is decided upon, representatives of Pakistan will form a separate constituent assembly to write a constitution for their own area. New elections will be held to choose these representatives.

Attlee expressed regret that India's major parties had failed to carry out the 1946 Cabinet mission's plan for a free, united India, but said it had always been the British Government's desire "that power should be transferred, in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people themselves."

Government's Position

"His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear," the Prime Minister said, "that they have no intention of attempting to frame any ultimate constitution for India. This is a matter for the Indians themselves. Nor is there anything in this plan to preclude negotiations between communities for a united India."

Dominion status, he added, will be granted "without prejudice to

the right of Indian constituent assemblies to decide in due course whether or not the part of India in respect of which they have authority will remain within the British Commonwealth."

Princely States' Future

Attlee said the position of the hundreds of princely states in India, "remains unchanged" under the new plan—that is, Britain remains the "paramount" authority in them until the final British withdrawal next year. After that, they may join Pakistan or Hindustan—

supposing partition does occur—or become independent.

Proposals have been advanced by some princes for a union of the princely states under the title "Rajistan."

Plan Called Complicated

Churchill, remarking at the outset that the highly technical plan "seems very difficult to understand," said the two conditions for Indian freedom which were imposed during his administration had been fulfilled—agreement between the Indian parties and a dominion period.

"It is quite true," the former Prime Minister said, "that agreement of the various parties in India can only be achieved on the basis of partition, and I gather that that is the foundation."

"Nevertheless, should all these parties, after a reasonable period of deliberation and responsibility, decide to remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the theme of the unity of India will be preserved." (AP)

Attlee's State

ment on India

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Attlee's statement today on the British plan for India:

I desire to make an important statement on India policy. A similar statement is being made at the same time in the House of Lords and by the Viceroy in New Delhi. The statement, in the form of a White Paper, will be available this afternoon.

I am glad to inform the House that the plan contained in the announcement which I am about

to make, including the offer of dominion status to one or two successor authorities, has been favorably received by all three parties represented at the conferences held by the Viceroy with Indian leaders during the last two days.

Before making the statement, I would like to express the gratitude and appreciation of the British government for the great services which the Viceroy has rendered.

1. On Feb. 20, 1947, His Majesty's Government announced their intention of transferring power in British India to Indian hands by June, 1948. His Majesty's Government had hoped that it would be possible for the major parties to co-operate in the working out of the Cabinet mission's plan of May 16, 1946, and evolve for India a constitution acceptable to all concerned. This hope has not been fulfilled.

2. The majority of the representatives of the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Orissa and the North-West Frontier Province, and the representatives of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, have already made progress in the task of evolving a new constitution. On the other hand, the Moslem League party, including in it a majority of representatives of Bengal, the Punjab and Sind, as also the representative of British Baluchistan, has decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly.

3. It has always been the desire of H. M. Government that power should be transferred in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people themselves. This task would have been greatly facilitated if there had been agreement among the Indian political parties. In the absence of such an agreement, the task of devising a method by which the wishes of the Indian people can be ascertained has devolved on H. M. Government. After full consultation with political leaders in India, H. M. Government have decided to adopt for this purpose the plan set out below. H. M. Government wish to make it clear that they have no intention of attempting to frame any ultimate

constitution for India; this is a matter for the Indians themselves. Nor is there anything in this plan to preclude negotiations between communities for a united India.

4. It is not the intention of H. M. Government to interrupt the work of the existing Constituent Assembly. Now that provision is made for certain provinces specified below, H. M. Government trust that as a consequence of this announcement the Moslem League representatives of those provinces, a majority of whose representatives are already participating in it, will now take their due share in its labors.

At the same time, it is clear

that any constitution framed by this Assembly cannot apply to those parts of the country which are unwilling to accept it. H. M. government are satisfied that the procedure outlined below embodies the best practical method of ascertaining the wishes of the people of such areas on the issue whether their constitution is to be framed: (A) in the existing Constituent Assembly; or (B) in a new and separate Constituent Assembly consisting of the representatives of those areas which decide not to participate in the existing Constituent Assembly. When this has been done it will be possible to determine the authority or authorities to whom power should be transferred.

5. The provincial Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab (excluding the European members) will, therefore, each be asked to meet in two parts, one representing the Moslem majority districts and the other the rest of the province. For the purpose of determining the population of districts, the 1941 census figures will be taken as authoritative. The Moslem majority districts in these two provinces are set out in the appendix to this announcement.

6. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly, sitting separately, will be empowered to vote whether or not the province should be partitioned. If a simple majority of either part decides in favor of partition, division will take place and arrangements will be made accordingly.

7. Before the question as to the partition is decided, it is desirable that the representatives

of each part should know in advance which Constituent Assembly the province as a whole would join in the event of the two parts subsequently deciding to remain united. Therefore, if any member of either Legislative Assembly so demands, there shall be held a meeting of all members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Europeans), at which a decision will be taken on the issue as to which Constituent Assembly the province as a whole would join if it were decided by the two parts to remain united.

8. In the event of partition being decided upon, each part of the Legislative Assembly will, on behalf of the areas they represent, decide which of the alternatives in paragraph 4 above to adopt.

9. For the immediate purpose of deciding on the issue of partition, the members of the Legislative Assemblies of Bengal and the Punjab will sit in two parts according to Moslem majority districts (as laid down in the appendix) and non-Moslem majority districts. This is only a preliminary step of a purely temporary nature, as it is evident that for the purposes of final partition of these provinces a detailed investigation of boundary questions will be needed; and, as soon as a decision involving partition has been taken for either province, a boundary commission will be set up by the Governor General, the membership and terms of reference of which will be settled in consultation with those concerned. It will be instructed to demarcate the boundaries of the two parts of the Punjab on the basis of ascertaining the contiguous majority areas of Moslems and non-Moslems. It will also be instructed to take into account other factors. Similar instructions will be given to the Bengal boundary commission.

Until the report of a boundary commission has been put into effect, the provincial boundaries indicated in the appendix will be used.

10. The Legislative Assembly of Sind (excluding the European members) will at a special meeting also take its own decision on the alternatives in Paragraph 4 above.

11. The position of the North West Frontier Province is exceptional. Two of the three representatives of this province are

already participating in the existing Constituent Assembly. But it is clear, in view of its geographical situation and other considerations, that if the whole or any part of the Punjab decides not to join the existing Constituent Assembly, it will be necessary to give the North-West Frontier Province an opportunity to reconsider its position. Accordingly, in such an event, a referendum will be made to the electors of the present Legislative Assembly in the North-West Frontier Province to choose which of the alternatives mentioned in Paragraph 4 above they wish to adopt. The referendum will be held under the aegis of the Governor General and in consultation with the provincial government.

12. British Baluchistan has elected a member but has not taken its seat in the existing Constituent Assembly. In view of its geographical situation, this province will also be given an opportunity to reconsider its position and to choose which of the alternatives in Paragraph 4 above to adopt. His Excellency the Governor General is examining how this can most appropriately be done.

13. Though Assam is predominantly a non-Moslem province, the district of Sylhet, which is contiguous to Bengal, is predominantly Moslem. There has been a demand that, in the event of the partition of Bengal, Sylhet should be amalgamated with the Moslem part of Bengal. Accordingly, if it is decided that Bengal should be parti-

tioned, a referendum will be held in Sylhet district, under the aegis of the Governor General and in consultation with the Assam provincial government, to decide whether the district of Sylhet should continue to form part of the Assam Province or should be amalgamated with the new province of Eastern Bengal, if that province agrees. If the referendum results in favor of amalgamation with Eastern Bengal a boundary commission with terms of reference similar to those for the Punjab and Bengal will be set up to demarcate the Moslem majority areas of Sylhet district and contiguous Moslem majority areas of adjoining districts, which will then be transferred to Eastern Bengal. The rest of the Assam Province will, in any case, continue to partici-

pate in the proceedings of the existing Constituent Assembly.

14. If it is decided that Bengal and the Punjab should be partitioned, it will be necessary to hold fresh elections to choose their representatives on the scale of one for every million of population according to the principle contained in the Cabinet mission's plan of May 16, 1946. Similar elections will also have to be held for Sylhet in the event of its being decided that this district should form part of East Bengal. The number of representatives to which each area would be entitled is as follows:

Province	General	Moslems	Sikhs	Total
Sylhet district	1	2	0	3
West Bengal	15	4	0	19
East Bengal	12	2	0	14
West Punjab	3	12	2	17
East Punjab	6	4	2	12

15. In accordance with the mandates given to them, the representatives of the various areas will either join the existing Constituent Assembly or form the new Constituent Assembly.

16. Negotiations will have to be initiated as soon as possible on administrative consequences of any partition that may have been decided upon:

(A) Between the representa-

tives of the respective successor authorities about all subjects now dealt with by the central government, including defense, finance and communications.

(B) Between different successor authorities and His Majesty's government on treaties in regard to matters arising out of the transfer of power.

(C) In the case of provinces that may be partitioned, as to administration of all provincial subjects such as the division of assets and liabilities, the police and other services, the high courts, provincial institutions, etc.

17. Agreements with tribes of the North West Frontier of India will have to be negotiated by the appropriate successor authority.

18. His Majesty's government wish to make it clear that the decisions announced above relate only to British India, and that their policy towards Indian states contained in the Cabinet mission memorandum of May 12, 1946, remains unchanged.

Speed Important

19. In order that the succes-

sor authorities may have time to prepare themselves to take over power, it is important that all of the above processes should be completed as quickly as possible. To avoid delay, the different provinces or parts of provinces will proceed independently, as far as practicable within the conditions of this plan. The existing Constituent Assembly and the new Constituent Assembly (if formed) will proceed to frame constitutions for their respective territories; they will, of course, be free to frame their own rules.

20. The major political parties have repeatedly emphasized their desire that there should be the earliest possible transfer of power in India. With this desire His Majesty's government are in full sympathy, and they are willing to anticipate the date of June, 1948, for the handing over of power by the setting up of an independent Indian government or governments at an even earlier date. Accordingly, as the most expeditious, and indeed the only practicable, way of meeting this desire, His Majesty's government propose to introduce legislation during the current session for the transfer of power this year on a dominion-status basis to one or two successor authorities according to the decisions taken as a result of this announcement. This will be without prejudice to the right of Indian Constituent Assemblies to decide in due course whether or not the part of India in respect of which they have authority will remain within the British Commonwealth.

21. His Excellency the Governor General will, from time to time, make such further announcements as may be necessary in regard to procedure or any other matters for carrying out the above arrangements.

APPENDIX

Moslem majority districts of Bengal and the Punjab according to the 1941 census:

Bengal—Chittagong Division: Chittagong, Spoakhal, Tippera; Dacca Division: Bakarganj, Dacca, Faridpur, Mymensingh; Presidency Division: Jessor, Murshidabad, Nadia; Rajshahi Division: Bogra, Dinajpur, Malda, Pabna, Rajshahi, Rangpur.

Punjab—Lahore Division: Gujranwala, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Sialkot; Rawalpindi Division: Attock, Gujrat, Jhelum, Mianwali, Rawalpindi, Shahpur; Multan Division: Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Muzaffargarh.

INDIAN LEADERS ISSUE APPEALS TO AVOID VIOLENCE

W. JASON

NEW DELHI, June 3. — (AP) Britain announced today to India's nearly 400,000,000 people a new plan for independence which probably will mean splitting the vast sub-continent into two huge nations, each of them among the biggest in the world.

Indian leaders of the embittered rival factions appealed to the people in broadcasts to support the plan. They assured the viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, that under the plan they would proceed with the division of the country into Hindustan, a Hindu state, and Pakistan, a Moslem nation, and would take over the power from the British as peacefully as they knew how.

Urge People be Calm

India's leaders appealed to the people to put an end to the country's violence and bloodshed and to maintain order during the critical period of transition.

They indicated dissatisfaction with the plan but said it was the best available solution to the country's fierce political and religious differences.

As they spoke, vast preparations were under way against the possibility of outbreaks by dissenting factions and troublemakers. But relative quiet prevailed. There was no jubilation in evidence over the announcement of the plan.

Viscount Mountbatten also appealed to the people for moderation, telling them in a broadcast that "we cannot afford any toleration of violence."

"If the transfer of power is to

be effected in a peaceful and orderly manner," the viceroy said, "every single one of us must bend all his efforts to the task. This is no time for bickering, much less for the continuation in any shape or form of the disorders and lawlessness of the past few months."

After Mountbatten spoke, broadcasts were made by congress party leader Jawaharlal Nehru, vice president of India's interim government; M. A. Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, and Sardar Baldev Singh, leader of the Sikhs. "While we must necessarily abide

by what the people finally decide," Nehru said, "we had to come to certain decisions ourselves and to recommend them to the people for acceptance. We have therefore decided to accept these proposals and to recommend to our larger committees that they do likewise."

Jinnah, who did not say specifically that he had accepted the plan, commented that "it is clear that the plan does not meet in some important respects our point of view, and we cannot say or feel that we are satisfied or that we agree with some of the matters dealt with by the plan."

Jinnah said the All India Moslem League was meeting June 9 on the proposal, and "as far as I have been able to gather, on the whole, the reaction of Moslem League circles in Delhi has been hopeful."

Singh, representing some 6,000,000 Sikhs, said the plan steered a course obviously above conflicting claims, and while he was not joyous over it, "it certainly is something worth while. Let us take it at that." (NOC)

Hindustan, Pakistan Resources Compared

NEW DELHI, June 3 (AP).—

With partition apparently inevitable under the new British plan for India's future, the prospect emerged today of two new countries in the teeming subcontinent.

India's future shaped up like this:

Hindustan, the Hindu state, would contain about 198,000,000 people and would have about 85,000,000 of the population of the princely states within its borders. It would have the greatest agricultural and industrial wealth and the biggest cities—Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and the national capital at New Delhi.

Pakistan, the Moslem state, would have about 57,000,000 population and about 8,000,000 of the inhabitants of princely states within its borders. It would have the best irrigation system, in the Punjab; a rich cash crop of jute, in eastern Bengal, and most of such limited oil resources in Sind and Baluchistan as India possesses.

Excerpts From Radio Addresses on India Delivered in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, India, June 3 (Reuters)—Following are excerpts from the radio addresses tonight of the Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, representing the Congress party, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, representing the Moslem League, and Sardar Baldev Singh, representing the Sikh community, concerning the British proposals in respect to India.

Viscount Mountbatten

With a reasonable measure of good-will between the communities a unified India would have been the best solution. It is regrettable that it has been impossible to attain agreement on any plan preserving unity.

But there can be no question of coercing any large areas in which one community has a majority to live against their will under a Government in which another community has the majority—and the only alternative to coercion is partition.

But when the Moslem League demanded the partition of India, the Congress party used the same arguments for demanding in that event the partition of certain Provinces. To my mind this argument is unassailable. And so I felt it was essential that the people of India themselves should decide this question of partition.

The procedure for enabling them to decide for themselves whether they want the British to hand over power to one or two Governments is set up in the statement which will be read to you.

The whole plan may not be perfect; but like all plans its success will depend on the spirit of good-will with which it is carried out. I have always felt that once it was decided in what way to transfer power, the transfer should take place at the earliest possible moment. But the dilemma was that if we waited until a constitutional set-up for all India was agreed, we should have to wait a long time, particularly if partition were decided upon.

The solution to this dilemma which I put forward is that His Majesty's Government should transfer power now to one or two Governments of British India, each having Dominion status, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. This, I hope, will be within the next few months.

I am glad to announce that His Majesty's Government have accepted this proposal and are already having legislation prepared for introduction in Parliament

this session.

I wish to emphasize that this legislation will not impose any restriction on the power of India as a whole or of the two new states if there is partition, to decide in the future their relationship to each other and to the other member states of the British Commonwealth.

Thus the way is now open to an arrangement by which power can be transferred many months earlier than the most optimistic of us thought possible.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

I am speaking to you on an historic occasion when a vital change affecting the future of India is before us.

The British Government's announcement lays down the procedure for self-determination in certain areas of India.

It envisages on the one hand the possibility of these areas seceding from India and on the other it promises a big advance toward complete independence.

Such a big change must have the full concurrence of the people before it is effected, for it must

always be remembered that the future of India can only be decided by the people of India and not by any outside authority, however friendly.

We have therefore decided to accept these proposals and to recommend to our larger committees that they do likewise.

We shall seek to build anew our relations with England on a friendly and cooperative basis, forgetting the past which has lain so heavily upon us.

It is with no joy in my heart that I commend these proposals, though I have no doubt in my mind that this is the right course.

For generations we have dreamt and struggled for a free and independent united India.

The proposal to allow certain parts to secede if they so decide will be painful for any of us to contemplate.

Nevertheless I am convinced our present decision is right even from the larger viewpoint.

The united India we labored for was not one of compulsion and coercion, but a free and willing association of free people.

It may be that in this way we shall reach a united India sooner than otherwise and that she will have a stronger and more secure foundation.

Let us bury the past in so far as it is bad, and forget all bitterness and recriminations.

Let there be moderation in speech and writing, let there be

strength and perseverance and endurance in the cause we have at heart.

Let us face the future, not with easy optimism or complacency or weakness, but with confidence and firm faith in India.

There has been degrading violence in various parts of the country. That must end. We are determined to end it. Political ends are not to be achieved by methods of violence.

On this eve of great changes in India we have to make a fresh start, with clear vision and a firm mind, with steadfastness and tolerance and with a stout heart.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah

On the whole the reaction of Moslem League circles in Delhi has been hopeful.

We have examined the British Government's statement coolly, wholly and dispassionately. We have to take momentous decisions and have very big issues facing us in the solution of this complex political problem of this great subcontinent, inhabited by 400,000,000 people. It is a most onerous and difficult task.

Therefore we must galvanize

and concentrate all our energies to see that the transfer of power is effected in a peaceful and orderly manner.

It is clear that the plan does not meet in some important respects our point of view, and we cannot say or feel that we are satisfied or that we agree with some of the matters dealt with by the plan.

It is for us now to consider that the plan as presented to us by the British Government should be accepted by us as a compromise or a settlement.

On this point I do not wish to pre-judge the decision of the Council of the All-India Moslem League which has been summoned to meet on Monday, June 9.

In view of the projected referendum in the North-West Frontier Province, the Provincial Moslem League there has been requested to call off the movement of peaceful civil disobedience which they had perforce to resort to.

Moslem League leaders and Moslems generally are now called upon to organize our people to face this referendum with hope and courage. We have confidence that the people of the North-West Frontier Province will give their verdict by a solid vote to join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

I feel that the Viceroy has bat-

led against various forces very bravely, and he has left the impression on my mind that he was actuated by a high sense of fairness and impartiality.

It is up to us now to make his task less difficult and help him as far as it lies in our power in order that he may fulfill his mission of the transfer of power to the peoples of India in a peaceful and orderly manner.

I appeal to every community in India and especially to the Moslems to maintain peace and harmony.

We must examine the plan, its letter and spirit, and come to our conclusion. It is for us to consider whether this plan as presented to us by His Majesty's Government will be accepted by us.

Sardar Baldev Singh

It would be untrue if I were to say that we are altogether happy. Seldom perhaps has a fulfillment like this been reached with so much fear and sorrow.

Our common quest for freedom need never have divided and torn us asunder one from the other.

This has actually taken place. The shadow of our differences

has thrown its gloom over us. We have let ourselves be rent apart. We witness today, even on the day of our freedom, scenes of mutual conflict and horrors in so many parts of India.

Neighbor has risen against neighbor; thousands of innocent lives have been lost; men, women and children are roaming from one place to another homeless and without shelter.

Untold losses, financial, cultural and spiritual, have been inflicted in wide areas. We look as if we are a house divided against itself. The day indeed finds us an unhappy people.

It is not necessary for me today to go into the reason for this affliction. We each have our faults.

The plan that has now been announced steers a course obviously above the conflicting claims.

It is not a compromise. I prefer to call it a settlement.

It does not please everybody, not the Sikh community anyway, but it is certainly something worthwhile. Let us take it at that.

We must not forget that we have no authority to let party disputes afflict our people now that we shall be masters in our

affairs.

We have big tasks, big and small, of reconstruction on our hands. Let us remember that it is only when the minds of our leaders are not deflected by internal quarrels that they can effectively handle these tasks for the common good.

Our people have many needs that have remained unmet for years. Let us settle down to meet these needs and relieve the distress that haunts us.

Whatever our own preferences, let us guard against a petty outlook and work together to set our country on the way to the great-

ness that certainly belongs to it.

I believe with all my heart that the divisions that tend to keep us apart now will not last long. The very blueprint of our plans, so soon as we view it with care, will bind us together. Let us concentrate on common interests.

During the last few weeks, large contingents of foreign troops have been deployed in various parts of the country, to aid the civil government.

These troops consist of trusted men, and they will give help to those in need and act also as the stern keepers of peace in the troubled areas. I want you to look upon the soldier as your friend.

You, our soldiers, sailors and airmen obviously are not uninfluenced by the great events that are taking place in India today. You will undoubtedly not allow yourselves to be needlessly perturbed. Your interests will in no circumstances be allowed to suffer.

9,720 Houses Built In Britain In April

London, June 3 (AP)—The British Ministry of Health reported today that 9,720 permanent houses were completed in Britain during April as compared with 6,719 in March and 4,432 in February.

The report said that temporary houses finished in April totaled 4,947, as opposed to 2,256 in March and 2,401 in February.

RAMADIER BLAMES REDS FOR STRIKES

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—Premier Paul Ramadier charged the Communists today with fomenting France's current wave of strikes in the hope of precipitating a

cabinet crisis.

He named no names, but he made his meaning clear during a national assembly debate when he turned directly to the Communist benches to assert that:

1—"The strikes were taking place as if directed 'by an invisible orchestra chief.'"

2—"I am obliged to admit that there is a sort of assault against democratic authority. It is as if one wanted to substitute another authority."

3—"There are efforts 'to create a feverish atmosphere,' and 'to open a cabinet crisis now would be to imperil the regime.'"

GERMANY GETS 36 DEPORTED BY U. S.

Undesirables, Called 'Human Dynamite,' Are Unrepentant —One a Professor

LUDWIGSBURG, Germany, June 3 (AP)—Thirty-six German-born undesirables deported from the United States, including convicted criminals, Nazi sympathizers, former Bundists and draft-dodgers, will be turned loose in Germany soon.

Many of them protested to reporters against their deportation recently by the United States Department of Justice, which had described them as a "cargo of human dynamite," too dangerous to be permitted to remain in the United States.

"We're giving them back to the Germans," said an official at the repatriation center here.

Those deported by the United States include Karl Jacobsen, who once renounced his United States citizenship because he detested "nearly everything American"; Walter Hagen, who spent twenty-two years in the United States but still snarled insults at Americans; Dr. Friedrich Auhagen, former professor at Columbia University, who felt he was abused by the American press, and Edgar Kiesel, who spent thirty-seven years in the United States and insisted he was no Nazi.

An uncertain future faced all of them. They could bring back only \$75 each, and several of them showed concern at having to adapt themselves to the austerity of life among a conquered people.

U.S. 'Giving Back

To Reich'

36 Called 'Dynamite'

Ludwigsburg, Germany, June 3 (AP)—Thirty-six Germans deported by the United States—the department called them "a cargo of human dynamite"—will be freed in their fatherland in the next few days.

"We're giving them back to the Germans," said an official at the repatriation center here where they are to be released.

Seven of the men were convicted criminals. The other 29 were declared by the Justice Department "too dangerous to stay in the United States" and included Nazi sympathizers, German-American Bundists, draft dodgers and the like. Most of them were interned in the United States during the war.

They Protest Deportation To reporters, the group protested today against their deportation and said they had done nothing to de-

serve it. Some were concerned about the life of austerity they were facing as citizens of a conquered nation.

Karl Jacobsen, a German-born sailor who renounced his American citizenship, said he dislikes "nearly everything American" and "would rather live in Germany than in America." But, he added a little later, "if I don't like it here, I'll travel again."

Walter Hagen, 45, a former New York city milkman who had spent 22 years in the United States, was arrogant and sour.

Calls Americans "Suckers" "Americans are the biggest suckers on earth to be roped into this war against Germany," he snarled. "It's the result of their gangster education. America is a despoiled Eden. They had everything in that country, but they don't know how

to take care of it. They only know how to destroy everything all over the world.

"Some day Germany will be on top, and I want to ride to the top with her."

Some of the others, however, were not happy about being returned to the homeland they had refused to renounce.

Professor "Likes Us"

"I would like very much to stay in the United States," said Dr. Friedrich Auhagen, 47, a former professor of philosophy and German literature at Columbia University.

"Although early in the Nazi movement I thought it contained constructive possibilities, by 1938 I had lost any illusions about Nazism and publicly denounced it as hopelessly evil," he said.

Adgar Kiesel, 61, who worked for a leather goods firm in Philadelphia, said he must have been misquoted or misinterpreted during the war.

"I am a German and I cannot be indifferent to what happens to Germany," Kiesel said, "but I am not nationalistic."

Frau Himmler Hunted Once Captive Of Yanks

Munich, June 3 (AP)—Frau Heinrich Himmler, widow of Nazi Germany's former Gestapo chieftain, was being sought throughout Bavaria today by German officials who wish to jail her for trial as a Nazi.

Dr. Alfred Loritz, Bavarian de-Nazification Minister, said he had been unable to locate Frau Himmler after prolonged inquiries. She and her daughter were imprisoned by American military intelligence authorities for nearly a year after the war ended, but no formal charges were placed against them.

Other Nazis Still Sought

Loritz also disclosed that Frau Julius Streicher, whom he ordered arrested last week end, still is at large. He was unable to say whether Frau Alfred Jodl, who was ordered arrested at the same time, had been apprehended.

Loritz, who started a sweeping drive last week to imprison all available wives and widows of high-ranking Nazis pending de-Nazification hearings, said he had been blocked by circumstances in his intention to arrest Frau Wilhelm Keitel and Frau Albert Speer.

Keitel's widow is living at the family estate in the British zone, "where there are different de-Nazification regulations," Loritz said.

Frau Speer in U.S. Zone

Frau Speer's residence also is outside Loritz's jurisdiction in the American zone state of Württemberg-Baden.

Among those already arrested are the wives of Rudolph Hess, Hermann Goering, Walther Funk, Hans Frank and Baldur von Schirack. All face possible sentences of ten years in prison if convicted.

Frau Hess told authorities that her Nazi party membership, which dated back to 1928, was revoked in 1941 after her husband's sensational flight to Scotland.

Priests Restricted In Red Reich Zone

Berlin, June 3 (A. P.).—Konrad Cardinal von Preysing, whose diocese is in the Soviet Zone of Germany, today ordered his priests to confine themselves strictly to church work and forego any outside activities, including those of a political nature.

A spokesman for the Cardinal said that the decree was issued because the diocese had a shortage of priests and their burdens were so heavily increased by unsettled social conditions that outside activities were generally precluded.

Clay Says Reich Food Setup Is Better

Stuttgart, Germany, June 3 (AP)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay assured the German Council of States today that the food situation in the United States and British zones of occupation was improving and credited the progress to the increased American grain shipments and better German collections from local farms.

The American Military Governor said that 340,000 tons of wheat and flour had been shipped to Germany from the United States since May 1. Five ships reached Bremerhaven last Sunday and one yesterday. Two more are still at sea.

Shipping

Thus, he said, despite the "terrific strain" on shipping facilities and the refusal of other countries to permit a divergence of their grain allocations to Germany, the United States has more than kept its promise to supply at least 300,000 tons of grain in May.

Clay congratulated German officials on their recent "crackdown" on the farmers, which he said had produced "excellent" results in taking indigenous farm products from

the black market and diverting them into legitimate ration channels.

"These improvements, if continued, will do much to save the coming harvest for German ration-card holders," Clay said.

Economic Council

The American commander also assured the ministers president that a new British-American bizonal economic council would not replace the Laenderrat, or council of states, which is a co-ordinating agency of the four state governments in the American zone.

Clay emphasized that the economic council was clearly an economic agency and would steer clear of political matters, which the Laenderrat and the state governments will continue to handle.

"I am sure," he said, "that you, as well as we of the military government, are conscious of the many difficulties of achieving real economic unification. However, we are not willing to attempt political integration of these two zones yet for fear that their too early political unification might prove harmful to the desired political unification of Germany as a whole." (AP)

BREAD RATION TO BE REDUCED IN SPAIN

MADRID, June 3 — (AP) The bread ration for a large majority of Spaniards is to be reduced from 12.3 ounces to 8.8 ounces daily, beginning Thursday.

The major reduction applies to third class ration cards, which are held by all but approximately 1,000,000 Spaniards.

The ration on first and second class cards, which are issued to the more prosperous citizens, will be reduced from 5.2 ounces daily to 3.5 ounces and from 7.05 to 5.2, respectively.

Guerrilla State Plan Is Reported

Athens, June 3 (AP)—Brig. Stylianos Manidakis, a member of the Greek army's general staff, said today Greek guerrillas intended to establish the capital of an independent state and appeal to Premier Tito of Yugoslavia for aid if they had been successful in capturing the city of Florina last week.

A large force of guerrillas tried in two successive night attacks May 28 and 29 to capture the city of 15,000 in the Monastir gap only 12 miles from the Yugoslav border.

but were defeated both times. Manidakis said that in the week ended May 31, 506 guerrillas were killed and 1,009 wounded. He estimated that the guerrillas' original force of 11,000 to 12,000 fighters had been reduced to between 7,500 and 8,500 during the offensive.

Greeks Rush Aid To Combat Guerrillas

Athens, June 3 (AP)—Press dispatches from northern Greece said today that Government reinforcements had been rushed to the Grevena area in western Macedonia to combat guerrilla bands who burned 170 houses in four villages and killed fifteen guerrillas who tried to surrender to authorities.

Another dispatch said that 800 guerrillas had attacked Servia, north of Larisa. Several women were said to have participated in the attack, which was reportedly repelled by Government forces.

Poles Adopt Price-Fixing Act

WARSAW, June 3 (AP)—The Polish Parliament, in an effort to stem the upward spiral of food and commodity prices under black-market influence, has adopted a price-fixing act which provides penalties of up to five years in prison and \$50,000 in fines for violations of government price ceilings.

Czechs Fear Poem May Bar U.S. Loan

Prague, Czechoslovakia, June 3 (AP)—Non-Communist sections of the Czechoslovak press speculated today that a poem published by the Communist weekly Tvorba, referring to President Truman as an imperialist, might cost Czechoslovakia millions of dollars.

The poem was printed in the same week in which Czechoslovakia asked Washington for a \$40,000,000 loan.

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt protested formally to the Foreign Office yesterday that the poem was insulting.

The verse, written by Czech National Poet S. K. Neumann, included the line: "We despise all dollar scoundrels."

Tass Says Dodge Blocks Treaty

VIENNA, June 3 (AP)—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, asserted today that Horace M. Dodge, chief American delegate on the Allied Commission for Austria, and not the Soviet delegation, was blocking the commission's efforts to determine the concrete facts for the Austrian peace treaty, as ordered by the foreign ministers' council. Tass said Mr. Dodge hoped to regain some of Austria's oil fields for American oil companies.

Macedonian State Called Slav Aim

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, June 3 (AP). Reports circulated here today, without confirmation, that a Balkan federation would be formed here soon, to include Albania and Macedonia, as an autonomous state under Yugoslav control. Macedonia lies in Yugoslavia and Greece.

These reports coincide with widely circulated but likewise unconfirmed rumors that Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had arrived in Belgrade for a visit and that Bulgarian Premier Georgi Dimitrov was en route.

Outright Denial Avoided

Officials who were asked about these reports concerning Molotov and Dimitrov said they had no knowledge of them, but declined to deny them outright. A brilliant red, streamlined railroad car arrived in the Belgrade railroad yards and the guard was increased at the Russian Ambassador's villa.

A Balkan federation and an autonomous Macedonia have been demanded several times by Premier Marshal Tito and other high Balkan officials in speeches in the past.

TILDY OUSTER THOUGHT NEAR

Communists Also Expected
To Recall Diplomats

Budapest, June 3 (AP)—Hungary's new Communist-dominated Government was reliably reported tonight to be planning to force the resignation of Centrist President Zoltan Tildy and order the recall of Hungarian diplomats abroad.

As Leftists tightened their control over the republic, additional members of former Premier Ferenc Nagy's Government were said to have fled into exile in non-Communist countries.

Tildy Reported Worried

An informed Hungarian source said that Tildy, a Methodist minister and colleague of Nagy in the Small Holders party, was holding office on borrowed time.

The informant said Tildy had

managed to look the other way during the pro-Russian, bloodless coup d'etat last week, in which Nagy "resigned" from a Swiss vacation resort. He added that the time was now running out and Tildy was considerably worried about his own future.

Other Hungarian political sources reported that Aladar Szegedy-Maszk, minister at Washington, would be among the diplomats recalled soon to "report to the Government."

Varga Escape Confirmed

Others who would be brought home include Paul Auer, at Paris, who was pro-western before he left Hungary, and Ferenc Gordon, minister at Bern, and a close friend of Nagy, the informants said.

An allied diplomatic source confirmed that Bela Varga, a Catholic priest who was speaker of the House, had fled across the Russian zone of Austria and was now "in a safe place."

Another priest, the Rev. Istvan Balogh, secretary-general of the Small Holders party, announced his resignation because of "ill health," the Small Holder newspaper Magyar Nemzet reported. The newspaper said that during the last few days, when Communist pressure became heaviest, Father Balogh had become "sicker and sicker."

To Replace Tildy Aide

The new premier, Lajos Dinnyes, leftwing Small Holder, reportedly planned to appoint Erno Mihalyfi to replace Laszlo Jekely, Tildy's personal cabinet representative, who is Minister of Information and acting Foreign Minister.

Two Communists will head Dinnyes's press department, an announcement said.

Unconfirmed rumors were circulated that Laszlo Rajik, Minister of the Interior, a Communist, planned to expel the foreign press as soon as the Hungarian peace treaty was ratified.

Plans Combined Election

The Social Democratic newspaper Vilagossag quoted Istvan Ries, Minister of Justice, today as saying that Budapest municipal elections would be held "simultaneously with the national elections." Although official announcement was withheld, the present plans were to hold the national elections in September.

Meanwhile, Ries, a pro-Communist Social Democrat, was quoted as saying that Rajik, who controls all of Hungary's police, would cooperate with him next week in preparing a new election law.

Ries said the present election law—under which the Smallholders won a 57 per cent majority in November 1945—did not prove "practical."

Hungary Aides Abroad Face Call Home

Budapest, June 3 (AP)—Hungarian political informants said today Hungarian representatives abroad, including Aladar Szegedy-Maszk, Minister at Washington, would be recalled in the near future by the new Communist-dominated Hungarian Government.

The diplomats are to "report to the Government," the informants said.

Prominent among those said to be scheduled for recall were Paul Auer at Paris, who was pro-Western in his views before he left Hungary, and Ferenc Gordon, Minister at Bern, a friend of former Premier Ferenc Nagy, who resigned as head of the Government last week while on vacation in Switzerland.

Developments in the Hungarian political situation moved swiftly. It was announced that the new Premier, Lajos Dinnyes, the Left wing Small Holder, had chosen two Communists to head his office's press department.

Priest "Resigns"

Leading Small Holder politicians said Laszlo Jekely, President Zoltan Tildy's personal Cabinet representative, would be replaced by Erno Mihalyfi as Minister of Information and acting Foreign Minister.

The Small Holder newspaper, Magyar Nemzet, reported that the Rev. Istvan Balogh, a priest who is secretary general of the Small Holders party, had announced his resignation because of "ill-health." The paper said that during the last three days, when Communist pressure has been heaviest, Father Balogh has been getting "sicker and sicker."

Rumors circulated without confirmation that Minister of the Interior Laszlo Rajik, a Communist who several times has threatened to expel the foreign press, planned finally to do so when the Hungarian peace treaty was ratified.

It was announced that the political committee of the Small Holders party, on Communist insistence, had formed a subcommittee of five to study the pasts—"after libera-

tion"—of party members, with the ultimate aim of purging those who are standing in the way of progress."

Automatic Purge

Small Holder informants said that considering records only after liberation, under the present setup, probably would purge automatically those who fought the Germans in the Hungarian underground.

An Allied diplomatic source said today that Bela Varga, speaker of the House who fled Hungary yesterday in fear of arrest by the Communists, had crossed the Russian zone of Austria without incident and is now "in a safe place."

A friend of Varga said yesterday that the fugitive intended to seek refuge in the American zone of Austria.

Aide To Nagy

Varga, a Catholic priest, was No. 2 man in the Government of Nagy. Communist authorities charged Nagy was implicated in a plot to overthrow the Government.

The Speaker of the House said Saturday he had been informed that Communist leaders planned his arrest on charges of participation in the same plot.

Reports were current today that Varga would be replaced as Speaker by either Arpad Szabo or Jozsef Antall, both relatively little known members of the Small Holders party. That party still holds a majority in Parliament.

Informants said Varga was accompanied in his flight by his two secretaries, Arpad Raksanyi and Peter Horvath, and by a Small Holder member of Parliament, Lajos Hjdú-Nemeth.

Vice Premier Denies 'Uprising In Hungary'

Moscow, June 3 (AP)—The Moscow radio said last night that Hungary's Communist Deputy Premier, Mathias Rakosi, had told a Communist meeting in Budapest that "no sort of putsch or uprising has taken place in Hungary."

The broadcast quoted Rakosi as reiterating Communist claims that the ousted Premier, Ferenc Nagy, had been involved in a conspiracy against the state.

"All that has happened is that the participation of the Prime Minister in the conspiracy has been exposed and that he, conscious of his guilt, did not dare to return to face the Hungarian court," Rakosi said.

Communists Confident

"The speedy solution of this crisis proves that Hungarian democracy is healthy, strong and in case of need will be able to maintain internal order with a firm hand. The Communist party has confidence in the new Prime Minister."

"The Hungarian people demand that an end be put at once and for all to the conspiracy. All conspirators and all who supported them must be excluded from public life."

Hungary's Minister to U.S. Is Recalled in Red Crisis

Other Envoys Expected to Be Ordered Home; Tildy Faces Ouster.

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Hungary's minister to the United States, Aladar Szegedy-Maszkak, has been ordered to Budapest for "consultation," the embassy said today.

A spokesman declined, however, to say whether or when the minister will return to Hungary, where the non-Communist majority government has been upset in a Communist-inspired overturn.

Stephen Borsody, legation counselor, said no other member of the legation staff of seven officials was affected by the recall.

Budapest reports said many of the envoys who represented the former regime in other countries are expected to be called home.

BUDAPEST, June 3 (AP)—Hungary's new Communist-dominated government was reliably reported tonight to be planning to force the resignation of Centrist President Zoltan Tildy and order the recall of Hungarian diplomats abroad.

As leftists tightened their control over the republic, additional members of former premier Ferenc Nagy's government were said to have fled into exile in non-Communist countries.

(In Washington, Senator Vandenberg, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said the Communist coup was a "treacherous conquest" which "may become a clear call to trial in the forum of the United Nations.")

Says Tildy "Worried"

An informed Hungarian source said that Tildy, a Methodist minister and colleague of Nagy in the Small Holders Party, was holding office on borrowed time.

The informant said Tildy had managed to look the other way during the pro-Russian, bloodless coup d'etat last week, in which Nagy "resigned" from a Swiss vacation resort. He added that the time was now running out and Tildy was considerably worried about his own future.

Other Hungarian political sources reported that Aladar Szegedy-Maszkak, minister at Washington, would be among the diplomats recalled soon to "report to the government."

Others who would be brought home include Paul Auer at Paris,

who was pro-western before he Hungary, and Ferenc Gordon, minister at Bern, and a close friend of Nagy, the informants said.

An allied diplomatic source confirmed that Bela Varga, a Catholic priest who was speaker of the house, had fled across the Russian zone of Austria and was now "in a safe place." Varga said Saturday he had learned that Communist leaders planned to arrest him on charges of plotting against the government.

Another priest, the Rev. Istvan Balogh, secretary-general of the Small Holders Party, announced his resignation because of "ill health," the Smallholder newspaper Magyar Nemzet reported. The newspaper said that during the last few days, when Communists pressure became heaviest, Father Balogh had become "sicker and sicker."

The new premier, Lajos Dinnyes, leftwing small holder, reportedly planned to appoint Erno Mihalyfi to replace Laszlo Jekely, Tildy's personal cabinet representative, who is minister of information and acting foreign minister.

Two Communists will head Dinnyes' press department, an announcement said.

Unconfirmed rumors were circulated that Minister of the Interior Laszlo Rajik, a Communist, planned to expel the foreign press as soon as the Hungarian peace treaty was ratified.

Minister Called Home For "Consultation"

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Hungary's Minister to the United States, Aladar Szegedy-Maszkak, has been ordered to Budapest for "consultation," the legation said today.

A spokesman declined, however, to say whether or when the Minister will return to Hungary, where the non-Communist majority government has been upset in a Communist-inspired overturn.

Stephen Borsody, legation counselor, said no other member of the legation staff of seven officials was affected by the recall.

New Pressure Considered

Further measures to tighten economic pressure against Hungary's new Communist-dominated regime, including suspension of a \$7,000,000 cotton credit, were under consideration today at the State

Department.

The credit to buy American cotton was extended last month by the Export-Import Bank.

A decision whether to suspend it may come tomorrow when the bank's directors are scheduled to meet. The credit, officials said, has been virtually untouched.

Hungary's Fall Spurs Senate Treaty Fight

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Hungary's fall under Communist domination even as Italy was ridding her Government of Soviet ties provided Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) with ready ammunition today in his battle to win ratification of peace treaties with those and two other former enemy nations.

Vandenberg said he intended to discuss recent international developments in urging approval of the pacts which some of his Republican colleagues are expected to oppose vigorously during Senate debate opening today.

Way To Get Russians Out

Vandenberg, who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and is Capitol Hill's chief exponent of bipartisan foreign policy, declined to go into details.

But the Michigan Senator is reported to hold the view that the recent Communist coup in Hungary should speed this country's acceptance of the treaty terms in order to get Russian troops out of that area.

As they stand, the treaties—also written for Bulgaria and Romania—would require withdrawal of all occupation troops except those needed to maintain communication lines to the Soviet zones in Germany and Austria.

Bridges Leads Opposition

It was said to be the feeling of Vandenberg and others that the Communists might not be able to maintain their grip on the Hungarian Government once the Red Army troops go home.

The Italian treaty, however, appeared likely to arouse the most opposition. Aides said Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) is preparing to lead a fight against its adoption on his return from New Hampshire, probably tomorrow.

Bridges has protested that the demilitarization of Italy provided in

the treaty terms may leave that country open to Communist infiltration when American troops are withdrawn.

Marshall Backs Vandenberg

Backing up Vandenberg, Secretary of State Marshall and former Secretary James F. Byrnes have replied that the treaty represents the best—and probably the only—terms on which there can be an agreement among the wartime Allies. They have contended that Italy could not possibly defend herself against infiltration and invasion even if it were permitted to attempt to rearm.

Marshall highlighted the contrasting developments in Hungary and Italy when the State Department in separate but simultaneous announcements yesterday:

1. Suspended \$15,000,000 in surplus property credits previously extended to Hungary.

2. Proclaimed the Italian people's "very real attachment for democracy" and promised that the United States will continue to aid in rebuilding that country's war-shattered economy.

Best Wishes To Gasperi

The Italian action was in the form of a statement by Marshall wishing "every success" for Prime Minister De Gasperi and the new government he formed without Communist representation.

Democratic leaders said that opposition within their ranks to the Italian treaty had largely died out after Marshall's original statement. But Bridges apparently had support from some of his Republican colleagues.

Senator Myers (D. Pa.) said he believes he is expressing the typical Democratic viewpoint in saying that while he is not fully satisfied with the terms of the treaties, he expects to support their ratification.

Reds Push Drive On Capitalism

Moscow, June 3 (AP)—Pravda came out with a front-page editorial today extending encouragement to Communist party workers engaged in a crusade to stamp out the last remnants of capitalism in Soviet Russia.

"The dominance of the Soviet ideology," the editorial said, "does not mean, however, that we have completely rooted out the remnants of the old individualistic bourgeois ideology and that there are not still among use some backward people."

"This survival will not have disappeared of its own. The instilling

of the Soviet ideology in the masses of laborers was and is the most important task of all workers on the ideological front.

"DAY" Struggle

"They are pledged to carry on daily a tireless struggle against the survival of capitalism in the conscience of the people and against the bourgeois penetration on the Soviet people."

"Comrade Stalin and the central committee have placed a big task before the ideological workers. All the means of the press, movies, literature, the theater, etc., should be employed in the education of laborers."

U.S. Controls Japan Trade, Izvestia Says

Moscow, June 3 (AP)—The Government newspaper Izvestia asserted today that the Japanese Liberal Party was subservient to American commercial interests and accused the United States of ignoring the issue of democratizing Japan.

"An American trade mission has already arrived in Japan to determine the possibilities of operating with private manufacturers," Izvestia said. "Foreign trade, meanwhile, is supposed to be exclusively under American control. It should be noted that all this is being done before a peace treaty is signed."

The paper asserted that the Japanese Liberal Party was "tied up with the Mitsui interests, who before the war controlled about one-third of all Japanese foreign trade and were in close contact with the house of Morgan and Kuhn-Loeb."

"The crisis in Japan," Izvestia added, "is brightly reflected in American foreign policy, which has nothing to do with the democratization of Japan."

Abd El Krim To Enter Hospital, Cairo Hears

Cairo, June 3 (AP)—Friends said today that Abd el Krim, now at King Farouk's vast Inchass estate, would go soon to Alexandria to enter Mowassat Hospital for a rest and a checkup.

The Arabic-language press in Egypt continued to support the Egyptian Government's action in granting the exiled Riff warrior sanctuary. Krim disembarked at Port Said on Saturday from a ship carrying him from Reunion Island to France.

In Paris, on the other hand, the French press was irate, both at Krim and at French officials for their handling of the affair.

Arab Leaders For Boycott of Palestine Study

Committee Urges League Not to Co-operate With U. N.'s Coming Inquiry

CAIRO, June 3 (AP)—The Arab Executive Committee on Palestine announced tonight it would recommend that the Arab League adopt a policy of non-co-operation toward the special United Nations inquiry commission on the Holy Land.

Emile Ghoury, member of the committee, who returned recently from the U. N. sessions in New York, made public a communique declaring that the "inquiry into the Palestine problem has reached a saturation point—already eighteen commissions of inquiry have investigated the Palestine problem."

The communique also listed the following as reasons for the committee's recommendation of non-co-operation:

1. "The terms of reference of the commission of inquiry do not include the subject of 'independence' and termination of the (British) mandate."

2. "Insertion of the 'interests of three great religions' in the terms of reference is a prelude to further foreign interference."

3. "The terms of reference do not restrict the work of the commission to the Palestine problem but bring in the question of the Jewish problem in Europe and thus attach one to the other."

4. "The commission should not be referred to as a neutral body. Some of its members, the Australian delegate for example, had suggested partition in deliberations of the assembly."

5. "Refusal of the U. N. to recommend suspension of Jewish immigration . . . does not manifest good will."

Mr. Ghoury conferred during the day with Haj Amin el Hussein, exiled mufti of Palestine.

Arab foreign ministers are expected to meet here Thursday to discuss the Palestine inquiry.

CHINESE REDS CLAIM CHANGTU

Government Defenders Give
Ground At 3 Cities

Nanking, June 3 (AP)—Chinese Government defenders of three key Manchurian railway cities gave ground today before fierce assaults by six Communist divisions threatening to isolate Changchun, the capital.

Chinese press dispatches said the garrison of Changtu, hardpressed city 70 miles northeast of Mukden on the Mukden-Changchun railway, appeared to be "fighting a losing battle."

[The Chinese Communist radio in North China asserted that Communist troops seized Changtu Monday, killing or capturing 4,000 remnants of the Government's 71st Army and allied units. The broadcast was heard by the Associated Press listening post in San Francisco.]

Communications Broken

All telegraphic communications between Mukden and Changtu were broken. Mukden dispatches declared at least 20,000 Communist troops were attacking Changtu.

The situation was described as just as desperate at Szepeingkaï, 35 miles northeast of Changtu, and at Kaiyuan, a third railway center 15 miles southeast of Changtu.

Mukden dispatches said Communist Gen. Wan Yi was using six full divisions in the attacks on the triangular area.

The Army-controlled *Peace Daily* asserted the Government was striking back with its own guerrillas deep inside Communist territory and had seized Hulan, 20 miles north of Harbin, Red headquarters in Manchuria.

Suppression Protested

With the civil war going badly, the Government was forced to listen to a swelling protest of its methods in suppressing student "end the civil war" agitation.

The Democratic League appealed to Premier Chang Chun to end the mass arrests. Arrests in the past few days have provoked clashes in which six, and possibly eleven students, were killed.

Lo Lung Chi, league spokesman, declared this was "a clear demonstration to the United States that the present Chinese Government is the least democratic in history."

A delegation of Nanking students asked John Leighton Stuart, United States Ambassador, to help bring about a better Government understanding of the students' position. They said he promised to help.

Chinese Reds Battle Three Key Cities

Nanking, June 3 (AP)—Six full Communist army divisions under General Wan Yi were reported battling Chinese Nationalist defenders of three key cities on the Changchun-Mukden railway today. Dispatches published here indicated that the battle was going against the Government at Changtu, Szepeingkaï and Kaiyuan.

Mukden reports said 20,000 fresh Communist troops had moved into the city to fight against Changtu and that the Nationalists appeared to be losing the battle.

All telegraphic communications between Changtu and Mukden were said to have been cut.

Infiltration Reported

Communists reportedly infiltrated into the suburbs of Kaiyuan, 15 miles to the southeast, during heavy exchanges of artillery fire. Dispatches said some defenders of Szepeingkaï, 35 miles north of Changtu, had retired into the city.

The newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* carried dispatches which said the Reds had occupied Wafangkai, 25 miles northeast of Pulantien on the Liaotung Peninsula.

The army-controlled *Peace Daily* reported that a Nationalist volunteer army of 15,000 men had captured Hulan, 20 miles north of Harbin, big Communist base in northern Manchuria, preparatory to striking against Harbin itself. The report could not be confirmed.

If true, it would represent the first indication of any substantial Government guerrilla units operating within Communist territory.

Pupils In 2 China Cities Stage Strike

Shanghai, June 3 (AP)—The arrest of 140 students and a professor at Tsingtao was reported today as students in Shanghai and Peiping boycotted classes, expressing resentment against crackdowns yesterday by police and soldiers to forestall anti-civil war demonstra-

tions.

Chinese press dispatches said that at least 50 students and several professors of Shantung University at Tsingtao were beaten in a clash with soldiers Monday night. Earlier, the newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* reported that three students were killed at Hankow and two others killed and two seriously wounded at Chungking in fights with police.

Refuse To Resume Classes

Both students and professors refused to resume classes here. Thirty-two students of Shanghai universities remained under arrest.

National Peking University students at Peiping renewed their strike in protest against incidents in other cities yesterday. Agitation in Nanking had apparently blown over; the majority of students at National Central University and the University of Nanking returned to their classes.

The students, who planned nationwide demonstrations blaming the civil war for the high cost of living, were accused by the Government of plotting a general Communist uprising.

Rocket Range To Span Australia Hinted

Canberra, June 3 (AP)—A Government source said today that the Australian Cabinet had allotted some \$106,000,000 out of an \$800,000,000 defense budget for scientific research during the next five years, and hinted that much of this allotment would go toward the construction of a British Empire rocket range spanning Australia.

The source estimated that the approximate strength of Australia's postwar armed forces would amount to an army of 69,000 and an air force of 12,000. He said the Government had rejected compulsory enlistments and would rely on volunteers.

Australia's postwar defense plans were said to envisage: Establishment of a strong chain of bases in the Pacific.

Australia to become the keystone of defense in the southern areas. Bases in the Southern Pacific to be manned by Australians.

The abandonment of Singapore as a naval base.

The establishment of Sydney as the most powerful naval bases in the British Commonwealth defense plan.

MAJOR HENRY O. BENEDICT

TOKYO, June 3 (AP)—Major Henry O. Benedict died May 27 of a cerebral hemorrhage at a rest hotel near Fujiyama, the United States 8th Army reported today. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace Benedict, of 233 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Jap Reparations Assets Defined

Tokyo, June 3 (AP)—All of Japan's reparations assets have been divided into two major categories—those to be shipped as complete plant units and pool items to be distributed as individual pieces of equipment, an Allied headquarters pamphlet disclosed today.

The pamphlet was distributed among the eleven Allied reparations delegations at a meeting of the Reparations Technical Advisory Committee here.

The pamphlet defined pooled items as machine tools, metal-working machinery and similar equipment located in former aircraft plants, arsenals and munitions plants. Items listed to be allocated as complete plants were iron and steel works, machine tool and caustic soda plants and other operations.

May Not Over Mines

Meanwhile informed sources said the first move of the new Japanese Cabinet along Socialist lines may be an attempt to assume control of some of the coal mines.

These sources said the Government—headed by Socialist Premier Tetsu Katayama—was considering a bill to permit expropriation of certain mines.

It was understood the Cabinet was eyeing some mines formerly controlled by the Zaibatsu, the nation's family monopoly industries which now are being broken up.

2 Refuse To Recognize New Nicaragua Regime

Guatemala, Guatemala, June 3 (AP)—The Government said in a communiqué today that it would not recognize the government of Nicaragua which was established by a military coup ten days ago.

San Salvador, El Salvador, June 3 (AP)—The Salvadorean foreign office said today it was "not disposed to recognize the regime which has arisen in Nicaragua through acts of force."

ARGENTINE RIFT PATCHED

Truman Ready To Proceed
With Defense Discussion

Washington, June 3 (AP)—The United States and Argentina finally patched up their five-year-long dispute today.

Then, in a momentous White House conference, they took the first decisive step in more than a year toward negotiating an inter-American defense pact.

Thus the end of the sometimes bitter quarrel over Argentina's war and postwar relations with Axis interests evidently means restoration of diplomatic unity among the 21 American nations.

Two Expected To Resign

It also clears the way for winding up a long-time split over how to handle the Argentine affair between Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, and Ambassador George Messersmith at Buenos Aires. Both men are expected to step out of their positions at an early date.

Present at the White House conference with President Truman were Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State; Oscar Ivanissevich, Argentine Ambassador, and Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State. Following the conference the White House issued a statement making these two major disclosures:

1. Ivanissevich had reviewed with Mr. Truman and Secretary Marshall steps "which his government has taken and is continuing to take" in fulfillment of its obligations under the Act of Chapultepec to rid itself of Axis influences, economic interests and personalities.

Ready To Renew Parleys

2. President Truman thereupon "indicated his willingness to renew" consultations with other American governments on the holding of an inter-American defense conference with Argentina a participant.

For more than a year the United States had taken the position that it would not join in such a conference with Argentina until the government of President Juan D. Perón carried out its anti-Axis pledges.

The conference is scheduled to be held at Rio de Janeiro.

Other Nations Consulted

In taking the line he did today, President Truman, diplomatic informants said, maintained an American basic position in handling the Argentina problem only in conjunction with the other American nations.

The White House specified that he was acting on the basis of a memorandum circulated among the American republics on April 1, 1946.

This proposed that the American nations should go forward with arrangements for the conference when Argentina had discharged its

international obligations.

Steps recently taken by Argentina under the Act of Chapultepec, which was adopted at an inter-American conference in Mexico City in 1945, have included arrests and deportation of Axis nationals in Argentina, ridding Argentine schools of Axis influences and seizing Axis businesses in the country.

The Argentine affair for long has been a source of constant struggle and disagreement not only in American international relations but also within the Government here.

The latest difficulty to arise was that between Braden and Messersmith. Braden ran a hard-fisted policy of demanding Argentine fulfillment of pledges as ambassador and also as assistant secretary in charge of Latin American affairs. Messersmith, who succeeded him at Buenos Aires, rapidly became convinced that the Argentines were trying to fulfill their pledges and advocated a less tough attitude than that maintained by Braden.

What apparently saved the situation to some extent for both men was the fact that the Perón Government began cracking down on Axis interests.

Bruce Slated As Successor

Messersmith has been in ill health for a long time and Braden has been reported anxious to leave the Government service as soon as the Argentine affair was cleared up.

James C. Bruce, vice president of the National Dairy Association at Baltimore, is reported slated to succeed Messersmith. Discussion of a possible successor for Braden has included the names of Norman Armour, former Ambassador to Argentina and Spain, now retired, and Gustave Pabst, Jr., former chief of the War Department's foreign liaison branch for Latin America.

Marshall Calls For Peace-Time Army Missions

Says if U. S. Doesn't Send
Them to Foreign Lands
'Some Other' Nation Will

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, told Congress today that unless the United States sends military-training missions to foreign nations wanting them "some other country" will.

He testified before the House

Armed Services Committee in support of legislation authorizing the President to send peace-time military missions to any foreign country requesting them. The President now has that authority with respect to American countries, and, under war-time powers soon to expire, the President has sent missions to Iran and China.

Asked by Representative Leslie C. Arends, Republican, of Illinois, whether passage of the legislation would create any adverse feeling on the part of the Soviet Union, Mr. Marshall replied, "No more so than they have now, with respect to our mission in China."

He emphasized in response to another question that it is not the intent of the legislation that the United States should assume the burden of policing the world.

He said he could not say how many missions would be sent if the measure became law, but he assumed the mission in China would remain.

He emphasized that the missions, to be relatively small in numbers and intended for training purposes, would not be used in Army intelligence work, and that the missions should not be considered as Army units or expeditionary forces.

Asserting that it would be "in the interest of national security" to help other nations which request aid in training their armies, Mr. Marshall said: "Developments during the course of the war have emphasized the strategic importance of the Near, Middle and Far East regions, the component countries of which are in a state of intense political, social and economic readjustment. . . . Many of them need educational and technical assistance for stability and security."

An attempt to rush committee approval of the military-mission bill without further committee hearings was blocked by an objection from Representative Dewey Short, Republican, of Missouri. The measure then was sent to a subcommittee for more detailed study.

Marshall Plea on Caribbean

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Congressional authority for the United States "to accept membership" in the Caribbean Commission was asked today by the State Department. In a statement filed with the House and Senate, Secretary of State George C. Marshall described co-operation in the Caribbean as "vital to the security of the United States" and said it is in harmony with this country's "desire to advance the interests of the peoples of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands." The commission includes France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and the United States. The United States now belongs by Presidential order.

B-29 SQUADRON OFF ON TRIP TO EUROPE

9 Bombers Leave Maryland On 7,500-Mile Flight

Washington, June 3 (AP).—The Strategic Air Command sent a squadron of its globe-ranging B-29 bombers off to Europe today on a 7,500-mile transoceanic training flight.

A squadron of nine took off from the air base at near-by Andrews Field, Md., late this afternoon, bound for Germany and then England. The latter stop will be made as guests of the Royal Air Force, which last summer sent a squadron of its Lancaster bombers to visit the United States.

The eastbound trip called for a refueling stop in the Azores and then an overnight nonstop flight to an AAF base at Giebelstadt, Germany, arriving there Thursday.

Purpose Of Flight

The squadron will proceed to an RAF base in England after a three-day stopover in Germany. It is due to reach home about June 17.

Gen. George C. Kenney, SAC commander, explained the primary purpose of the flight is to give personnel experience with the techniques and equipment used for long overwater hops, including navigation and communication.

The major mission of the Strategic Air Command—"to conduct long-range operations in any part of the world, at any time"—requires continuous practice by the postwar force.

The force leaving here today is the 340th Squadron, an element of

the 97th Bomb Group, based at the Smoky Hill Airfield, Salina, Kan. Its personnel includes veterans of scores of missions in both the European theater and the Pacific during World War II.

Led By Colonel Sommers

Leader of the squadron is Col. Charles L. Sommers, chief of staff for the 15th Air Force, headquarters of which is at Colorado Springs, Colo. His overseas service during the recent war included assignments in the Superfortress strikes at Japan and the Japanese installations in the Western Pacific.

Lieut. Col. Paul K. Blair, chief of staff at the Smoky Hill base and veteran of the air war in the Mediterranean, is deputy squadron leader.

Wing Commander Arthur Brennan, RAF liaison officer at the British Embassy here, is making the training flight with the United States squadron.

The huge Boeing Superfortresses, while a familiar sight to the Pacific as well as the United States, still are a rarity in Europe.

Russ And British Airlines Held Inferior

Washington, June 3 (AP).—James M. Landis, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, said today that Russian airline services "are infinitely inferior" to American and that neither the Soviets nor the British threaten this country's supremacy in commercial flying.

Landis testified before the Senate Commerce Committee which is studying a bill to force merger of United States international airlines into a single company. Opposing it, Landis said such a policy is "the path to Socialism."

Backers of the measure contend that one company could compete better against foreign lines.

"No Cause For Alarm"

Landis said "unsupported data" has been spread seeking to establish that the British and Russians are supreme in some fields of aviation.

But the facts, he declared, indicate "first, that we have little to fear that either of these countries will develop a better commercial aircraft than anything the United States has now or can be expected to have, and second, that the present condition of British and Soviet international aviation should give us no cause for alarm as to our

pre-eminence.

Called Fantastic

Landis scoffed at reports the British will have jet-propelled transports flying the Atlantic in the near future. He said a report from the American embassy says that "is simply out of the question."

"When the British have not yet produced a conventional, first-class civil airplane," he quoted the embassy as saying, "it seems fantastic to think they will be able to do something no United States manufacturer has ever succeeded in getting done—that is, produce a revolutionary type without bugs straight off the drawing board."

Cites Russ Technique

Landis said he had yet to see any facts or figures proving that the Russians are capable of competing with the United States in civil flying today or "that they will be capable of outflying us on the commercial airlines in the foreseeable future."

"Russian commercial operations are infinitely inferior to our own in operating techniques," he said. "All flying has been daylight flying under contact (within sight of the ground) conditions, so much so that Russian navigators fly under the clouds at dangerously low altitudes in order to maintain contact with the ground."

Navy Air Expert to Moscow

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—The Navy has assigned its air research chief to be naval attaché at Moscow. Rear Admiral Leslie C. Stevens, of Lincoln, Neb., assistant chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics for research and development, will take over his new duties in Russia some time next month or early in August, the Navy said. Rear Admiral Houston L. Maples, of Scottsboro, Ala., the present attaché, is returning to the United States for temporary duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

New Greek Envoy Calls on Marshall

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Greece's new Ambassador, Vasilli Dendramis, presented his credentials to Secretary of State Marshall. Officials said he probably would call on President Truman in a few days.

Ambassador Dendramis succeeds the late Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, who died last year. The new envoy also is Greece's representative in the United Nations.

HOUSE ORDERS DRAFT ACTION

Sets Hearings After Compton Warns Of Peril In Delay

Washington, June 3 (AP).—A congressional examination of universal military training was ordered today after Karl Compton, chairman of a special presidential commission, warned that present safeguards against international "intrigue backed by force" are not enough.

The House Armed Services Committee will begin public hearings on the proposal in a week or ten days. Its decision came little more than an hour after Compton, in a telegram to Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.), termed the international situation "too serious to justify delay or to gamble on safely avoiding the issue."

"There is no certainty that intrigue backed with force has been abandoned as an instrument for national aggrandizement, and, unhappily, the present actual evidence in some quarters points otherwise," said Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Action Seen At Next Session

Andrews declined to guess whether Congress will pass universal training legislation during this session, but indications elsewhere pointed to no final action at least until the next session, beginning in January.

Andrews said Compton and his associates on the President's commission will be the first witnesses. They will testify on their recommendations for the compulsory training of up to 950,000 American youths a year at a cost of between \$1,750,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000.

They will be followed by testimony from national representatives of civilian groups, among them the veterans groups and their auxiliaries, and then by chiefs of the War, Navy and State departments.

Andrews suggested that the committee concentrate upon the "principles" involved in universal training rather than upon any specific bill for putting it into practice. He said, however, several measures have been introduced, including one which closely follows the commission's recommendations.

Six Months' Training Urged

The commission, saying that this country's military forces have been

reduced to a "hollow shell," recommended six months basic training for America's youth at the age of 18 or upon completing high school, to be supplemented with additional training equivalent to six months.

The text of Compton's telegram today follows:

"If anything impressed our Commission on Universal Training more than the wide implications of this problem, it was the positive value for peace of adopting military training program and the great risk in not doing so.

"The international future is still obscure despite our ardent hope and effort for the success of the United Nations as effective instrumentality to insure peace.

Others Have Universal Training

"There is no certainty that intrigue backed with force has been abandoned as an instrument for national aggrandizement and unhappily the present actual evidence in some quarters points otherwise.

"All the other great nations now have universal military service in

scope far beyond our more modest proposal for universal training.

"We, therefore, believe situation is too serious to justify delay or to gamble on safely avoiding the issue.

"Appendix eight of our report indicates that the general public believes something like this should be done and would back the plan. Hope Congress will tackle the issue promptly and courageously." (Appendix eight reported on findings of public opinion polls.)

HOUSE ARGUES FUND FOR ARMY

Told President Retarded Construction Of Planes

Washington, June 3 (AP).—Representative Engel (R., Mich.) told the House today amid a fight over 1948 Army funds that President Truman "did more than anyone else to retard the construction" of Army planes.

This was done, he said, when Mr. Truman issued an executive order transferring \$30,000,000 in 1947 plane appropriations to the Army's pay fund.

Representative Thomason (D., Texas) declared there is danger that the United States may become "a second-rate air power" if adequate finances are not provided.

In the same vein, Representative Brooks (D., La.) said a proposed \$9,000,000 cut in War Department funds for a coastal radar screen might spell defeat for this country in the event of a surprise attack.

Engel, chairman of a House appropriations subcommittee on mili-

tary expenditures, said funds recommended by his group would give the Army 733 of the "latest and best airplanes" and provide an inventory of 30,566 aircraft.

The committee-approved cut of \$44,000,000 in the \$440,000,000 requested for new planes, parts and spare engines will leave the Army with more cash next year than it had this year, he said.

DEPRESSION DOUBTED BY BUSINESS MEN

'Mild Recession' In Fall Foreseen, Poll Revealed By Congress Shows

Washington, June 3 (AP).—A committee of senators and representatives studying the nation's economy said today chances of a depression in the near future appear slim.

The Senate-House economic committee reported that most of the 583 persons who answered a survey by Dun and Bradstreet expect a "mild recession" this fall, but "answers to the economic questions do not give any real support to the theory that we are nearing a depression."

The committee said the survey showed "general agreement" that prices of most types of goods will fall and wage rates will rise between now and January 1.

Hearings Start June 23

The committee concluded that business men are unduly pessimistic about other people's trade prospects, while encouraged about their own.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the joint committee, said public hearings on the nation's economic future will begin June 23.

He said the committee wants to examine business men, economists, labor leaders, farm leaders, industrialists and contractors on "what they believe is happening in our American economy, with particular reference to the current price situation."

Taft told a news conference he intends to ask the committee later

to study the effect of potentially large foreign loans on the domestic economy, a study that Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) agreed should be undertaken.

Cites Foreign Lending

Earlier Taft had said he believes President Truman and the Democratic Administration have abandoned efforts to bring prices down in favor of "heavy lending" abroad. He contended such lending would keep domestic prices up.

Referring to the Dun and Bradstreet survey, he said:

"A considerable majority believes that there will be a higher output per man-hour, a higher labor cost per unit of production, some slight decrease in employment, a decrease in hours worked per week, higher dollar volume of inventories, more plant capacity, and lower profits.

"The majority believes that the most serious obstacle to a high level of employment is the high cost of construction. The second most generally mentioned obstacle is high food prices; with high wages and high prices of raw materials also frequently mentioned."

Krug Calls For Output To Foil Economic Crash

New York, June 3 (AP).—J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, in an article appearing in the June issue of *American Magazine*, calls for a year of all-out production to avoid "a mighty economic crash."

"We have all the setup for a . . . crash. Organized industrial labor is averaging a wage of \$1.26 an hour, as against the unorganized workers' average of \$0.85. Many business men are asking too high prices," he continues.

"The consumer debt is up \$6,000,000,000 this year, indicating that the high cost of living is forcing many people into debt. There you have an invitation to economic disaster."

Krug laid the blame on "avarice—individual, unsocial greed," saying that when the war ended, "some labor leaders, some manufacturers and some customers went all out in their efforts to get the most they could of whatever existed in short supply."

Stating that "those who were responsible still have the right and duty to change," Krug added:

"If we begin now and for one year dedicate ourselves to making democracy work, we can win out against depression, communism, or anything else that menaces our happiness and well-being."

Enough goods to satisfy American consumers and fulfill commitments abroad, he said "is the force

which will bring prices down. Wages, too, will adjust themselves normally through the law of supply and demand, he added, "if, and only if, we have increased production."

FILIPINO AID BILL FAVORED

House Committee Approves Paying \$41,000,000 to War Captives

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—A bill to pay approximately \$41,000,000 to veterans of the Philippine Army who were held captive by the Japanese was approved today by the House Armed Services Committee.

"The payment of this obligation will correct the existing opinion among Filipino army personnel that they have been done an injustice," the committee stated in a report explaining the bill.

The bill will amend an act which appropriated \$200,000,000 two years ago for expenses of the Philippine Army. The Committee said some language of the act has been interpreted to bar the back pay claims of Filipino soldiers who were inducted into and served with the United States Army in the Philippines.

The Army already has paid such claims to 1,402 living veterans and to legal representatives of 1,141 deceased veterans, the committee said. The bill has the approval of the War Department.

TAX SLASH BILL PASSES SENATE, GOES TO TRUMAN

48-28 Vote Falls Short of Margin Needed to Override a Veto.

PRESIDENT SILENT

Observers See Likelihood of White House Disapproval of Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 3. — (AP) Congress dispatched the \$4,000,000,000-a-year income tax cut to President Truman today—and word circulated that the president is strongly inclined to bounce it back with a veto.

One Democratic official on Cap-

itol Hill went so far as to tell reporters that Mr. Truman intends to veto the measure, and will do so unless he has a last-minute change of mind. Others, however, were not so sure.

Senate Vote is 48-28

The senate, by a 48 to 28 vote, completed legislative action on the bill which would reduce taxes 10.5 to 30 per cent effective July 1.

The house accepted the final draft of the measure yesterday, 220 to 99.

Forty-two Republicans and six Democrats voted for the bill in the senate. Twenty-six Democrats and two Republicans, Cooper of Kentucky and Morse of Oregon, opposed it.

While the house vote was well over the two-thirds required to override a presidential veto, the senate count fell short of that mark. It was generally concluded at the capitol that Mr. Truman's supporters in the senate could make a veto stick.

The White House remained silent on the chance of presidential disapproval. However, all the president's comments on the nation's fiscal situation in recent months have stressed his view that taxes should not be reduced this year, but that any surplus government funds should be applied on the \$258,000,000,000 public debt.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), however, was not ready to admit that a veto is inevitable. In a statement issued a few hours before the senate acted finally on the legislation, the Republican policy chief declared:

"I don't believe the president can afford to veto this bill, because it would put him definitely on the side of high taxes and high expenses. x x x

"The president ought not to veto this bill unless he regards it as a dangerous threat to the welfare of the country, which it obviously is not."

Taft declared that even if business drops below its present volume, there would be an \$8,000,000,000 surplus in the treasury in the fiscal year beginning July 1 without a tax cut. He said that left "plenty" for debt reduction.

Provisions of Bill

Here are the cuts set up in the bill, on a full year's basis:

30 per cent off the taxpayers with net incomes (after exemptions and deductions) of \$1,000 or less.

20 to 30 per cent off on incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,400.

20 per cent off on incomes from \$1,400 to \$136,720.

15 per cent off between \$136,720

and \$302,400.

10.5 per cent off on all taxable income above \$302,400.

Because the bill would take effect at the middle of the calendar year, the percentage reductions for calendar 1947 would be cut in half. Thus, a man slated to get a 20 per cent cut would receive only 10 per cent off this year, although the full 20 per cent would be effective in 1948.

The bill provides an extra \$500 personal exemption for taxpayers over 65 years of age.

Truman's Price Drive Lagging, Taft Charges

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Senator Taft (R., Ohio) said today that President Truman and the Democratic Administration seem to have abandoned their campaign to keep prices down in favor of "heavy spending abroad that will keep them up."

Taft said the Senate-House committee on the economic report may order public hearings on the price situation at a meeting today.

"We plan to go ahead with an investigation of prices and present economic conditions, but I have noticed that there has been little interest on the part of the Administration on this question lately," Taft, who heads the joint committee, said.

His View On Loans' Effect

Taft said it is his view that loans to other countries for the purchase of goods here increase the competition on home markets for those goods and thus force prices up.

While he supported recent legislation for the \$400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid program, the Republican leader said he did so "reluctantly" and with the understanding that the program would be wound up as quickly as possible.

Mr. Truman, who has been trying to talk prices down for weeks, has said nothing on the subject since a May 15 news conference, when he said the country could avoid a depression if it just uses common sense and doesn't let greedy people get control. He reiterated his contention then that some prices are too high.

Since that time, Mr. Truman has spent much of his time at the bedside of his ill mother in Missouri.

Taft's reference to "heavy spending" abroad apparently was built

on the general assumption in Government quarters here that a program of economic aid to other nations will be presented to the next Congress.

Secretary of State Marshall has directed an investigation of the world's economic system, although he has not committed himself to any specific amount of foreign expenditures. Under Secretary Dean Acheson has said the United States must take the lead in getting Germany back on its economic feet.

There seems little doubt that the present Republican-controlled Congress is in no mood for further suggestions now about foreign aid programs, beyond those involved in American-occupied areas in Germany, Korea and Japan.

Rent Conferees Face Clash On Building Curb

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Senator Buck (R., Del.) said today a disagreement over restrictions on building may be the chief stumbling block to final congressional action on rent controls.

Buck heads the Senate conferees who will attempt to resolve differences between the bill the Senate passed yesterday and one approved earlier by the House.

Both extend rent controls beyond June 30 without a general increase in ceilings. There are, however, a number of differences.

Bill Fails, Says Tobey

The Senate approved its own measure, after hearing Chairman Tobey (R., N.H.) of the Banking Committee, which sent the bill to the floor, say it had been so riddled by amendments as to be ineffective.

Tobey voted for a substitute proposed by Senator Taylor (D., Idaho) which would have extended present controls without any modification through June 30, 1948. The Taylor substitute was knocked down by a 58-to-16 vote.

Tobey attacked in particular a provision, similar to one written into the House-approved bill, for permissive increases up to fifteen per cent where landlord and tenant agree on a lease carrying through 1948.

He said it would "nullify rent control," and Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) attempted unsuccessfully to have the Senate reconsider its action in adopting the amendment, sponsored by Senator Hawkes (R., N.J.).

Buck predicted an agreement can be reached "without too much trouble." He said that Housing Expediter Frank Creedon, who would administer the law under the Senate bill, had not previously made it clear that he wanted to retain some control over building materials.

The House-approved bill knocks out Creedon's office entirely.

Views Similar On Extension

The Senate adopted a provision knocking out most controls over building materials and new housing. It did, however, leave with the Housing Expediter authority to prevent the use of materials in amusement and recreation building.

Buck said he anticipates no difficulty over the length of the extension. The Senate version calls for a flat extension through next February 29. The House bill provides an extension through December 31, but authorizes the President to proclaim an additional extension through March 31 if he finds the need still exists.

GARSSON SAYS HE NEVER SAW WAR PROPERTY

May Ban It For Him For Nothing, He Tells Federal Court

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Henry Garsson, munitions maker, said today he never saw a 2,100-acre Kentucky lumber business he owned during the war and that Andrew J. May, then chairman of the House Military Committee, ran it for him for nothing.

Garsson testified in Federal Court that he offered to pay May for his work, but the former Kentucky congressman refused and "never received any compensation or asked for any."

The 72-year-old May, Henry Garsson and his brother, Murray Garsson, are on trial together on war fraud conspiracy charges. The Government contends the Garssons paid May \$55,000 in bribes through the Garsson-financed Cumberland

Lumber Company in Kentucky. It charges they used that firm to screen a payoff for May's favors to the \$78,000,000 Garsson munitions combine.

"Moral Obligation"

Henry Garsson said today he never visited the property.

"Several times I started to go, but something more important always came up to prevent it," Garsson explained, adding that he once invested \$25,000 in an Oklahoma oil well he never saw either.

He testified that May refused any compensation, declaring he felt "a moral obligation" to manage the Cumberland firm profitably because he had recommended that the Garssons buy the Kentucky timber tract as a source of lumber for gun-shell crates.

Little Timber Cut

"He felt he had to make good in the event there were any losses," Garsson said.

The witness acknowledged that very little timber had been cut on the Cumberland tract when he finally decided to sell it in March, 1946. Government witnesses have testified that "not a stick" of lumber from the tract ever went to the Garsson shell plants.

Garsson said May undertook the job of managing Cumberland to "get us some lumber for the war effort and an additional industry for his home district."

Testifies About Orders

Garsson testified at length about orders from Garsson firms to Cumberland for lumber and Cumberland invoices billing Garsson firms for supposed lumber shipments.

The Government has charged that all these were written up after a Government investigation began, to "cover up" Garsson deals with May.

"They were absolutely bona fide," Garsson said, "They were not made to cover up anything."

Garsson was asked about earlier testimony that he had instructed Robert P. O'Connor, bookkeeper for the Batavia Metal Products Company, to alter his books to show that \$10,850 worth of Cumberland's lumber was awaiting shipment to Batavia, a Garsson firm.

SENATE GROUP TOLD OF FORGED STEEL ORDERS

Bethlehem Reports Theft of Letterheads From Sales Office.

BUSINESS MEN ARE WARNED

Brokers Are Reported Seeking Deposits—Gray Sales Talk Scouted.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—A Senate committee said today that it has found evidence of forgeries of steel orders on stolen letterheads of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

A Small Business sub-committee investigating a "gray market" in steel said in a statement that Bethlehem has given it an amazing story involving theft of company letterheads from its Philadelphia district sales office.

The statement said:

"Evidence also indicates that so-called 'brokers' are attempting to secure deposits from prospective purchasers, in advance, on the strength of forged commitments."

"The Bethlehem Steel Company is anxious to have it known that the forged orders are in circulation and warns businessmen who may be approached in connection with alleged orders for Bethlehem Steel to notify the Bethlehem Steel Company directly."

Scouts Big Sales Talk.

Previously Joseph L. Block of the Inland Steel Company in Chicago testified that reports of large sales of steel in the so-called gray market are "empty talk." A gray market involves alleged sales of steel at excessive prices.

The committee said Bethlehem has no proof of the connection between the theft (of stationery) and unsubstantiated confirmations of steel orders which are now showing up in various sales offices but that the confirmations are on Bethlehem's letterheads and bear alleged forged names of sales officials. One such purported confirmation calls for delivery of 10,000 tons of steel, another for 12,000 tons, the commit-

tee said.
Previously, the subcommittee has heard testimony that one purported confirmation of a 248,000-ton order for steel was forged with the name of an official of the Firth-Sterling Steel & Carbide Corporation, McKeesport, Pa.

Block, Inland's executive vice-president in charge of sales, told a Senate Small Business subcommittee, however, that "much to my surprise" several carloads of Inland steel were sold several months ago on the domestic market "at prices as much as three times their mill value."

Block testified:

"You are hearing a great deal about the so-called 'black,' 'gray' or 'daisy-chain' market. We too have heard much on this subject for a number of months, particularly from our customers and would-be customers.

"Many efforts have been made to locate the fantastic tonnages offered, but it has long been apparent that most of this is just empty talk engaged in by speculators and charlatans.

"However, some steel actually shows up now and then."

Block said the steel which sold at treble value was rolled under a conversion arrangement with the David L. Wilkoff Company, Pittsburgh exports, which supplied ingots. He said Inland understood that the steel was to be exported.

Sold at \$240 a Ton.

The committee has heard previous testimony that at least two carloads of the steel were sold at \$240 a ton, compared to a normal mill price of about \$80.

Wilkoff testified that he sold 1,100 tons of the steel rolled for him by Inland because the company "was unable to pack them in such a way as would make them acceptable for export."

He said the company was "just too busy" to wrap the steel properly and to package it in weights suitable for shipping. He testified only "a comparatively negligible tonnage" was sold to domestic users.

Wilkoff said the conversion arrangement he has with Inland and one other unnamed mill is actually a benefit to domestic users because it results in production of steel which otherwise would not be produced.

TRUST INQUIRY IS ORDERED ON BOXCAR FIRMS

Clark Asks Grand Jury to Investigate Alleged Restraint of Trade.

CAR SHORTAGE STILL ACUTE

Attorney-General Reveals FBI Gathered Data on Builders of Rail Equipment.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Clark said today he has asked a Grand Jury to investigate alleged violations of the anti-trust laws in the railway freight car building industry.

He said in a statement that "certain corporations and individuals are alleged to have engaged in restraints of trade and violations of the anti-trust laws but mentioned no names. His announcement comes after an acute freight car shortage in the country which has lasted for many months.

The Department of Justice said that subpoenas are being issued "for the production for a District of Columbia Grand Jury, of certain documents and records of the freight car building companies, railway and car building trade associations and others."

"This action," he said, "is the result of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of complaints that railway freight car building companies have entered into agreements with each other to fix non-competitive prices for freight cars built by them for railroads and other purchasers, and have allocated prospective railway freight car manufacturing business among the various companies in the industry according to percentage quotas assigned to various members of the industry.

"From that investigation it ap-

pears that four freight car building companies have in recent years secured approximately 80 per cent of the freight car building business."

Congressional committees have conducted lengthy investigations of the shortage of freight cars. The testimony of railroad officials was to the effect that it was due largely to wartime suspension of building of new cars, and the heavy strain the war placed on railroad rolling stock. They said that since the war cars have been wearing out faster than they could be replaced.

Steel Supply Called Good.

In view of the continuing car shortage, Government-industry conferences were held early this year in effort to get production up to 10,000 new cars per month.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, told a news conference last week that the steel industry is more than making good on its promise to deliver sufficient steel to the car builders but that the output of cars is still lagging. Johnson said that the railroads which currently have in orders for some 100,000 new freight cars would probably get April deliveries of about 4,000 cars.

AUSTIN GIVEN MEDAL AS 'FATHER OF YEAR'

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall today presented Warren R. Austin with a medal as "Father of the Year" and praised his "great work" as United States delegate to the United Nations.

The award, made by the National Father's Day Committee, hailed Austin for his "leadership of the U. S. delegation and for contributing thereby to our children's future."

While Mrs. Austin looked on smiling, Marshall pinned the medal on Austin's coat lapel four times for the benefit of photographers. The ceremony was held at the State Department.

Austin is the father of two sons, Lt. Col. Edward Lucas Austin, a member of the American military mission to Brazil, and Warren R. Austin, Jr., Burlington, Vt., lawyer.

Teacher Puts War Blame On Lincoln

Washington, June 3 (P)—Dr. Charles C. Tansill, Georgetown University history professor, blames Abraham Lincoln for the Civil War.

Lincoln, he told a meeting of confederate organizations, "tricked" the South into starting the strife.

Tansill was speaker at a wreath-laying ceremony at a statue of Jefferson Davis, Confederate president, in the United States Capitol yesterday.

He asserted that Lincoln "played fast and loose" with southerners "in order to trick them into a bombardment" of Fort Sumter and make them appear "the aggressors."

"The responsibility for the Civil War," he asserted, "rests securely upon only one pair of shoulders—and those shoulders belonged to Abraham Lincoln."

Subsequently, Fred P. Myers, commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, told reporters, "I think he went too far—I don't think he should have made such an attack on Lincoln."

Mrs. John M. Wilcox, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, commented "his allusions to Mr. Lincoln do not reflect our views. . . . We don't care to start up a controversy."

Veterans' Pensions Costing Millions

Washington, June 3 (P)—The Veterans Administration said today that it is paying more than \$32,000,000 a month to dependents of United States veterans of war and peacetime military service.

In addition, it is paying \$114,000,000 a month in disability compensation or pensions to 2,328,000 living veterans. Many of the checks go to veterans and heirs living in foreign countries.

The 879,000 dependents include 396,000 who are dependents of dead veterans of World War II. An additional 263,000 are beneficiaries of World War veterans.

19,000 From Civil War

The rolls also include 78,000 dependents of Spanish-American War veterans, 19,000 from the Civil War, 2,345 from the Indian wars, 47 from the Mexican War and 20,000 dependents of veterans who

died in peacetime service.

Of the dependents, 372,000 are widows, 261,000 children and 246,000 are parents of deceased veterans, the agency said.

Of the living veterans on the pension rolls, 1,736,000—about 75 per cent—are World War II veterans. The others include: World War I veterans, 432,000; Spanish-American War, 116,000; Civil War, 99; Indian wars, 873; veterans disabled in peacetime service, 43,000.

BYRNES LIMITS FILM JOB

He Asserts He Will Not Appear Before Legislative Committees

WASHINGTON, June 3 (P)—James F. Byrnes, former Secretary of State, said today that he would advise the Hollywood movie industry on its "attitude" toward a Congressional committee investigating the West Coast film colony, but that he would not appear before the committee himself.

Mr. Byrnes, who has accepted employment as counsel for the Association of Motion Picture Producers, added:

"Under the terms of my employment, I will not appear before legislative committees."

BIG 5 DEADLOCKED ON ARMS PROGRAM

Fail to Agree on Work Plan; UN Passes Over Reds' A-Bomb Demand.

LAKE SUCCESS, June 3—(AP) Chief delegates of the five powers failed to agree tonight on a work plan for the United Nations commission for conventional armaments and virtually abandoned the attempt.

As the delegates adjourned a four-hour closed meeting, they instructed the UN secretariat to prepare a report to the full commission that they were not able to draw up a schedule for it to follow. This will be considered Friday (9:30 a.m. E.S.T.) and informed sources predicted the Big Five would toss the problem back into the commission.

Red Demand Passed Over.

One of the major factors in the disagreement, it was said, was an attempt by Soviet Russia's Andrei

A. Gromyko to link the problem of atomic energy control with the task of the arms commission, which has been ordered to draw up recommendations for reducing armaments and armed forces.

Earlier, Russia served notice on the UN atomic delegates that they must decide sooner or later on a Soviet demand for a convention outlawing atomic weapons.

The working committee of the UN Atomic Energy Commission passed over that issue with brief debate in a closed session this morning when it became evident that the United States, France and China,

among the great powers, did not want to talk about it at present.

Drops Subject Temporarily

Confronted with opposition from Australia, Brazil, Belgium, Britain and Canada, Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet deputy foreign minister, agreed for the working committee to drop the subject temporarily but warned that a decision would have to come before the whole atomic control issue is settled.

The commission majority stands for a convention containing adequate controls instead of the Russian idea of a convention flatly outlawing the atomic weapons with controls to be framed later.

The working committee will meet again Thursday (10:30 a.m. E.D.T.) to take up another in a series of 12 Russian amendments to the atomic commission's first report.

The atomic delegates still are deadlocked over the major questions of inspection, control and the veto on punishments, with no compromise in view. The delegates are meeting frequently, but several have admitted that no progress is being registered on the fundamental questions.

Russian Proposal Terms

The Russian proposal which the committee passed over called for an international convention outlawing the production, possession and use of atomic weapons as an essential part of any system of atomic control.

To be effective, the Russian proposal continued, such a convention must "be complemented by" the establishment of a comprehensive system of international control, including "inspection to ensure the carrying out of the terms of the convention and to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."

Gen. A. G. McNaughton, of Canada, pressed Gromyko for a statement on just what Russia means by inspection, but the Russian delegate said he would discuss that when the working committee gets

to the question of inspections in his amendments.

Cadogan Opposes Move

Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain, said that he was opposed to the Soviet amendment if it meant that the control system would be established not in the convention itself but at a later time.

Col. W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, presiding as chairman, said that the question of the prohibition of atomic weapons and of setting up control could not be separated. He said he was against the Russian amendment.

When he proposed a vote, Gromyko said that his amendment apparently was not favored by the majority but that some delegates had not spoken.

He did not oppose the decision to go on to the next item.

Split On Atom Is Big U.N. Problem

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., June 3 (P)—The United Nations struggled to reconcile American and Russian differences on atomic control today in the face of a warning that the United States intends to maintain and increase its supreme position in the field of atomic energy and atomic weapons.

David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, told the United Nations yesterday this would remain the purpose of his country until international machinery for control was established by the world agency.

Issue Of Veto

With this warning before them, delegates of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission met to continue their efforts at bringing Russia and the United States into agreement on whether or not the veto can be used in the Security Council if a country commits an atomic crime.

The United States is insisting that the veto must not be used to prevent punishment of a violator of atomic controls. Russia wants any international atomic-control agency to come under the jurisdiction of the Security Council, where the five major powers have the privilege of a veto vote. (more)

Vital To Peace

Lillenthal told the commission delegates that their task of charting a program for international control was of "supreme importance to the peace of the world."

"You can have no security—but only fraud—without international co-operation," he declared during a closed session of the commission at which he had been invited to speak.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was absent from the session.

"The purpose and firm intention of the United States Atomic Energy Commission," Lillenthal said, "is to develop atomic energy and atomic weapons in the United States in such a way as to maintain and increase the pre-eminence of the United States in the field of atomic energy and atomic weapons."

Different Purposes

Lillenthal explained that the purposes of the United States group and any international atomic authority were quite different.

He defined the aim of any worldwide organization as "elimination of national rivalries and dangerous aspects" in the development of atomic energy.

"The American people recognize the high importance of having not simply an international agreement," Lillenthal said, "but an international agreement that has some effectiveness and puts an end to national rivalries in the field."

He told the commission it was "struggling with the most difficult problem human intelligence ever sought to find an answer for."

Baruch Plan

Lillenthal was one of the chief original authors of the American proposal for world atomic control which has become known as the Baruch plan.

Under the American plan, the United States Atomic Commission would surrender the technique of atomic production, along with the bombs themselves, to the world once an international authority is set up and functioning. Actually, the United Nations still must make a lot of progress before such a step can come.

Seek World Co-Operation, Eisenhower Tells Cadets

West Point, N.Y., June 3 (AP)—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower today told 311 cadets being graduated from the United States Military Academy that "the true soldier of America is a leader for world co-operation."

The chief of staff said the cadets' "special and pressing obligation" was national security, but added it could never be achieved "in the absolute sense, unless all other peoples feel equally safe."

"Relative security, only, is possible through strength of arms," Eisenhower said. "The true soldier of America, therefore, is a leader for world co-operation, knowing that to serve best the security of his country he must work for the cause of peace. Here is a lasting challenge to your breadth of understanding, no less than to continuous professional development."

Eisenhower told the cadets receiving their commissions as second lieutenants and bachelor of science degrees that they "do not inherit a greater share than your citizen brothers of courage, endurance and fortitude."

"Neither does your commission confer upon you distinctive right or privilege. But you are set apart professionally that you may better fit yourself for the particular and exacting role in preserving our American heritage of human dignity and justice for all. To measure up to that responsibility no field of knowledge nor enterprise within your economy is alien to your interest."

Eisenhower said the cadets' "immediate mission—to man the fortress for which freedom still finds need—is one upon which the very existence of our nation may depend. The fortress must be strong, its garrison the embodiment of military effectiveness."

"But this service does not imply subscription to the rule of might. War is mankind's most tragic and stupid folly; to seek or advise its deliberate provocation is a black crime against all men. For Americans, only threat to our way of life justifies resort to conflict; but once engaged in such defense, the country will look to you for the skill, the heart and the brain to lead her surely to victory."

EISENHOWER TALKS TO POINT CADETS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The nation's four top military leaders made talks at three commencement programs yesterday. Highlights of their speeches:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: "War is mankind's most tragic and stupid folly; to seek or advise its deliberate provocation is a black crime against all men."

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.: "Eventual limitation of armaments is inevitable in order to obtain substantial economy" but "until a real peace has been established, the Navy should be kept militarily strong."

Secretary of War Patterson, at Columbia University, New York: Attacking "criticism of the military mind," he declared "those who make it would be hard put to it to make out a case against Washington, Jackson or Grant on the score that the liberties of the people were imperiled when those ex-soldiers were at the head of the government."

Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, also at Columbia: Supporting Patterson's views, he asserted he had found Navy officers distinguished for "flexibility of mind and broad social outlook."

Nimitz Says Navy Backs Diplomacy

Tells Class of War College It Must Stay Strong

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, said today that "a strong Navy will amplify our voice at the international conference table and will enable us to speak with greater persuasion and conviction."

He told a Naval War College graduating class that "until a real peace has been established the Navy should be kept militarily strong."

"Eventual limitation of armament is inevitable in order to obtain substantial economy, but limitation is dependent upon the good will of nations as exemplified

in deeds as well as words," he added.

"Before we can safely reduce our armed forces, we must make sure that three prerequisites have been met. First, it is important that satisfactory peace treaties be written, so as to eliminate at the outset much of the cause of a future war. Second, we must have reliable safeguards which include inspection. And finally, we must have reasonable assurance that the United Nations is a going, workable organization."

He said that "while the United Nations hasn't a long list of accomplishments to its credit, it is still the best though unproved formula for the preservation of peace."

"As one of the powerful nations," he added, "it is our duty to nourish and support this promising peace organization."

"Just as we must maintain our faith in the ability of the United Nations to establish a lasting peace, so must we provide adequately in the mean time for our own security," he said.

35th's Vets, With Truman At Reunion, To Aid St. Lo

Kansas City, June 3 (AP)—Veterans of the 35th Infantry Division, President Harry S. Truman among them, will reunite here Thursday to relive their war experiences and to help build a hospital for a French town they liberated in World War II.

All the money they spend for fun in their first postwar reunion is going into a fund for a new hospital for St. Lo, the town recaptured by the 35th and the breakthrough point of the Allied drive out of the Norman peninsula after bloody Omaha Beach.

St. Lo Mayor To Attend

The Mayor of St. Lo, Georges Pierre Lavalley, flew all the way from Paris to be here for the division's three-day postmortem "out of gratitude to the heroic men of the 35th who helped liberate my city from the Nazis."

The 35th, a National Guard outfit from the Middle West, fought at St. Lo, the Battle of the Bulge in the second World War and at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne in the first. Some 150,000 men have served with it since it was organized in 1917.

Its association leaders spent fourteen months organizing this week's reunion and enlisted the help of

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff.

Truman And "Ike" To Speak

Mr. Truman, who played an important part in the division's assault on Vauquois Hill in France in 1918, is scheduled to speak Saturday night at memorial services honoring the 35th's dead of the two world wars.

The third anniversary of D-day, date of the Normandy landings, will be observed Friday night at a ceremony at which Eisenhower will speak and Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, the Mayor of St. Lo and the Governors of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will participate.

Honored guest at the reunion will be the division's only congressional medal of honor winner,

Staff Sergeant Junior J. Spurrier, of Bluefield, W. Va.

A "Second Sergeant York"

Spurrier, once described by an army magazine as the "Sergeant York of World War II," won a reputation as a one-man army by killing 25 Germans and bagging 20

prisoners in his single-handed capture of Achain, France.

It will not all be solemn moments or parades for the 35th during the three days. A French music hall, a "break-through" cabaret and a French street fair will run almost continuously. And there's where St. Lo will get one more lift from the 35th.

This time the doughboys with the Blue and White Santa Fe Trail patch are sending some of their dough back to the little French town.

Former Luxury Liner Bought Back By Italy

Norfolk, Va., June 3 (AP)—Italy has purchased its former luxury liner, the Conte Grande, from the United States Maritime Commission and the vessel, which transported thousands of American troops during World War II as the Monticello is now at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for repairs, it was announced here today.

The Monticello was taken to the Newport News plant Monday. It already is in Italian custody and will receive only repairs necessary for the trip to Italy. It will be converted into a luxury liner at Genoa.

Luxurious Presidential Plane Will Replace the 'Sacred Cow'

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 3—(AP) Completion of a luxuriously fitted presidential transport plane to replace the "Sacred Cow," veteran of more than 430,000 miles, was announced today by the Army Air Forces and Douglas Aircraft Co.

The new "Flying White House," designated as the C-118 but basically a DC-6, has been named "The Independence" in honor of President Truman's home at Independence, Mo.

Spectacular Creation

Inside and out, the new craft is spectacular. Painted on the nose of the big four-engined transport is a stylized head of an American eagle, with the beak in brown tones and a feather motif in two shades of blue down the sides of the fuselage to the tail.

The interior of the air transport command ship has been modified to carry 25 passengers instead of the 52 capacity on airline models. The plane embodies all known safety equipment, Douglas officials said, including radar transmitted and receiver and a radio altimeter which gives true height over land or water.

The interior is divided into four sections, chief of them the executive stateroom, of the President, which occupies the entire fuselage aft of the entrance section.

A door in bleached mahogany and carrying the great seal of the United States opens into a spacious compartment decorated in chocolate brown, dark blue and light grey with tan accents. Furnishings include a large swivel and reclining chair, conference table, desk with chair side panels.

Luxurious Fittings

At one side of the table is a built-in double seat covered with natural elkhide. From this seat the President can read instruments set in the bulkhead—indicating the ship's speed, altitude and compass course. Other furnishings include telephone

handset, radio, mahogany finished filing cabinet and built-in wardrobe. A door in the after bulkhead leads to a private dressing room and lounge.

Just forward of the stateroom is a galley, with walls of bleached mahogany and gray plastic. It is equipped with an electric refrigerator, electric stove and bake oven, double sink and food storage lock-

ers. Immediately forward of the entrance area is the main passenger cabin, identical to the DC-6 combination day and sleeper accommodations, but shortened to only 24 day passengers or 12 in berths.

The craft is powered with four 2,100 horsepower engines. Its cruising speed is 315 miles an hour, with a top of 358. Extra gasoline tanks have been installed to give it a cruising range of 4,400 miles.

The scheduled date for delivery is July 1.

California Jade Goes To Orient

Los Angeles, June 3 (AP)—It's like carrying coals to Newcastle, but it's a fact, says J. L. Kraft, that the Chinese are sending California jade to China.

Kraft, the Chicago food manufacturer and a rock hobbyist since boyhood in Canada, said that hardly anybody knew there was jade in profusion in the United States until eight or ten years ago.

"The Chinese have been taking jade out of northern California, especially in Placer county, and bringing it over to their country," he said. "They have been doing this for 30 or 40 years and nobody else here knew we had jade."

Kraft recently bought a mountain of jade at Happy Camp, Cal., near the Oregon border, but when asked if he intended to handle jade commercially he said: "No, indeed. Anybody can come up and get all the rock they want from my mountain. It's free pickin's."

Inverchapel Has Role of Gentleman Farmer

Eagle Grove, Iowa, June 3 (AP)—Lord Inverchapel played the role of gentleman farmer on the Francis Newburn acres near here today.

The British Ambassador's rural sojourn was a return visit to the northern Iowa farm where he spent several days last fall.

FIRST LEAD INDIAN (FOLLOW LONDON)

DAY

BY PRESTON CROVER

NEW DELHI, JUNE 3-(AP)—DUAL INDIAN LEADERS ADVISED THE VICEROY TODAY THEY WOULD DIVIDE THE VAST COUNTRY BETWEEN MOSLEMS AND NON-MOSLEMS AND TAKE OVER POWER FROM THE BRITISH AS PEACEFULLY AS THEY KNEW HOW.

THIS WOULD MEAN THE CREATION OF TWO NATIONS, EACH AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD IN POPULATION. BUT IN RESOURCES, IT MEANT THE CREATION OF ONE RELATIVELY POWERFUL NATION COMPOSED MOSTLY OF HINDUS AND ONE FAR LESS POWERFUL NATION CONTAINING THE VAST BULK OF THE MOSLEM POPULATION OF INDIA.

LEADERS OF THE MAJOR INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES DECLARED OVER A NATIONAL RADIO HOOKUP TONIGHT THE PLAN WAS UNSATISFACTORY BUT WAS THE BEST AVAILABLE SOLUTION. THEY APPEALED FOR A CESSATION OF THE BLOODY CIVIL STRIFE OF THE PAST TEN MONTHS BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOSLEMS. CONGRESS PARTY LEADER JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT; MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENT M.A. JINNAH AND THE SIKH LEADER, SARDAR BALDEV SINGH, SPOKE IN THAT ORDER AFTER LORD MOUNTBATTEN, THE VICEROY, HAD ADDRESSED THE MILLIONS OF INDIA ON THE PLAN.

LEADERS OF BOTH MAJOR POLITICAL FACTIONS HAD YET TO SUBMIT THEIR AGREEMENTS TO THEIR HUGE PARTY MEMBERSHIPS FOR APPROVAL. BUT THE LEADERSHIP OF BOTH THE ALL-INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE HAS BEEN SO POWERFUL IN RECENT YEARS THAT ALL RECOMMENDATIONS HAS BEEN APPROVED WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

THE UNITY PRESERVED BY BRITISH TROOPS AND CIVIL OFFICIALS FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS THUS WAS BROUGHT NEAR AN END WITH THE ACCEPTANCE OF DIVISION AS THE ONLY MEANS BY WHICH POWER COULD BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE KING TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

UNDER THE INDEPENDENCE PLAN, THERE WILL BE A TEMPORARY PERIOD OF DOMINION STATUS WITH A BRITISH GOVERNOR-GENERAL--UNDOUBTEDLY LORD MOUNTBATTEN. THE VICEROY--ACTING AS TECHNICAL HEAD OF EACH STATE WHILE THE PROBLEMS OF DIVIDING THE SUBCONTINENT AND DENSE POPULATION ARE STARTED TOWARD SOLUTION.

SOME POLITICIANS PREDICTED THAT WHEN TEMPER AND TENSION WERE CALMED, BOTH THE HINDU STATE AND THE MOSLEM STATE MIGHT ASK TO REMAIN IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ON A PAR WITH CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND THE OTHER DOMINIONS.

BUT LEADERS OF THE TWO OPPOSED FACTIONS, WHO IN THE PAST HAVE FOUGHT THE BRITISH AS HARD OR HARDER THAN EACH OTHER, HAVE INDICATED THAT WHEN THE BRITISH WERE READY TO QUIT IN JUNE 1948, THE INDIANS WOULD BE READY TO HAVE THEM QUIT.

WHILE THE HINDUS AND MOSLEMS OF BRITISH-CONTROLLED INDIA HAD AGREED TO DIVIDE, THE PRINCELY STATES WHICH CONTAINED ALMOST HALF OF THE COUNTRY'S TERRITORY STOOD BY LARGELY AS SPECTATORS. BUT THEIR FATE WAS INEVITABLY LINKED WITH THE DECISION OF THE MAJOR PARTY LEADERS.

EXCEPT FOR PERHAPS THREE STATES, NONE HAD THE RESOURCES OR THE PROMISE OF STABILITY WHICH WOULD PERMIT THEM TO CARRY ON INDEPENDENT EXISTENCES AFTER THE BRITISH WITHDREW THEIR PROTECTION.

THE PICTURE OF DIVIDED INDIA THUS LOOKED SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

1. HINDUSTAN WOULD CONTAIN 198,000,000 PERSONS. IN ADDITION, THERE WOULD BE ABOUT 85,000,000 POPULATION IN THE

PRINCELY STATES WITHIN ITS BORDERS.

2. PAKISTAN WOULD CONTAIN ABOUT 57,000,000 POPULATION AND HAVE ABOUT 8,000,000 OTHERS OF THE PRINCELY STATES.

3. THE GREATEST AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WEALTH WOULD BE IN HINDUSTAN, INCLUDING INDIA'S THREE LARGEST CITIES, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL OF NEW DELHI.

4. PAKISTAN WOULD HAVE THE BEST IRRIGATION SYSTEM, IN THE PUNJAB, A RICH CASH CROP OF JUTE IN EASTERN BENGAL AND MOST OF THE LIMITED OIL RESOURCES IN SIND AND BALUCHISTAN.

PAKISTAN WOULD BE DIVIDED INTO TWO WIDELY SEPARATED SECTIONS. THE PUNJAB, IN THE NORTHWEST, WOULD BE THE NUCLEUS OF ONE, AND EAST BENGAL WOULD BE THE OTHER. PLANES AND RAILROADS WOULD BE THE ONLY LINKS BETWEEN THE TWO.

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH PLAN OF DIVISION WAS MADE KNOWN PUBLICLY ONLY LATE TODAY, MOST OF ITS TERMS HAD BEEN KNOWN TO THE WHOLE POPULATION SINCE YESTERDAY.

VAST PREPARATIONS HAD BEEN MADE TO DEAL WITH OUTBREAKS OF COMMUNAL STRIFE BETWEEN TROUBLEMAKERS, WHO UTILIZE SUCH OPPORTUNITIES. BUT BY LATE AFTERNOON, ALL SPOTS WERE REPORTED RELATIVELY QUIET. THE LEADERS OF THE THREE MAJOR FACTIONS--M.A. JINNAH FOR THE MOSLEMS, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU FOR THE HINDUS AND BALDEV SINGH FOR THE SIKHS--WERE INVITED BY THE VICEROY TO APPEAL OVER THE RADIO TONIGHT FOR PEACE WHILE PROBLEMS WERE BEING WORKED OUT.

THE HINDUS, WHO MAKE UP THE MAJOR PART OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS PARTY, WANTED A UNITED INDIA. THEY HAD TO ACCEPT PARTITION AS THE ONLY MEANS OF GETTING THE MOSLEM LEAGUE TO ACCEPT THE BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE MOSLEMS WANTED PAKISTAN TO INCLUDE ALL THE RICH PUNJAB AND THE WHOLE OF THE RICHER BENGAL, INCLUDING THE PORT OF CALCUTTA. THE HINDUS INSISTED THAT WESTERN BENGAL, INCLUDING CALCUTTA, AND THE SOUTHERN PUNJAB SHOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO COME WITH HINDUSTAN AND THE LEAGUE HAD TO AGREE.

THE BEARDED SIKHS, TALL AND WARLIKE PEOPLES LIVING IN THE SOUTHERN PUNJAB, CHOSE TO ENTER HINDUSTAN. THEY HAD TO AGREE TO A DIVIDING LINE WHICH MEANT THAT 1,000,000 OF THEIR TOTAL OF 6,000,000 WOULD BE CUT OFF IN TERRITORY RULED BY THEIR ANCIENT ENEMIES, THE MOSLEMS OF THE PUNJAB.

THE BRITISH WANTED INDIA TO REMAIN UNITED. THE VICEROY PLEADED TO THE LAST MINUTE FOR SUCH UNITY AS BEST FOR THE COUNTRY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY. BUT IN THESE HOURS OF DISCORD, THE PLEA WAS IN VAIN.

INDIA NOW HAS A UNIFIED CURRENCY AND A UNITED POLICE SYSTEM. DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY WILL MEAN SEPARATE CURRENCIES, WITH NEITHER STATE ABLE TO SAY HOW WELL THEY CAN SUPPORT MONETARY ISSUES IN A DIVIDED INDIA.

THE PRINCELY STATES AT PRESENT C

THE PRINCELY STATES AT PRESENT COOPERATE UNDER BRITISH RULE WITH BRITISH INDIA, BUT THEY WILL BECOME INDEPENDENT ENTITIES--OVER 500 OF THEM--WHEN THE BRITISH QUIT. THE VICEROY HAS URGED THAT

THEY ALLY THEMSELVES WITH ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE TWO NEW STATES AND COOPERATE IN WORKING OUT THE CONSTITUTIONS.

THE RICH STATE OF HYDERABAD, WITH THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN, THE NIZAM; AND INDUSTRIALLY ACTIVE TRAVANCORE, WITH THORIUM RESOURCES, HAVE INDICATED THEY WOULD REMAIN INDEPENDENT KINGDOMS. BOTH ARE SURROUNDED BY HINDUSTAN TERRITORY. CONGRESS PARTY LEADERS HAVE MADE IT PLAIN THAT THEY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO JOIN IN A UNITED COUNTRY.

NEHRU, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM INDIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CONGRESS AND MOSLEM PARTIES HAD ACCEPTED THE NEW BRITISH PARTITION PLAN.

HE SAID THE SIKHS ALSO HAD AGREED TO ACCEPT THE PLAN, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND THE DECISIONS OF A BOUNDARY COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DELINEATING THE EXACT BOUNDARIES OF THE MOSLEM STATE OF PAKISTAN.

AFTER THE PLAN HAS BEEN DISCLOSED IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT TODAY AND OVER A NATIONWIDE RADIO HOOKUP BEAMED TO BRITAIN BY BBC AND TO THE

AND OVER A NATIONWIDE RADIO HOOKUP BEAMED TO BRITAIN BY BBC AND TO THE UNITED STATES BY CBS, THE INDIAN LEADERS WILL MAKE BRIEF ADDRESSES ON THE SAME HOOKUP.

NEHRU, M.A. JINNAH OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND SARDAR BALDEV SINGH, THE SIKH LEADER, WILL SPEAK.

ML646AED

BOX WITH INDIAN

NEW DELHI, JUNE 3-(AP)-RESIDENTS OF NEW DELHI RECEIVED WITH APPARENT OUTWARD CONCERN TODAY THE NEWS THAT INDIA PROBABLY WOULD BE PARTITIONED.

A TOUR OF THE CROWDED BAZAARS OF DELHI AND THE MODERN STREETS OF NEW DELHI DISCLOSED NO EVIDENCE OF TENSION. PEOPLE PROCEEDED CALMLY ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS AND COMPARATIVELY FEW OF THEM EVEN TUNED THEIR RADIOS TO BROADCASTS BY VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN AND INDIAN LEADERS DESCRIBING THE BRITISH PLAN.

MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, THE INDIAN SPIRITUAL LEADER, TOLD HIS EVENING PRAYER MEETING THAT HE WOULD NOT DISCUSS THE PLAN UNTIL TOMORROW NIGHT.

RB515PED

WITH INDIAN

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JUNE 3-(AP)-M. A. JINNAH, HEAD OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, TONIGHT DEPARTED FROM HIS PREPARED RADIO TEXT ON INDIA'S FUTURE TO REMARK THAT IT WAS THE FIRST TIME A "NON-OFFICIAL HAD BEEN PERMITTED" TO USE THE ALL-INDIA RADIO FOR A POLITICAL ADDRESS.

THE RADIO IS GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SARDAR VALLABHAI PATEL, CONGRESS PARTY HOME INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING MINISTER IN THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

V637PED

NAINI TAL. INDIA, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE FORMER HOUSE SURGEON OF AGRA MEDICAL COLLEGE EMBARKED ON A HUNGER STRIKE IN FRONT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES ASSEMBLY CHAMBER TODAY AS A PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE SURGEON MADE UP A BED UNDER A TREE AND ANNOUNCED THAT HE INTENDED TO STAY THERE UNTIL HIS GRIEVANCES WERE REMEDIED.

ML642AED

FOLO LONDON INDIAN (100)

LATE SUCCESS, N.Y., JUNE 3-(AP)-INDIAN SOURCES PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE NEW BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA WOULD LEAD TO PARTITION AND THAT MOSLEM ELEMENTS WOULD SEEK MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THEIR PROJECTED STATE OF PAKISTAN.

THESE SOURCES, REPRESENTING THE VIEWPOINT OF THE HINDU-DOMINATED CONGRESS PARTY WHICH WOULD RULE THE MAJORITY OF THE INDIAN POPULATION IF THE SUBCONTINENT WAS PARTITIONED, EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT INDIA'S PRESENT U.N. MEMBERSHIP WOULD GO TO HINDUSTAN.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION IN THE U.N. THUS FAR HAS BEEN SOLELY IN THE HANDS OF CONGRESS PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

V821PED

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-HENRY GRADY, NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO INDIA, DECLINED TO COMMENT TODAY ON THE BRITISH PLAN TO FREE THAT COUNTRY, BUT SAID "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE SYMPATHETIC TO INDIA'S PROBLEMS AND HOPE FOR THEIR EARLY SOLUTION."

THE AMBASSADOR AND MRS. GRADY SAILED TODAY ABOARD THE LINER PRESIDENT POLK, DUE IN SINGAPORE EARLY JUNE 7.

DV955PCS NM

UNDATED INDIAN PARTITION (500)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PROPOSED PARTITIONING OF INDIA WILL BE NO CLEAN CUT DIVISION; THE MAP OF THE GREAT PENINSULA PROBABLY WILL BE AS MOTTLED TEN YEARS FROM NOW AS TODAY.

THE GENERAL EXPECTATION IN LONDON AND INDIA IS THAT NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF INDIA, IN AREA AND POPULATION, WILL FORM HINDUSTAN, THE HINDU NATION. NEARLY ONE-FOURTH WILL COMPRISE PAKISTAN, THE MOSLEM STATE. THERE MAY BE SOME INDEPENDENT PRINCELY STATES LEFT OVER.

THE PLAN ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) ASSUMES THAT THE 11 PROVINCES NOW PARTICIPATING IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WILL ESTABLISH HINDUSTAN. TWO LARGE PROVINCES, BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB, AND TWO LESSER ONES, SIND AND BALUCHISTAN, ARE EXPECTED TO FORM PAKISTAN. BUT THE LIKELIHOOD IS THAT BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB THEMSELVES WILL BE PARTITIONED INTO MOSLEM AND HINDU AREAS, WHILE TWO OF THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU PROVINCES, THE NORTHEAST PROVINCES AND ASSAM, MAY HAVE TO CONTRIBUTE TERRITORY TO PAKISTAN.

THIS IS THE PARTITIONING PROCESS IN OUTLINE:

FIRST, THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB WILL DECIDE WHETHER THEY WANT INDIA PARTITIONED. IF THEY VOTE FOR PARTITION--AND THIS IS CONSIDERED INEVITABLE--THE MEMBERS OF EACH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WILL MEET IN TWO PARTS, ONE REPRESENTING THE DISTRICTS WHICH THE 1941 CENSUS SHOWED TO HAVE MOSLEM MAJORITIES, THE OTHER REPRESENTING ALL OTHER DISTRICTS.

AN APPENDIX TO THE PLAN LISTS 16 OF THE 27 DISTRICTS OF BENGAL AS MOSLEM-MAJORITY AND 17 OF THE 29 DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

EACH PART OF THE TWO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES SHALL THEN VOTE ON PARTITION FOR THE PROVINCE ITSELF. IF A SIMPLE MAJORITY OF EITHER PART VOTES FOR PARTITION, THE PROVINCE WILL BE DIVIDED. THUS IT IS NOTWORTHY THAT ALTHOUGH THE MOSLEM MAJORITY OF EACH ASSEMBLY AS A WHOLE (FOR BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB) CAN DECIDE THAT INDIA MUST BE PARTITIONED, THE NON-MOSLEM MINORITY IN EACH PROVINCE CAN DECIDE THAT THE PROVINCE ITSELF IS TO BE SPLIT.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS WILL DETERMINE THE EXACT LINES OF THE

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PARTITIONING. PRESUMABLY THE NON-MOSLEM DISTRICTS OF BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB WILL ADHERE TO HINDUSTAN.

FURTHER DECISIONS: THE LEGISLATURE OF SIND WILL VOTE ON ADHERENCE TO PAKISTAN OR HINDUSTAN; IT IS EXPECTED TO CHOOSE THE FORMER. BRITISH BALUCHISTAN AND THE NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE ARE TO BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO. THESE AREAS ARE IN THE FAR NORTHWEST. THE SYLHET DISTRICT IN ASSAM, IN THE FAR NORTHEAST ADJOINING BENGAL, IS TO HAVE A PLEBISCITE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO JOIN PAKISTAN.

THE MOSLEM STATE, IF IT COMES INTO BEING, WILL CONSIST CHIEFLY OF TWO MAIN AREAS, IN THE NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST OF INDIA, SEPARATED BY HUNDREDS OF MILES OF HINDU TERRITORY. THERE IS SOME TALK OF A CORRIDOR, BUT THE EXPERTS DOUBT THAT ANYTHING MORE SUBSTANTIAL THAN RAILWAYS OR AIRLINES TRAVERSING HINDUSTAN TERRITORY CAN BE ARRANGED.

MOREOVER BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB PROBABLY WILL BE SPLITTED BY THE DISTRICTS THAT FAVOR PROVINCIAL PARTITION. AND THE GREAT MASS OF HINDUSTAN TO THE SOUTH MAY BE DOTTED, FOR SOME YEARS AT LEAST, BY THE PRINCELY STATES THAT FIGHT TO RETAIN SOME DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE. THESE STATES IN 1941 HAD A TOTAL POPULATION OF 93,000,000, NEARLY A QUARTER OF INDIA'S TOTAL. MOST OF THEM LIE WITHIN THE PROSPECTIVE BOUNDARIES OF HINDUSTAN AND FACE THE PROSPECT OF ABSORPTION INTO THE GREATER INDIAN NATION.

V64SPED

MOUNTBATTEN, ANNOUNCING THE PLAN, SAID HE THOUGHT A "UNIFIED INDIA WOULD BE BY FAR THE BEST SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM."

"BUT," HE ADDED, "THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF COERCING ANY LARGE AREA IN WHICH ONE COMMUNITY HAS A MAJORITY TO LIVE AGAINST THEIR WILL UNDER A GOVERNMENT IN WHICH ANOTHER COMMUNITY HAS A MAJORITY, AND THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO COERCION IS PARTITION."

THE NEW PLAN, HE SAID, MADE IT POSSIBLE TO TRANSFER POWER MANY MONTHS EARLIER THAN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC HAD THOUGHT POSSIBLE, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO LEAVE IT TO THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE THEIR FUTURE FOR THEMSELVES.

SOME POLITICAL LEADERS HERE PREDICTED THAT WHEN TEMPER AND TENSION WERE CALMED, BOTH THE HINDU STATE AND THE MOSLEM STATE MIGHT ASK TO REMAIN IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ON A PAR WITH AUSTRALIA AND CANADA, AND THUS, IN EFFECT, UNITY WOULD BE ACHIEVED.

BUT THE LEADERS OF THE TWO MAJOR OPPOSING FACTIONS WHO HAVE BATTLED THE BRITISH IN THE PAST AS FIERCELY AS THEY HAVE FOUGHT EACH OTHER, HAVE INDICATED THEY WERE QUITE READY FOR THE BRITISH TO WITHDRAW FINALLY BY JULY, 1948.

RB427PED

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, REGARDS INDIA AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA, LINKING THE EAST AND WEST, "WHICH COULD SERVE A PURPOSE MORE THAN EVER NECESSARY AT A TIME WHEN THE FORCES OF FREEDOM AND PROGRESS ARE BEGINNING TO STIR IN THE EAST."

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THIS PLAN, HE SAID, WERE TO SPEED TRANSFER OF POWER WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE JUNE, 1948, DEADLINE; TO ACCOMPLISH A PEACEFUL TRANSITION SAVING INDIA FROM DEVASTATION AND SUFFERING WHICH HAVE MARKED THE PAST; TO OBTAIN THE WIDEST POSSIBLE MEASURE OF REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN DECIDING THEIR FUTURE, AND TO ESTABLISH LASTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA. INDIAN MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF BENGAL AND PUNJAB WILL BE ASKED TO MEET IN TWO SECTIONS, ONE REPRESENTING

MOSLEM MAJORITY DISTRICTS AND THE OTHER THE REST OF THE PROVINCES. SHOULD EITHER PART DECIDE BY A MAJORITY VOTE IN FAVOR OF PARTITION, THE DIVISION WILL TAKE PLACE. SIND'S LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY WILL DECIDE ON PARTITION AT A SPECIAL MEETING.

IF PUNJAB DECIDES UPON PARTITION, A REFERENDUM WILL BE HELD AMONG THE ELECTORS OF THE ADJACENT NORTHWEST PROVINCES TO DECIDE THEIR COURSE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRITISH BALUCHISTAN WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER. IN THE PREDOMINANTLY MOSLEM SYLHET PROVINCE OF ASSAM, A REFERENDUM WILL BE HELD IF NEIGHBORING BENGAL IS SPLIT.

ADD FOR (H-Indian) XXX CALANITIES (williams)

A172

THE MOSLEM MAJORITY DISTRICTS OF BENGAL AND THE PUNJAB, ACCORDING TO THE 1941 CENSUS, WERE LISTED THUS IN THE WHITE PAPER ANNOUNCING THE PLAN:

BENGAL--CHITTAGONG DIVISION; CHITTAGONG, NOAKHALI, TIPPERA; DACCA DIVISION: JESSOR, MURSHIDABAD, NADIA; RAJSHAHI DIVISION: BOGRA, DINAJPUR, MALDA, PADMA, RAJSHAH, RANGPUR.

PUNJAB--LAHORE DIVISION; GUJRANWALA, GURDASPUR, LAHORE, SHEIKHUPURA, SIALKOT; RAWALPINDI DIVISION ATTOCK, GUJRAT, JHELUM, MIA NWALI, RAWALPINDI, SHAH2;; MULTAN DIVISION: DERA CHAZI KHANVKKH

JHANG

IF AND WH

SHEIKHUPURA, SIALKOT; RAWALPINDI DIVISION ATTOCK, GUJRAT, JHELUM, MIA NWALI, RAWALPINDI, SHAHPUR; MULTAN DIVISION: DERA CHAZI KHAN, JHANG, LYALPUR, MONTGOMERY, MULTAN, MUZZAFFARGARH.

IF AND WHEN PARTITION OF INDIA IS DECIDED UPON, REPRESENTATIVES TO BE ELECTED IN PAKISTAN, THE MOSLEM STATE, WILL FORM A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO WRITE THEIR OWN CONSTITUTION.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WISH TO MAKE IT CLEAR," ATTLEE SAID, "THAT THEY HAVE NO INTENTION OF ATTEMPTING TO FRAME ANY ULTIMATE CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA. THIS IS A MATTER FOR THE INDIANS THEMSELVES. NOR IS THERE ANYTHING IN THIS PLAN TO PRECLUDE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITIES FOR A UNITED INDIA."

ATTLEE SAID CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE TOWARD EVOLVING A CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCES OF MADRAS, BOMBAY, THE UNITED PROVINCES, BIHAR, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BERAH, ASSAM, ORISSA AND THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCES, ALL DOMINATED BY THE HINDU CONGRESS PARTY.

BUT THE MOSLEM LEAGUE--INCLUDING A MAJORITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BENGAL, PUNJAB AND SIND, AS WELL AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN--DECIDED NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN THAT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. THUS IT WAS TO THAT VAST REGION THAT THE OFFER OF PARTITION ACTUALLY APPLIED.

ATTLEE EXPRESSED REGRET THAT INDIA'S MAJOR PARTIES HAD FAILED TO CARRY OUT THE 1946 BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PLAN FOR A UNITED INDIA, BUT HE SAID IT HAD ALWAYS BEEN THE PRESENT BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE THAT "POWER SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES

OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES."

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE POSITION OF THE HUNDREDS OF PRINCELY STATES IN INDIA REMAINED UNCHANGED UNDER THE PLAN. BRITAIN REMAINS THE PARAMOUNT AUTHORITY IN THOSE STATES UNTIL THE FINAL BRITISH WITHDRAWAL NEXT YEAR.

M173

THEREAFTER THE STATES MAY JOIN PAKISTAN OR HINDUSTAN AS THEY ELECT, OR BECOME INDEPENDENT.

LORD LISTONEL SAID THAT AFTER THE TRANSFER OF POWER THE PRINCELY STATES WOULD BE FREE TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FUTURES AND THAT BRITISH PARAMOUNTCY WOULD END. HE WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER THE STATES WERE ELIGIBLE FOR DOMINION STATUS, BUT HE DID DECLARE THAT BRITAIN DID NOT CONTEMPLATE ENTERING INTO SPECIAL RELATIONS WITH ANY OF THEM.

CHURCHILL PAID A SURPRISING TRIBUTE IN THE HOUSE TO THE LABOR PRIME MINISTER, HIS POLITICAL FOE:

"IF THE HOPES WHICH ARE ENSHRINED IN THIS STATEMENT SHOULD BE BORNE OUT," THE WARTIME PRIME MINISTER SAID, "GREAT CREDIT WILL INDEED BE DUE TO THE VICEROY--NOT ONLY TO HIM, BUT TO THE PRIME MINISTER WHO ADVISED HIS MAJESTY TO ACCEPT HIM."

CM BQ428PED

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, NAMED ALL JINNAH OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND SARDAR BALDEV SINGH OF THE SIKHS WILL SPEAK ON THE INDIAN RADIO AFTER THE PLAN IS ANNOUNCED BY THE VICEROY. *ADD LON (Day-Ladian) xxx preserved (Creagh)*

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE WILL MAKE A SHORT BROADCAST TO THE BRITISH NATION TONIGHT TO EXPLAIN THE PLAN.

A SPIRIT OF OPTIMISM SEEMED TO PERVADE OFFICIAL CIRCLES IN LONDON AND NEW DELHI, BUT AUTHORITIES IN INDIA MADE IT PLAINLY APPARENT THAT THEY WERE READY TO PUT DOWN DISORDERS WITH A HARSH HAND.

NEVERTHELESS, FEELING CONTINUED TO RUN HIGH AND AN ARMED MOB ATTACKED A SMALL VILLAGE ONLY FOUR MILES FROM AMRITSAR, THE HOLY CITY OF SIKHS YESTERDAY, KILLED THREE PERSONS AND WOUNDED SEVEN. UNOFFICIAL SOURCES SAID 250 HOUSES IN AMRITSAR HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY INCENDIARY FIRES SINCE SUNDAY IN COMMUNAL DISORDERS BETWEEN MOSLEMS AND HINDUS. SIMILAR DISTURBANCES IN CALCUTTA COST ONE LIFE YESTERDAY.

ML243AED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF LORDS APPROVED TODAY ON SECOND READING THE NATIONAL SERVICE BILL WHICH PROVIDES FOR ONE YEAR OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR BRITAIN'S YOUTHS. FINAL PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE, ALREADY APPROVED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOW IS A FORMALITY.

RB600PED

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS PASSED AND SENT TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS TONIGHT AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT BILL, SPONSORED BY THE LABOR GOVERNMENT, WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH ADVISORY COUNCILS OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS IN MANY BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE, TOLD THE HOUSE BEFORE THE VOTE WAS TAKEN:

"IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO GIVE GREAT WEIGHT TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THESE BODIES AND TO USE THEM IN A LARGE DEGREE FOR THE LIAISON IN INDUSTRY WHICH IS NOW SUCH AN ESSENTIAL PART OF ANY NATIONAL PLANNING."

V633PED

RAMADIER MADE HIS ASSERTIONS DURING A PLEA TO THE LEGISLATURE TO REJECT A REQUEST BY COMMUNIST DEPUTY ETIENNE FAJON FOR A DEBATE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S RECENT ACTION IN ORDERING THE REQUISITIONING OF POWER PLANTS, WHICH WERE THEN THREATENED BY A STRIKE.

RAMADIER WON WHAT AMOUNTED TO A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE WHEN THE ASSEMBLY--BY RAISED HAND BALLOTING--OVERWHELMINGLY ACCEPTED HIS PLEA, AND REFUSED TO ARGUE THE COMMUNIST MOTION.

ASSEMBLY CLOAKROOMS BUZZED WITH TALK OF RAMADIER'S COURAGE IN MAKING HIS HARD HITTING SPEECH AT THE COMMUNISTS, WHO DOMINATE THE HUGE C.G.T. LABOR UNION FEDERATION, WHICH HAS BACKED MOST OF THE CURRENT STRIKES. *ADD PARIS (NY-FRENCH) XXX require*

RAMADIER SAID THAT THE RIGHT TO STRIKE WAS GUARANTEED EVERY FRENCHMAN BY THE CONSTITUTION, BUT THAT HIS REQUISITION ACTION -- NEVER ACTUALLY PUT INTO EFFECT BECAUSE THE STRIKE WAS AVERTED-- WAS JUSTIFIED BECAUSE NO GROUP OF WORKERS COULD BE ALLOWED "TO PARALYZE THE WHOLE LIFE OF THE NATION."

TURNING TO THE COMMUNIST BENCHES, HE ADDED; "IF YOU WERE IN POWER YOU WOULD NOT HAVE HESITATED A MINUTE TO DO THE SAME THINGS."

RP440PED

NIGHT LEAD NAZI WIVES (280)

BY DANIEL DELUCE

MUNICH, GERMANY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THREE WIDOWS, HEADED BY FRAU HEINRICH HIMMLER, CONTINUED TONIGHT TO ELUDE THE DRAGNET OF THE BAVARIAN DENAZIFICATION MINISTER, WHO WANTS TO PUT THE WIVES OF ALL BIG-SHOT NAZIS BEHIND BARS.

MINISTER ALFRED LORITZ SAID STATE POLICE HAD FAILED TO LOCATE THE WIDOWS OF HIMMLER, ALFRED JODL AND JULIUS STREICHER.

FRAU JODL HAD LIVED IN NEURNBERG SINCE COL. GEN. JODL WAS HANGED THERE BY THE ALLIES LAST OCTOBER. BUT LOCAL AUTHORITIES REPORTED SHE "IS NOT HERE" TODAY.

FRAU HIMMLER AND HER DAUGHTER WERE RELEASED FROM AMERICAN INTERNMENT LAST YEAR, AND PRESUMABLY SETTLED IN HIMMLER'S NATIVE STATE OF BAVARIA. YET LORITZ SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO FIND ANY CLUE AS TO HER WHEREABOUTS.

FRAU STREICHER, WIDOW OF THE JEW-BAITING PUBLISHER WHO ALSO WAS HANGED IN NUERNBERG, WAS CONFINED IN A BAVARIAN JAIL LAST YEAR ON ORDERS OF THE AMERICANS, BUT THE DENAZIFICATION MINISTER IS BAFFLED AS TO HER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.

LORITZ'S ONE-MAN CAMPAIGN TO MAKE SURE THAT THE SPOUSE OF EACH CONVICTED WAR CRIMINAL IS TRIED BY THE GERMANS AS A NAZI OFFENDER ALSO HAS BEEN HINDERED BY THE FACT THAT HIS JURISDICTION DOES NOT EXTEND OUTSIDE OF BAVARIA.

THE WIDOW OF ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, DREADED GESTAPO CHIEF, IS UNDERSTOOD TO RESIDE IN AUSTRIA. FRAU JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN THE STATE OF HESSE, IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

FRAU KARL DOENITZ AND FRAU WILHELM KEITEL ARE IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

LORITZ INDICATED HE HAD ABOUT LOST HOPE OF FINDING FRAU WILHELM FRICK, WHO FLED BAVARIA LAST WEEK AFTER RECEIVING A TIP SHE WAS WANTED.

HIS DRAGNET, HOWEVER, HAS NETTED THE WIVES HERMANN GOERING, RUDOLF HESS, FRITZ SAUCKEL, BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, WALTER FUNK AND HANS FRANK.

RP551PED

30. 24-10125

NIGHT LEAD CLAY (160)

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JUNE 3-(AP)-GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY SAID TODAY THE FOOD SITUATION WAS IMPROVING IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES, AND THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD MORE THAN KEPT ITS PROMISE TO POUR 300,000 TONS OF GRAIN INTO GERMANY IN MAY.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR SAID, HOWEVER, IN HIS MONTHLY ADDRESS TO AMERICAN ZONE MINISTER-PRESIDENTS, THAT THE OFFICIALLY AUTHORIZED RATION OF 1,350 CALORIES A DAY IN THE TWO ZONES PROBABLY COULD NOT BE MET IN FULL UNTIL AFTER SUMMER AND FALL HARVESTS.

THE RECENT CRACKDOWN BY GERMAN OFFICIALS AGAINST FARMERS WHO HAD BEEN HOARDING PRODUCE OR DIVERTING IT TO THE BLACK MARKET PRODUCED "EXCELLENT RESULTS," HE ADDED.

MEANWHILE, AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN BERLIN ANNOUNCED THAT THE UNITED STATES, IN A FURTHER EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE FOOD CRISIS, WOULD TURN BACK TO THE GERMANS ITS SHARE OF GERMAN NAVAL AUXILIARIES ALLOCATED FOR REPARATIONS.

THE PORTION OF THIS SMALL BOAT FLEET ALLOCATED TO THE UNITED STATES CONSISTED OF 25 TRAWLERS AND 129 CUTTERS, WHICH ARE BEING CONVERTED INTO FISHING BOATS.

V851PED

STUTTGART, FIRST ADD CLAY (A58) X X X WHOLE. 1947
HOWARD PETERSEN, ASSISTANT U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR, WHO IS TOURING GERMANY TO STUDY THE FOOD SITUATION, ATTENDED THE COUNCIL MEETING AND ARRANGED CONFERENCES HERE LATER WITH BIZONAL FOOD OFFICIALS.
DN754AED

ATHENS, JUNE 3-(AP)-A BULGARIAN ARMY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER THREATENED A UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATING GROUP WITH SHOOTING TODAY IF ITS MEMBERS ATTEMPTED TO CROSS THE BULGARIAN BORDER, A DISPATCH TO THE GREEK MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SAID TONIGHT.

THE DISPATCH, ORIGINATING IN SALONIKA, SAID THE SOLDIER TOLD THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING DISTURBANCES ON THE GREEK BORDER THAT BULGARIAN BORDER GUARDS AT THE SCENE WOULD SHOOT THEM.

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP, INCLUDING A UNITED STATES DELEGATE, PROTESTED THE INCIDENT AND DECLARED THEY HAD RECEIVED SUCH TREATMENT IN NO OTHER COUNTRY, THE DISPATCH SAID, ADDING THAT THE SOLDIER REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME WHEN ASKED.

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED AS THE GROUP WAS ABOUT TO BEGIN AN INQUIRY INTO A RECENT INCIDENT AT LIPA, NEAR THE BULGARIAN BORDER, WHERE A GUERRILLA BAND AND GREEK TROOPS FOUGHT A THREE-DAY BATTLE. THE GUERRILLAS, DEFEATED, FLED ACROSS THE BULGARIAN BORDER.

V903PED

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 3-(AP)-ERIC WYNDHAM WHITE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE, SAID TONIGHT THE CHARTER OF THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION WOULD OPPOSE "MAKE WORK" MEASURES TO ATTAIN FULL EMPLOYMENT.

IN A REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE, A UNITED NATIONS AFFILIATE, WHITE SAID AN AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER STIPULATED THAT "PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT" RATHER THAN "FULL EMPLOYMENT" WAS THE AIM OF A MAJORITY OF THE 18 NATIONS REPRESENTED AT THE SESSION.

WHITE SAID THE CONFEREES AGREED ALSO THAT THE RESUMPTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL WAS ESSENTIAL TO TRADE.

V833PED

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE MOVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSION NOW STUDYING THE NEEDS OF THE TURKISH ARMY WOULD BE HELD IN STRICT SECRECY.

IN AN ORDER WHICH THE SECURITY POLICE TELEPHONED TO ALL ISTANBUL NEWSPAPERS, THE GOVERNMENT SAID:

"IT IS FORBIDDEN TO PUBLISH NEWS CONCERNING THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION OR ITS SURVEYS IN ISTANBUL, AS WELL AS ITS RETURN."

THE MISSION, HEADED BY MAJ. GEN. LUNSFORD E. OLIVER, ARRIVED IN ISTANBUL TODAY FROM ANKARA.

OLIVER DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT AFTER LEARNING OF THE TURKISH ORDER.

SUCH AN ORDER WAS NOT PUT IN FORCE IN ANKARA, BUT WAS POSSIBLE HERE BECAUSE OF ISTANBUL'S LONG-STANDING STATE OF SIEGE.

MD1226AED

BUDAPEST, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER "VILAGOSSAG" QUOTED ISTVAN RIES, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, TODAY AS SAYING THAT BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD "SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS."

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT WAS WITHHELD, THE PRESENT PLANS WERE TO HOLD THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

MEANWHILE, RIES, A PRO-COMMUNIST SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT LASZLO RAJK, AN ARDENT COMMUNIST WHO CONTROLS ALL OF HUNGARY'S POLICE, WOULD COOPERATE WITH HIM NEXT WEEK IN PREPARING A NEW ELECTION LAW.

RIES SAID THE PRESENT ELECTION LAW--UNDER WHICH THE SMALL HOLDERS WON A 57 PER CENT MAJORITY IN NOVEMBER 1945--DID NOT PROVE "PRACTICAL."

V819PED

CAIRO, JUNE 3--(AP)--THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE HAS PREPARED A BILL

ENABLING IT TO CONTROL FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS. THE BILL FORBIDS

ANY DEALINGS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY OR CHANGING ONE FOREIGN

CURRENCY INTO ANOTHER.

THE MEASURE ALSO FORBIDS THE IMPORTING OR EXPORTING OF

BANK NOTES OF ANY KIND UNLESS PERMITTED BY THE FINANCE MINISTER.

THE LEGISLATION PROVIDES THAT ALL FOREIGN CURRENCY SECURED

THROUGH BUSINESS IN EGYPT OR ABROAD SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE FINANCE MINISTRY FOR SALE AT OFFICIAL RATES. FOREIGNERS RECEIVING FOREIGN CURRENCY FROM ABROAD AS SALARIES WOULD BE EXEMPTED.

ALL BANKS DEALING IN FOREIGN CURRENCY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT MONTHLY REPORTS TO THE FINANCE MINISTER, INCLUDING REPORTS ON WHAT HAS BEEN PURCHASED AND SOLD IN FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.

PERSONS VIOLATING THE PROPOSED LAW WOULD BE SUBJECT TO SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT.

HC 650PED JUNE 3 02300

JERUSALEM, JUNE 3-(AP)-POLICE SAID A HAND GRENADE, APPARENTLY TOSSED OVER A WALL, BLEW OFF THE ROOF OF A SHED BEHIND THE RAF OFFICERS' MESS TODAY AND SET OFF A GENERAL ALARM IN THE HOLY CITY. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AND LITTLE DAMAGE, POLICE SAID.

NANKING, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-COMMENTING ON THE RUSSIAN PROTEST OVER "ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES" BY WHITE RUSSIANS IN CHINA, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY "THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, IN TURN, IS VERY MUCH CONCERNED OVER SPREADING DISTORTED FACTS AND HOSTILE EDITORIALS CIRCULATED BY SOVIET NEWSPAPERS AND THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY AGAINST THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT."

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED, RECENTLY "REPEATEDLY REQUESTED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO PUT A CHECK ON SUCH A PRESS CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA, WHICH ALSO GIVES SUPPORT TO THOSE ELEMENTS IN CHINA SEEKING TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY VIOLENCE."

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR A.A. PETROV WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY TO HAVE PROTESTED TO CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH AT "ACTIVITIES HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET UNION, CARRIED OUT BY WHITE (CZARIST) RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN CHINESE TERRITORY, AND PUBLICATION BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS OF WHITE RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TODAY SAID THAT WHITE RUSSIANS IN CHINA NOW WERE NOT AS ANTI-SOVIET AS THEY WERE A DECADE AGO--"WHICH IS BORNE OUT BY THE FACT SOME OF THEM RECENTLY WERE ACCEPTED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AS SOVIET CITIZENS."

FJ645PCS NM

NANKING, JUNE 3-(AP)-FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY, ANNOUNCED IN BOTH CAPITALS JUNE 1, RESULTED FROM NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED IN MID-MAY AND WAS NOT INTENDED TO APPLY TO THE NEW PRO-COMMUNIST HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER RECOGNITION WOULD BE EXTENDED TO THIS NEW REGIME, THESE SOURCES SAID, IS A MATTER WHICH IS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION HERE.

VR249ACS NM ASKT

BATAVIA, JAVA, JUNE 3-(AP)-DUTCH AUTHORITIES UNFOLDED PLANS TODAY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE "GREATER DYAK TERRITORY" -- HOME OF SOME 320,000 FORMER HEADHUNTERS IN SOUTH CENTRAL BORNEO--TO WHICH THE N.E.I. GOVERNMENT VIRTUALLY HAS ASSURED AUTONOMY UNDER THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE PLANS INCLUDED EXPLOITATION OF HARD WOOD AND PULP WOOD FORESTS AND OF IRON, COAL, DIAMOND AND GOLD DEPOSITS HITHERTO ALMOST UNTOUCHED.

IT ALSO IS EXPECTED THAT THE TERRITORY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE AMERICAN CHEWING GUM INDUSTRY WILL BE INCREASED BY TRIPLING LAST YEAR'S EXPORT OF 2,300 TONS OF DJELUNTUNG, HANGKANG AND KATIAU, ALL VITAL CHEWING GUM INGREDIENTS.

THE GREATER DYAK COUNCIL HAS ANNOUNCED THAT A DRAFT STATUTE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NEW TERRITORY WOULD BE DRAWN UP THIS MONTH.

MK447AED

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER JOHN DEDMAN TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH AN AUSTRALIAN NAVAL BASE ON MANUS ISLAND WHERE "THE GOVERNMENT WOULD WELCOME AN ARRANGEMENT FOR ITS JOINT USE BY THE UNITED STATES ON A PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY."

"MANUS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN PLACE OF THE PRESENT NEW GUINEA BASE AT DREGER HARBOR," DEDMAN SAID.

MANUS, AN AUSTRALIAN MANDATE NORTH OF NEW GUINEA, WAS CONVERTED INTO A LARGE NAVAL BASE BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY DURING WORLD WAR II.

WAR TRIAL (DAY)

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-RUSSIAN CHARGES THAT SOME OF THEIR SHIPS WERE UNLAWFULLY SEIZED AND SUNK BY THE JAPANESE NAVY PRIOR TO SOVIET ENTRY INTO THE PACIFIC WAR WERE DENIED TODAY BY A FORMER OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SHIPPING CONTROL AT THE JAPANESE NAVY MINISTRY.

OVER SOVIET OBJECTIONS, AFFIDAVIT TESTIMONY OF CAPT. MASANICHI FUJITA WAS ADMITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING 25 JAPANESE LEADERS ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.

FUJITA DECLARED MANY SOVIET SHIPS WERE HELD FOR INVESTIGATION BUT THAT ALL EVENTUALLY WERE RELEASED. THE JAPANESE NAVY, HE SAID, ORDERED THE USE OF EXTREME CARE IN HANDLING SOVIET SHIPS.

AS FOR RUSSIAN PROTESTS ON THE SINKING BY SUBMARINE OF THE SOVIET STEAMER ANGARSTROV NEAR TSUGARU STRAIT, BETWEEN HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO, IN MAY, 1942, FUJITA SAID AN INVESTIGATION SHOWED NO JAPANESE SUBMARINES WERE IN THE AREA.

M441APS NM

NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIAL

(160)

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-A RUSSIAN WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR OBJECTED TODAY TO HEARING JAPANESE ESTIMATES OF PREWAR RUSSIAN MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE FAR EAST, DECLARING "DEFENSE MEASURES TAKEN BY DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES, SUCH AS RUSSIA, AGAINST AGGRESSORS" WERE NOT AT ISSUE.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OVERRULED HIS OBJECTION AND ADMITTED THE DEFENSE STATISTICS.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY BEN BRUCE BLAKENEY SAID MANY WITNESSES HAD TESTIFIED THAT JAPAN'S PREWAR PLANS IN ASIA WERE BASED ON JAPANESE APPRAISALS OF SOVIET MILITARY FORCES AND THEIR DISPOSITION.

CHARGED WITH AGGRESSION, AMONG OTHER CRIMES, ARE 25 PREWAR AND WAR LEADERS OF JAPAN.

THE JAPANESE FIGURES.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1931, RUSSIANS HAD SIX INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND TWO CAVALRY BRIGADES IN THE FAR EAST; BY 1933, EIGHT INFANTRY DIVISIONS, ONE CAVALRY DIVISION AND 350 AIRCRAFT; BY JULY, 1937, (OUTBREAK OF THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR) 20 DIVISIONS, 1,560 PLANS, 1,500 TANKS AND 67 SUBMARINES; AND AT THE PEAK, IN LATE 1940, 30 DIVISIONS, 2,800 PLANES, 2,700 TANKS AND 103 SUBMARINES.

RUSSIAN ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR MAN.GEN.L.N.VASILYEV SAID IF THE COURT WERE REALLY INTERESTED IN SUCH DATA, HE COULD SUPPLY ACCURATE FIGURES. NO ONE PURSUED THE POINT.

FJ1024PCS

TOKYO, JUNE 3-(AP)-USUALLY INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THE FIRST

MOVE OF THE NEW JAPANESE CABINET ALONG SOCIALIST LINES MAY BE AN ATTEMPT TO ASSUME CONTROL OF SOME OF THE NATION'S COAL MINES.

THESE SOURCES SAID THE GOVERNMENT--HEADED BY SOCIALIST PREMIER TETSU KATAYAMA--WAS CONSIDERING A BILL TO PERMIT EXPROPRIATION OF CERTAIN MINES, PRESUMABLY THOSE IT BELIEVES SHOULD BE STATE-CONTROLLED IF JAPAN IS TO MEET A COAL-PRODUCTION QUOTA.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE CABINET WAS EYEING SOME MINES FORMERLY CONTROLLED BY THE ZAIBATSU, THE NATION'S FAMILY MONOPOLY INDUSTRIES WHICH NOW ARE BEING BROKEN UP.

THE CABINET REPORTEDLY HAS AGREED TO SUPPORT A PROGRAM CALLING FOR PRODUCTION OF 30,000,000 TONS OF COAL THIS YEAR. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS EXPERTS HAVE SAID THIS WOULD BE 6,000,000 TONS SHORT OF THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO SUSTAIN JAPAN'S STRUGGLING ECONOMY.

X251APS

30. 24-10127

YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-FORMER CIVILIAN GUARD KUNIZO KATSUKI PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY TO WAR CRIMES CHARGES INVOLVING TORTURE OF NUMEROUS DUTCH AND OTHER ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AT MIYATA-MACHI CAMP ON KYUSHU.

PROSECUTORS AS THE TRIAL OPENED ASSERTED HE VICIOUSLY BEAT AND TORTURED LT. CLAUDE S.T. WOODCOCK OF ALLENPRIER AVE., MELBOURNE, AND LT. JOHN H. COWLING, HOLDEN PARK, 29 FRIARGATE, SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, AMONG OTHERS. THE PROSECUTORS ARE CAPT. H. POS OF GRAVENSTRAAT NO. 5, PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, AND MAJ. FREDERIC E.

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, AMONG OTHERS. THE PROSECUTORS ARE CAPT. H. POS OF GRAVENSTRAAT NO. 5, PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, AND MAJ. FREDERIC E. MOSTYN, SINGAPORE.

FJ937PS

KURE, JAPAN, JUNE 3-(AP)-TWO AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS WERE SEVERELY BURNED AND ONE JAPANESE WAS INJURED WHEN THE LANDING BARGE EMPIRE ATHELSTAN CAUGHT FIRE MAY 30 AT THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY DOCK HERE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PVT. K. R. GARDINER OF PETERSHAM, N.S.W., AND PVT. R. W. MACKAY OF RANDWICK, N.S.W., SUFFERED SECOND DEGREE BURNS. BOTH JUMPED INTO THE WATER WITH THEIR CLOTHING AFIRE AND WERE PULLED OUT BY CPL. N. SPIERS OF STOCKTON, N.S.W.

VR544ACS NM

MANILA, JUNE 3-(AP)-IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF THE LONG-DELAYED

TREASON TRIALS OF DR. JOSE P. LAUREL, PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED PUPPET REPUBLIC, AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS OF THAT REGIME WAS ASKED TODAY BY THE PHILIPPINE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

SPONSORED PUPPET REPUBLIC, AND OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS OF THAT REGIME WAS ASKED TODAY BY THE PHILIPPINE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

LORENZO M. TANADA MADE THE REQUEST IN PEOPLE'S COURT LESS THAN 48 HOURS AFTER LAUREL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HEARING OF CASES AGAINST HIM AND HIS CHIEF APPOINTEES WAS BEING INTENTIONALLY DELAYED IN ORDER TO HAVE "A SWORD OF DAMOCLES" OVER THEIR HEADS DURING NOVEMBER CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

OTHER PUPPET OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED INCLUDED PUPPET MINISTER OF

JUSTICE QUINTIN PARADES, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE BENIGNO AQUINO AND AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN JORGE B. VARGAS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE REACTION TO TANADA'S REQUEST. HOWEVER, THE COURT GRANTED A PETITION FOR POSTPONEMENT OF VARGAS, TRIAL ONE WEEK TO JUNE 23. VARGAS' COUNSEL IS PARADES, WHOSE OWN TRIAL CONFLICTS WITH THAT OF HIS CLIENT. ALL ARE FREE ON BAIL.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 3-(AP)-PRESIDENT PERON WILL MAKE WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS AN "IMPORTANT" RADIO SPEECH AT 9 A.M., (7 A.M., E.S.T.) WEDNESDAY ON THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION WHICH OVERTHREW THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT. AIDES SAID THE SPEECH WOULD TOUCH ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AS WELL AS DOMESTIC PROBLEMS.

XA843ACS NM

1947

NIGHT LEAD TREATIES

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) IN A MAJOR SENATE SPEECH SAID TODAY THE SEIZURE OF POWER BY COMMUNISTS IN HUNGARY "STIRS A FURTHER SENSE OF OUTRAGE" AND MAY REQUIRE A TRIAL AT THE BAR OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE SAID IT "MAY BECOME AMERICA'S DUTY" TO SOUND THE CALL FOR A TRIAL.

ALSO, IN URGING PROMPT RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN-BALKAN PEACE TREATIES, VANDENBERG:

1. PREDICTED THAT THE COMMUNISTS WILL SOON FOLLOW UP THE "TREACHEROUS CONQUEST" IN HUNGARY WITH "RIGGED ELECTIONS."

2. RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF AMERICAN ACTION TO SEEK A SEPARATE PEACE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA WITHOUT WAITING "TOO MUCH LONGER" FOR RUSSIAN COOPERATION.

THE FORCEFUL LANGUAGE USED BY THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN IN DESCRIBING HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD DELAY IN THE OVER-ALL PEACE SETTLEMENTS FOR EUROPE REFLECTED AGREEMENT WITH THE POLICY THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN TAKING TOWARD RUSSIA IN THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS.

VANDENBERG WAS IN TUNE WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT, TOO, IN HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLITICAL COUP IN WHICH COMMUNIST-SUPPORTED LAJOS DINNYES REPLACED FERENC NAGY AS PREMIER OF HUNGARY.

HE SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD NEVER GIVEN "A MORE CYNICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THEIR IDEA OF DEMOCRACY." IF THE FACTS ARE AS STATED, HE CONTINUED, THE UNITED STATES MAY FIND IT ITS DUTY TO BRING THE WHOLE MATTER BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

NEVERTHELESS, VANDENBERG ARGUED THAT AMERICA'S BEST INTERESTS WILL STILL BE SERVED BY RATIFICATION, INSTEAD OF REJECTION, OF A TREATY WITH HUNGARY, WHICH HE SAID HAS NOW BECOME "ANOTHER SOVIET SATELLITE."

"IF WE DO NOT RATIFY THAT TREATY, SOVIET CONTROL OF HUNGARY CONTINUES WITHOUT ANY SORT OF INTERRUPTION," HE SAID. HE CONTENDED THIS WOULD DISCOURAGE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN THAT COUNTRY.

ON THE OTHER HAND HE SAID RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT WOULD RESTORE HUNGARY, "AT LEAST IN THEORY" TO THE STATUS OF A FREE NATION. THEN ANY OFFENSE AGAINST HER WOULD BE A MATTER FOR THE UNITED NATIONS TO CONSIDER.

ALSO PENDING ARE TREATIES WORKED OUT BY THE BIG 4 POWERS WITH ITALY, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA.

VANDENBERG MARSHALLED ADVANCE ANSWERS TO SEVERAL ARGUMENTS EXPECTED TO BE RAISED AGAINST THE ITALIAN TREATY IN DEBATE, PRECEDING AN EXPECTED EARLY VOTE ON THE AGREEMENTS. TWO-THIRDS APPROVAL OF THOSE VOTING IS NECESSARY FOR RATIFICATION.

HE SAID FRANKLY HE DOESN'T KNOW WHAT THE EFFECT OF WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM ITALY WILL HAVE UPON "THE ASCENDANCY OF TOTALITARIANISM IN ITALY--A SPECTER OF DREAD MENACE WHICH I DO NOT MINIMIZE."

"BUT IF WE DO NOT RATIFY, WE LEAVE ITALY AT THE MERCY OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA WHICH CAN TEAR TO SHREDS ANY FURTHER CONCEPT OF AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC GOOD FAITH," HE SAID. "AND WE TACITLY ACCEPT THE MORE OR LESS PERMANENT ASSIGNMENT OF KEEPING OUR TROOPS IN ITALY--AND VERY BUSY TROOPS THEY MAY INDEED BECOME UNDER THE RESULTANT AGGRAVATED CIRCUMSTANCES."

HE DENIED THAT POSTPONEMENT OF ACTION ON THE TREATY "WOULD HAVE ANY KINSHIP WITH OUR POLICY IN GREECE AND TURKEY "WHERE THE U.S. IS COMMITTED TO A PROGRAM OF AIDING THE GOVERNMENTS AGAINST COMMUNISM."

OBSERVING THAT THE UNITED STATES CANNOT ALONE CHANGE THE TERMS OF THE TREATY, HE SAID:

"YOU CAN IMAGINE FOR EXAMPLE, WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IN THE POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE BOUNDARY AREAS BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND ITALY--THE COCK-PICTS OF WHITE-HOT CONTROVERSY--IF THE UNITED STATES DREW ONE BOUNDARY LINE, AND IF SOVIET RUSSIA DREW ANOTHER, OR IF WE PROCRASTINATE AND JOINTLY DRAW NONE AT ALL."

DECLARING THAT "WE CANNOT WAIT TOO MUCH LONGER FOR SOVIET COOPERATION AND CONSENT IN STABILIZING WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE" EVEN THOUGH SUCH AGREEMENT IS "STILL INFINITELY PREFERABLE," VANDENBERG SAID:

"THE REST OF US ARE ENTITLED TO JUST AS MUCH VOLUNTARY FREEDOM OF ACTION ON OUR SIDE OF THE 'IRON CURTAIN' AS THE SOVIETS AND THEIR SATELLITES HAVE ASSUMED, OFTEN COERCIVELY, ON THEIRS."

"WE CANNOT WAIT INDEFINITELY TO STABILIZE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THOSE WHO SUBSTANTIALLY THINK ALIKE--AND THIS INCLUDES THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY. PATIENCE IS STILL A VIRTUE, BUT NOT FOREVER, PARTICULARLY WHEN TIME RUNS AGAINST US."

ALLUDING TO POSSIBLE SETTLEMENTS WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, HE OBSERVED:

"SOME DAY WE SHALL GET THESE OTHER TREATIES--EVEN IF, UNHAPPILY, WE ARE FORCED BY CIRCUMSTANCE TO ORGANIZE PEACE IN OUR OWN ZONES ALONE."

FR344PED

BY RUTH CONAN (350)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT WANTS TO SAVE FROM \$30,000,000 TO \$50,000,000 IN OCEAN TRANSPORTATION COSTS BY LETTING GERMANS AND JAPANESE OPERATE U.S. LIBERTY SHIPS CARRYING FOOD TO THE TWO OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

TRACY S. VOORHEES, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO ASK CONGRESS FOR AUTHORITY TO CHARTER THE SHIPS TO FORMER ENEMIES.

HE SAID HERBERT HOOVER RECOMMENDED THE PLAN FOR GERMANY AFTER HE HAD SURVEYED THE FOOD SITUATION THERE.

UNDER THE PROPOSAL, 75 SHIPS WOULD BE CHARTERED ON THE RUN TO GER-

MANY AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER FOR JAPAN.

IN ADDITION, VOORHEES SAID, THE ARMY HAS SOME SMALL VESSELS IT OPERATED DURING THE WAR WHICH COULD BE SENT TO THE TWO COUNTRIES TO AUGMENT THEIR INADEQUATE FISHING FLEETS.

THE CHARTER PLAN IS OPPOSED BY SOME U.S. SHIPPING INTERESTS AND UNIONS ON GROUNDS IT WOULD NOT REALLY SAVE MUCH MONEY, WHILE LETTING GERMANS AND JAPANESE RUN THE SHIPS MIGHT BE TOO RISKY THIS SOON AFTER THE WAR.

VOORHEES EMPHASIZED THAT TILT TO THE LIBERTY SHIPS AND THE SMALL CRAFT WOULD BE RETAINED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE SHIPS WOULD BE CHARTERED TO AND OPERATED BY "NATIONALS, OTHER THAN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES" IN GERMANY AND JAPAN.

HE NOTED THAT OF THE \$725,000,000 SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD APPROPRIATION ASKED OF CONGRESS FOR OCCUPIED AREAS \$118,000,000 IS FOR TRANSPORTATION COSTS, MAINLY TRANSOCEANIC.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT FIGURES THAT THIS COULD BE CUT \$30,000,000 TO \$50,000,000 IF GERMANS AND JAPANESE OPERATE THE SHIPS CARRYING THE FOOD.

A BILL TO MAKE THAT POSSIBLE IS NOW BEING STUDIED BY THE BUDGET BUREAU, AND APPROVAL IS EXPECTED SOON. IT WILL THEN GO TO CONGRESS.

UNDER THE PLAN, THE WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD PAY FUEL AND PORT CHARGES FOR THE SHIPS. THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE CREWS WOULD BE PAID IN THEIR OWN CURRENCY, WHICH WOULD SAVE AMERICAN DOLLARS.

BUT FRAZER A. BAILEY, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SHIPPING, SAID THE UNITED STATES ALSO WOULD HAVE TO REPAIR AND MAINTAIN THE SHIPS. HE SAID THE ONLY SAVING HE COULD SEE WOULD BE IN CREW WAGES.

A CIO-MARITIME COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE ESTIMATED THAT AMERICAN CREW WAGES FOR 75 SHIPS WOULD NOT EXCEED \$12,000,000.

HE ALSO OBJECTED TO THE PLAN BECAUSE IT WOULD GIVE GERMANY "ANOTHER TASTE OF WORLD SHIPPING." HE SAID TRUSTING SHIPS TO GERMANS WOULD BE RISKY.

HY751PED

ITALY (170)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES REPORTED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HOPES THIS COUNTRY SOON WILL RELEASE ITS \$100,000,000 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK RECONSTRUCTION CREDIT TO ITALY.

BYRNES, AFTER A HALF-HOUR VISIT WITH MR. TRUMAN, TOLD REPORTERS A MISSION SENT TO ITALY BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TO INVESTIGATE THE PROPOSED PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED BY THE LOAN WILL RETURN IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

"MR. TRUMAN SAID THE MISSION WILL MAKE ITS REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ITALY," BYRNES CONTINUED. "THEN THE BANK WILL DETERMINE ITS ACTION ON THE LOAN WHICH PRIME MINISTER ALCIIDE DE GASPERI DISCUSSED HERE LAST DECEMBER.

"THE PRESIDENT IS INTERESTED AND HOPES THE ACTION WILL BE FAVORABLE." BYRNES, NOW PRACTICING LAW IN WASHINGTON, SAID HE KNEW "THE PRESIDENT WOULD NOT MIND MY TELLING YOU THIS."

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK PROMISED THE ITALIAN PREMIER THAT THE FUNDS WILL BE FORTHCOMING IF THE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ARE APPROVED AS SOUND INVESTMENTS.

EG1102AFD

30 24-10129
FASCISM (136)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-A HOUSE COMMITTEE HELD UP ACTION ON PRINTING A BOOKLET ON "FASCISM IN ACTION" TODAY AFTER ONE CONGRESSMAN SAID IT WOULD COMBAT COMMUNISM AND ANOTHER SAID IT WOULD SUPPLY RUSSIA WITH "POWERFUL" PROPAGANDA.

REP. PATMAN (D-TEX), WHO TEAMED UP WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN PREPARING THE BOOKLET, ASKED THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE TO AUTHORIZE PUBLICATION OF 100,000 COPIES.

SOME 500,000 COPIES OF "COMMUNISM IN ACTION" HAVE BEEN PRINTED ON CONGRESSIONAL ORDER. PATMAN SAID PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE A CHANCE TO LEARN ABOUT "BOTH OF THE MAJOR THREATS THAT CONFRONT US TODAY."

BUT REP. BUSBEY (R-ILL) SAID AT A HEARING THAT THE FASCISM BOOKLET "PARALLELS THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE" BY DEFAMING AMERICAN BUSINESS AND ATTACKING FRANCO SPAIN.

HE SAID IT DRAWS MUCH OF ITS MATERIAL FROM "LEFT WING" WRITERS AND PUBLICATIONS AND PROVIDES LITTLE NEW INFORMATION ABOUT FASCIST OPERATIONS IN AMERICA.

HY713PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ESTIMATED TODAY FBI INVESTIGATIONS OF 52,000 TO 62,000 PERSONS MAY BE REQUIRED TO APPLY LOYALTY TESTS TO PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

THE ESTIMATE WAS GIVEN TO THE HOUSE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE AT HEARINGS ON A BILL TO SET UP A SCREENING PROCESS. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ISSUED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER INTENDED TO WEED OUT DISLOYAL PERSONNEL AND ASKED CONGRESS FOR \$24,900,000 TO FINANCE IT.

ARTHUR B. FLEMING, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER, SAID IT WOULD COST \$12,000,000 MORE TO CARRY OUT TERMS OF THE BILL THAN TO FULFILL THOSE OF THE ORDER.

HARRY B. MITCHELL, COMMISSION PRESIDENT, SAID THERE ARE OTHER GENERAL OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL, THAT IT WOULD BE LESS WORKABLE AND EFFICIENT, AND THAT IT WOULD BE PERMANENT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO CHANGE.

FLEMING ESTIMATED THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE SCREENING OF 1,600,000 FEDERAL EMPLOYEES BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, AND THAT IN 42,000 OF THE CASES FULL INQUIRIES BY THE FBI WOULD BE NECESSARY.

UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, WHICH PROVIDES A DIFFERENT METHOD, HE SAID 32,000 TO 35,000 CASES WOULD DEVELOP. THE FBI WOULD HANDLE ALL THE INQUIRIES.

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, 20,000 INDIVIDUALS PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO BE INVESTIGATED OUT OF SOME 750,000 APPLICANTS FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS.

CHAIRMAN REES (R-KAN) OPENED THE HEARING WITH A STATEMENT THAT THE PROBLEM IS "ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS WHICH FACES OUR COUNTRY TODAY BECAUSE WE ALL HAVE SEEN WHAT CAN HAPPEN THROUGH FIFTY-COLUMN ACTIVITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES."

VH120PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-A RECOMMENDATION THAT A NEW TEST CENTER FOR LONG RANGE ROCKETS AND OTHER MISSILES BE ESTABLISHED AT EL CENTRO, IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, IS BEING CONSIDERED BY TOP RANK ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES OFFICIALS.

THE SITE IS SAID TO HAVE TWO ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER LOCATIONS INVESTIGATED BY A STUDY BOARD ON THE WEST COAST:

1. THE FLIGHT OF THE ROCKETS CAN BE TRACED HUNDREDS OF MILES BY SHORE-BASED RADAR AND OTHER DETECTION STATIONS.

2. IT IS LOCATED IN A THINLY POPULATED AREA NEAR THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, HEAD OF THE STUDY BOARD, DID NOT DENY A REPORT THAT HIS GROUP HAD MADE A UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION OF THE EL CENTRO SITE.

HE REFERRED INQUIRIES TO THE JOINT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD, WHICH DECLINED OFFICIAL COMMENT.

THE FINAL DECISION WILL BE MADE BY THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

THE ROCKET STATION IS PLANNED AS A JOINT UNDERTAKING OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES.

SU120PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY AWARDED ITS HIGHEST HONOR, THE ORDER OF THE WHITE LION, TO 17 AMERICANS, INCLUDING 14 DOCTORS WHO SERVED ON A MEDICAL TEACHING MISSION OF THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE IN THAT COUNTRY LAST YEAR.

AMBASSADOR JURAJ SLAVIK MADE THE PRESENTATIONS AT A RECEPTION AT THE EMBASSY. DOCTORS HONORED INCLUDED:

PROF. RALPH WALDO GERARD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; DR. JAMES E. H. THOMPSON, LINCOLN, NEB., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGEONS; DR. MILAN ALEXANDER LOGAN, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE; AND DR. EVELLETT DUDLEY PLASS, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

RZ1006PED NM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 50 YOUNG FILIPINOS ARE DUE TO ARRIVE IN THIS COUNTRY JUNE 5 TO RECEIVE AVIATION TRAINING UNDER THE PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT.

AFTER 10 MONTHS OF TRAINING, THE STUDENTS WILL RETURN TO THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC TO TAKE OVER THE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL AND NAVIGATION FACILITIES SERVING BOTH INTER-ISLAND OPERATIONS AND WORLD AIR ROUTES PASSING THROUGH THE PHILIPPINES.

THE STUDENTS WERE CHOSEN BY THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION THROUGH COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

ARRIVING AT OAKLAND, CALIF., THEY WILL PROCEED TO THE CAA TRAINING CENTER AT OKLAHOMA CITY, JUNE 8.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4)

LT755PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE HOUSE APPROVED TODAY A RESOLUTION GRANTING THE POSTHUMOUS RANK OF FULL GENERAL TO LT. GEN. ROY S. GEIGER, MARINE CORPS HERO WHO DIED IN JANUARY.

THE MEASURE, SPONSORED BY REP. COLE (R-NY) AND SUPPORTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, NOW GOES TO THE SENATE.

GEIGER, WHO HAD BEEN IN THE CORPS 39 YEARS, COMMANDED THE MARINE DIVISIONS ON OKINAWA, AND TOOK COMMAND OF THE 10TH ARMY THERE ON THE DEATH OF LT. GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

NY1005PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-HOUSING EXPEDITER FRANK R. CREEDON SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT'S GUARANTEED MARKET FOR PREFABRICATED HOUSES HASN'T COST IT ANYTHING AND IT IS "RIDICULOUS" TO CALL IT A WPA PROJECT FOR PREFAB MANUFACTURERS.

UNDER THE PLAN, THE GOVERNMENT AGREES TO PURCHASE ALL UNSOLD UNITS OF A PARTICIPATING MANUFACTURER AT 90 PERCENT OF THE MARKET PRICE. CREEDON SAID 16 COMPANIES HAVE MADE SUCH CONTRACTS BUT HAVEN'T TENDERED ANY HOUSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PAY FOR OR RECEIVED "ONE PENNY FROM THE GOVERNMENT."

THE CRITICISM CAME FROM THE NATIONAL HOME AND PROPERTY OWNERS FOUNDATION AND CREEDON SAID IT CONTAINED "GROSSLY INACCURATE" ASSERTIONS. HIS STATEMENT SAID:

"TO CHARGE THAT THE MARKET GUARANTEE PLAN IS BEING 'TURNED INTO A WPA FOR PREFAB MANUFACTURERS WHO CAN NO LONGER SELL THEIR PRODUCTS IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING BUYER RESISTANCE TO HIGH PRICES AND LOW QUALITY OF FACTORY BUILT HOMES' IS RIDICULOUS SO FAR AS THE GOVERNMENT IS CONCERNED AND UNFAIR TO THE HIGHLY REPUTABLE MANUFACTURERS TO WHOM CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED. THESE COMPANIES HAVE NOT ASKED FOR A DOLE X X X."

"THE PREFABRICATED HOMES BEING BUILT UNDER MARKET GUARANTEE CONTRACTS ARE CERTAINLY NO HIGHER IN PRICE THAN CONVENTIONALLY-BUILT HOMES, AND IN QUALITY THEY STACK UP WITH THE BEST."

CREEDON SAID IT IS NONSENSE FOR THE FOUNDATION TO STATE THAT "UNSOLD PREFABRICATED HOUSES ARE PILING UP IN WAREHOUSES." HE SAID 3,000 HAVE BEEN BUILT UNDER THE CONTRACTS, OR LESS THAN ONE PERCENT OF NEW PERMANENT HOMES BUILT DURING THE SAME PERIOD. OF THAT NUMBER LESS THAN 250 ARE IN WAREHOUSES AWAITING DISTRIBUTION, HE SAID.

HY959PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 3-(AP)-REP. SMITH (R-WIS) SAID TODAY HE WILL DO WHAT HE CAN TO "END THE ERA OF HAVING BLUE-PRINTED FOREIGN POLICY BEING HANDED TO US BY THE PRESIDENT TO APPROVE."

HE ADDED THAT THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ON THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE BELIEVES CONGRESS, NOT THE PRESIDENT, SHOULD SHAPE FOREIGN POLICY.

SMITH, A COMMITTEE MEMBER WHO VOTED AGAINST PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S \$400,000,000 GREEK-TURKISH AID PROGRAM, TOLD A REPORTER:

"IN THE PAST FEW YEARS CONGRESS HAS TAKEN ORDERS FROM THE PRESIDENT. THAT PRACTICE WILL NOW BE REVERSED."

HIS COMMENTS FOLLOWED INITIATION OF A NEW COMMITTEE PLAN BY CHAIRMAN EATON (R-NJ) OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE. UNDER THIS, SIX SUB-COMMITTEES WILL DEAL WITH VARIOUS WORLD PROBLEMS.

SMITH WAS NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW--WHICH INCLUDES A STUDY OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES AS THEY RELATE TO THIS COUNTRY.

"THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS MOVE, AS I UNDERSTAND IT," SMITH SAID, "IS TO HAVE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS FUNCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION."

"THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE (WHO CONTROL IT) BELIEVE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD SHAPE OUR FOREIGN POLICY--NOT THE PRESIDENT."

HE SAID THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHILE IN OFFICE SENT UP HIS PROGRAMS DEALING WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THAT THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE "ALWAYS ACCEPTED THE LEGISLATION AS SUBMITTED."

"IT WAS," SMITH CONTINUED, "JUST A BLUE-PRINTED POLICY WHICH THE

STATE DEPARTMENT WANTED PASSED--AND IT WAS.

"THE RIGHT DIRECTION, HOWEVER, LOOKS TOWARD A FOREIGN POLICY THAT ORIGINATES FROM THE PEOPLE THROUGH THEIR DULY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES.

"CONGRESS SHOULD CERTAINLY EXERCISE ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SEND ON PROGRAMS IT DEEMS ESSENTIAL TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ASK WHAT THEY THINK OF IT--AND NOT JUST THE REVERSE."

HE SAID HIS OWN SUBCOMMITTEE WILL BE REQUIRED TO DEAL WITH "INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE BROAD FIELD WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS CALLED UPON TO FOOT THE BILL FOR A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE EXPERIMENTS AND IT SUPPLIES ACCOMODATIONS, AS IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

MD507AED

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. JUNE 3-(AP)-CHRISTIAN A.R. CHRISTENSEN, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF VERDENS GANG (THE CURRENT WORLD) OF OSLO, DECLARED TODAY THAT MUCH OF THE MISTRUST AND SUSPICION BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST WAS CAUSED BY FALSE AND DISTORTED INFORMATION AND MISINTERPRETATION OF FACTS ON BOTH SIDES.

CHRISTENSEN SPOKE DURING A DISCUSSION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SUBCOMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. THE SUBJECT WAS "CONCEPTS OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION."

THE SUBCOMMISSION PLANS TO ADJOURN TOMORROW UNTIL NEXT FALL AFTER COMPLETING AN AGENDA FOR A WORLD CONFERENCE ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION SLATED FOR 1948.

THE SUBCOMMISSION IN CONSIDERING ITS REPORT TO THE PARENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RAN INTO DEBATE ON THE RESPECTIVE MERITS OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT MONOPOLISTIC CONTROLS.

THE POINT IN QUESTION WAS THAT PART OF THE REPORT WHICH RECOMMENDS THAT THE WORLD CONFERENCE CONSIDER RECOMMENDING MEANS FOR ALLEVIATING ECONOMIC OR COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS. Y.M. LOMAKIN, RUSSIA, SUGGESTED THAT WHERE SPECIFIC MENTION WAS MADE OF "MONOPOLISTIC" PRACTICES, THE MENTION SHOULD BE LIMITED TO "PRIVATE" MONOPOLISTIC PRACTICES.

LOMAKIN SAID THE EXERCISE OF A MONOPOLY BY THE GOVERNMENT IS ONE THING WHILE THE EXERCISE OF A MONOPOLY BY PRIVATE INTERESTS IS QUITE DIFFERENT. HE CONTENDED THAT GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY WAS LEGITIMATE BECAUSE GOVERNMENTS WERE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, UNITED STATES, REPLIED THAT GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS IN ONE COUNTRY COULD AFFECT THE NEWS AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, WHICH HAD HAD NO PART IN THE ELECTION OF THAT PARTICULAR GOVERNMENT.

LOMAKIN'S SUGGESTION WAS REJECTED BY THE SUBCOMMISSION MAJORITY.

MC1037PED

FIRST LEAD

LAKE SUCCESS, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE 11 DELEGATES ON THE UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMISSION DECIDED TODAY TO INSURE THEMSELVES FOR \$30,000 APIECE, DOUBLE THE AMOUNT PLACED ON THE 48 STAFF MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING THEM ON THE PLANE TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND. THE U.N. ANNOUNCED LATER, HOWEVER, THAT THE DELEGATES WOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR THE ADDITIONAL \$15,000 THEMSELVES.

DELEGATES ALSO VOTED THEMSELVES \$25 PER DIEM.

(NO PICKUP)

V808PED

30 24-10131
U.N. PALESTINE (140)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. JUNE 3-(AP)-SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TODAY REQUESTED THE 48 STAFF MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING THE UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION TO PALESTINE TO BE "EXTREMELY CAUTIOUS ABOUT YOUR PERSONAL CONDUCT AND YOUR UTTERANCES" IN THE HOLY LAND.

CALLING THE EMPLOYEES TOGETHER FOR FINAL INSTRUCTIONS, LIE SAID: "EVEN IN YOUR OFF-DUTY HOURS, YOU MUST STUDIOUSLY AVOID DISCUSSION OF ANY ISSUES DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH PALESTINE."

IT ALSO WAS LEARNED THAT LIE HAD GIVEN STRICT ORDERS THAT THE U.N. PRESS DEPARTMENT SHOULD ISSUE NO INFORMATION, VERBAL OR WRITTEN, UNTIL IT HAD BEEN CLEARED WITH JUDGE EMIL SANDSTROM OF SWEDEN, COMMISSION CHAIRMAN.

IN SELECTING WORKERS TO GO TO THE HOLY LAND, LIE RULED OUT JEWS AND ARABS ON THE GROUNDS OF POSSIBLE ACCUSATIONS OF PREJUDICES.

DELEGATES AND THE BULK OF THE SECRETARIAT WILL LEAVE JUNE 10 AND 11 FOR THE HOLY LAND IN TWO SPECIAL PLANES

VOIEYPEDV936PED

FIRST LEAD U.N.

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR. DAY

LAKE SUCCESS, JUNE 3-(AP)-DESPITE A RUSSIAN WARNING THAT A DECISION MUST BE MADE SOONER OR LATER, THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION PASSED OVER TODAY WITHOUT A VOTE A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR A CONVENTION PROHIBITING ATOMIC WEAPONS IMMEDIATELY.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT THEY MUST TAKE A VOTE AT SOME STAGE ON THE QUESTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OUTLAWING THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS, WHICH IS WRAPPED UP IN AN AMENDMENT NOW BEFORE THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

GROMYKO AGREED TO DELAYING THE DECISION WHEN HE POINTED OUT THAT MOST OF THE DELEGATES HAD NOT EXPRESSED THEMSELVES ON THE IDEA.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE WILL MEET AGAIN THURSDAY MORNING TO TAKE UP ANOTHER SOVIET AMENDMENT.

GEN. A.G.L. MCNAUGHTON, OF CANADA, PRESSED GROMYKO FOR JUST WHAT KIND OF INSPECTION RUSSIA WANTED IN AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC CONTROL SETUP, BUT GROMYKO SAID HE WOULD DISCUSS THAT LATER.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE THUS HAS TOUCHED ON THREE OF 12 AMENDMENTS TO THE COMMISSION'S FIRST REPORT WITHOUT MAKING ANY NOTABLE PROGRESS TOWARD AN AGREEMENT ON ATOMIC CONTROL.

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, ETC. XXX SECOND GRAPH BUDGET (A7).

GN222PED

(250) LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD U.N. X X X H ATOMIC WEAPONS.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL SET UP THE ARMS COMMISSION LAST FEB. 13 AND SPECIFICALLY SEPARATED ITS WORK FROM THAT OF THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. THE ARMS COMMISSION ASKED THE BIG FIVE TO AGREE ON A PLAN OF WORK. THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA SUBMITTED PROPOSALS.

THE DELEGATES OF CHINA, FRANCE, AND BRITAIN AGREED THAT THE UNITED STATES PLAN, WHICH CONSISTED MAINLY OF A STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED, WAS THE BETTER IDEA. GROMYKO, HOWEVER, INSISTED

THAT THE RUSSIAN PLAN MUST BE CONSIDERED FULLY AND SAID THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ENVISAGE AGREEMENT ON THE GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMS AND ARMED FORCES WITHOUT TAKING THE PROBLEM OF THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION INTO ACCOUNT. GROMYKO SAID THE ARMS GROUP WOULD NOT TAKE OVER THE WORK OF THE ATOMIC COMMISSION.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, BRITAIN, '-88 85 2-' 70 59 563 '3:74856 COUNCIL TO SETTLE THAT POINT AND RALPH BARD, UNITED STATES, AGREED.

GUY DE LA TOURNELLE, FRANCE, SAID GROMYKO'S PLAN WOULD SUBORDINATE THE ATOMIC WORK TO THE ARMS DELIBERATIONS. HE SAID THAT THE ATOMIC COMMISSION, THE ARMS COMMISSION, AND THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, WHOSE FIRST REPORT WILL BE TAKEN UP IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL TOMORROW (2 P.M. (E.S.T.)) HAD BEEN GIVEN SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS IN THE OVERALL PICTURE AND EACH HAD ITS OWN WORK TO DO.

BARD SAID THE BIG FIVE HAD REACHED AN IMPASSE AND THE DELEGATES WERE "WASTING TIME." HE PROPOSED THAT THEY TELL THE COMMISSION THEY COULD NOT AGREE AND A FINAL DECISION ON THAT WILL BE MADE FRIDAY. MEANTIME, THE DELEGATES WILL STUDY THE RUSSIAN WORK PLAN FURTHER.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE X X X 2ND GRAF AS BEFORE.

BY HENRY SUPPLE

BOSTON. JUNE 3-(AP)--A LEGAL TECHNICALITY TODAY CAUSED DELAY IN THE SELECTION OF A FEDERAL JURY TO TRY DOUGLAS CHANDLER, 58, FORMER BALTIMORE NEWSPAPERMAN, CHARGED WITH TREASON IN BROADCASTING NAZI PROPAGANDA FROM GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

TRIAL WAS SUSPENDED UNTIL FRIDAY AFTER PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY BECAUSE THE PROSECUTION HAD NOT PROVIDED THE DEFENSE WITH THE NAME OF AN INTERPRETER.

THE PROSECUTION SAID THE NAME WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE DEFENSE TODAY, BUT SINCE COURT RULES REQUIRE SUCH NOTIFICATION AT LEAST THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE, THE NEXT MOVE IN THE CASE MUST WAIT 72 HOURS.

THE U.S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE SENT TELEGRAMS TO 172 PROSPECTIVE JURORS LAST NIGHT NOTIFYING THEM TO APPEAR FRIDAY INSTEAD OF TODAY. A 14-MAN JURY WILL BE CHOSEN FROM THE LIST.

THE GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE EACH WILL BE ALLOWED 20 PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES OF JURORS, AND THEREAFTER THEY MAKE TAKE EXCEPTION ONLY FOR CAUSE. NEARLY 50 WITNESSES HAVE BEEN SUMMONED BY THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING 17 FROM GERMANY.

THE SCHOLARLY LOOKING PRISONER WALKED INTO COURT YESTERDAY HANDCUFFED TO A U.S. MARSHAL. DURING PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST TREASON TRIAL IN MASSACHUSETTS HISTORY--THE EXCUSING OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS AND TWO LENGTHY BENCH CONFERENCES--THE DEFENDANT SHOWED NO EMOTION.

THE GOVERNMENT CHARGES CHANDLER MADE RECORDS BEAMED TO AMERICA DESIGNED "TO PERSUADE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO DECLINE TO SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES IN THE CONDUCT OF WAR.

HE IS BEING TRIED IN BOSTON BECAUSE THE ARMY PLANE IN WHICH HE WAS BROUGHT BACK TO THIS COUNTRY WAS FORCED TO LAND AT WESTOVER FIELD, MASS., DUE TO BAD WEATHER. FEDERAL LAW REQUIRES THAT THE DEFENDANT BE TRIED IN THE DISTRICT IN WHICH HE REENTERS THIS COUNTRY.

M618AED

BOSTON. JUNE 3-(AP)--MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY WILL APPEAL TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT TO RECONSIDER ITS REFUSAL TO REVERSE HIS CONVICTION ON MAIL FRAUD CHARGES.

THE 72-YEAR-OLD FORMER GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMAN SAID LAST NIGHT HIS COUNSEL WOULD FILE THE PETITION WITHIN 25 DAYS AND INDICATED HE HAD NO INTENTION OF RESIGNING EVEN IF HE HAD TO RUN THE CITY OF 800,000 FROM JAIL.

CURLEY FACES A SIX TO 18 MONTHS JAIL TERM AND \$1,000 FINE. HE WAS CONVICTED AS ONE OF A GROUP WHO ALLEGEDLY FALSELY REPRESENTED THEY COULD OBTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR CLIENTS.

ACTION ON THE APPEAL FROM YESTERDAY'S DECISION MIGHT NOBE BE TAKEN UNTIL A

ACTION ON THE APPEAL FROM YESTERDAY'S DECISION MIGHT NOT BE TAKEN UNTIL AUGUST AS THE SUPREME COURT PLANS TO RECESS FOR THE SUMMER AFTER JUNE 16.

CURLEY WAS ELECTED TO HIS FOURTH FOUR-YEAR TERM AS MAYOR IN 1945 WHILE UNDER INDICTMENT ON THE MAIL FRAUD CHARGES.

S714AED

(ADVANCE)-(WX)-DURHAM, N.H., JUNE 3-(AP)--SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON TODAY ACCUSED THE HOUSE OF "BETRAYING" FARM AND NATIONAL INTERESTS IN TRIMMING FUNDS FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

HE REFERRED TO ACTION OF THE HOUSE LAST WEEK IN ORDERING FUNDS FOR THE 1947 PROGRAM CUT FROM \$300,000,000 TO \$150,000,000 AND IN DIRECTING THAT THE PROGRAM BE ELIMINATED ALTOGETHER NEXT YEAR.

SAYING THAT SOIL EROSION NOW COSTS THE NATION MORE THAN ONE BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY IN SOIL LOSSES, ANDERSON CALLED THE HOUSE ACTION "FALSE ECONOMY."

THE SECRETARY SAID THAT DUE TO WARTIME DRAIN ON THE SOIL, THERE IS A GREATER THAN NORMAL NEED FOR CONSERVATION MEASURES.

"SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATION DEMANDS COOPERATIVE EFFORT BY FARMERS, CONSUMERS AND GOVERNMENT," ANDERSON SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR A NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSERVATION WEEK PROGRAM.

"YOU CAN READILY SEE, THEN, WHY I BELIEVE THAT CUTTING THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PRACTICES PROGRAM IN HALF FOR THIS YEAR, AND WIPING IT OUT ALTOGETHER NEXT YEAR, AS THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PROPOSES, IS A BETRAYAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND NATIONAL INTERESTS," HE ADDED.

ANDERSON SAID THE HOUSE ACTION IS, MOREOVER, A REPUDIATION OF A FARM POLICY WHICH "CONGRESS--BOTH PARTIES OF CONGRESS--HAD PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED." HE SAID CONGRESS LAST YEAR AUTHORIZED THE DEPARTMENT TO PROCEED ON THE BASIS OF A \$300,000,000 PROGRAM THIS YEAR.

"NOW THE HOUSE PROPOSES TO SAW THIS PROGRAM IN HALF IN 1947 AND BURY IT IN 1948--AND WITH IT THE DEMOCRATIC FARMER-COMMITTEE SYSTEM WHICH IN THE LAST DECADE AND A HALF HAS BEEN ONE OF AGRICULTURE'S GREATEST ASSET."

ANDERSON SAID THE HOUSE ACTION IS A "CALCULATED, DELIBERATE KILLING OF A VALUABLE PART OF THE CONSERVATION PROGRAM. IT IS A TRICK THAT AMUSES FEW AND IS SURE TO HURT, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, EVERYBODY IN THE NATION."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, TUESDAY JUNE 3)

MD246AED

30. 24- 10133
(ADVANCE) (NY) CHESTER, PA. JUNE 3-(AP)-HOUSE SPEAKER JOSEPH W. MARTIN SAID TODAY "IF EVER BOTH HOUSES OF THE CONGRESS AGREE ON ALL PHASES OF ALL ISSUES WITHOUT DISSENT AND DISCUSSION, LOOK TO YOUR LIBERTIES."

THE OCCASION FOR HIS SPEECH WAS ACCEPTANCE OF AN HONORARY DEGREE AT PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE.

DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN PARTIES, BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS AND BETWEEN THE LEGISLATIVE AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCHES "ARE WHOLESOME, HEALTHY AND NECESSARY UNDER OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT," THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN SAID IN HIS PREPARED TEXT.

"JEERING CRITICS OF CONGRESS WOULD HAVE YOU BELIEVE THAT IF BOTH PARTIES IN EACH HOUSE OF THE CONGRESS DO NOT ALWAYS AGREE AT EVERY POINT, POPULAR GOVERNMENT WILL COME TO A STANDSTILL. THESE WOULD-BE WRECKERS OF AMERICANISM WOULD HAVE YOU BELIEVE THAT IF THE TWO HOUSES OF THE CONGRESS DO NOT SEE EYE-TO-EYE IN EVERY PHASE OF EVERY ISSUE, THE CONGRESS HAS FAILED."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS TUESDAY, JUNE 3. FOR RADIO USE AFTER 11 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME.) 1947

SU6294ED

HOLLYWOOD, JUNE 3-(AP)-JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FOR AIR, TOLD A GROUP OF AVIATION WRITERS THAT PROPOSED BUDGET SLASHES FOR 1948 WOULD HAVE A MENACING EFFECT UPON THIS COUNTRY AS A WORLD NAVAL POWER.

ADDRESSING THE NATIONAL AVIATION WRITERS ASSOCIATION, BROWN TERMED THE NAVY FIGURES AS APPROVED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR 1948 A "PAINFUL MINIMUM" BUDGET AND SAID THE APPROPRIATION BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE CUTS 11 PERCENT FROM FUNDS REQUESTED IN THE BUDGET.

IF APPROVED, HE SAID THE REDUCTIONS WOULD MEAN THE CLOSING OF SOME LARGE NAVAL AIR STATIONS AND MORE SMALLER ONES; THE LAYING UP OF TWO LARGE CARRIERS AND THREE ESCORT CARRIERS NOW OPERATING WITH THE FLEET, AND THE REDUCTION OF OPERATIONAL AIRPLANES BY APPROXIMATELY 1,000 WITHIN A YEAR.

BROWN DECLARED THAT IF ANOTHER BATAAN SHOULD OCCUR, WHEN TROOPS WERE LOST "BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT HOLD OUT UNTIL THE UNITED STATES HAD CONSTRUCTED, ORGANIZED, TRAINED AND COULD SUPPLY THE CARRIER TASK FORCE NECESSARY TO RELIEVE THEM," IT WILL "NOT HAVE BEEN FOR WANT OF FORESIGHT, BUT FOR WANT OF AIRPLANES."

PJ1120RPS

LOS ANGELES, JUNE 3-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY JOHN V. SNYDER WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND A JACKSON DAY DINNER HERE THURSDAY BECAUSE OF A SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL CABINET MEETING CALLED FOR THAT DAY, HE SAID TODAY IN A TELEGRAM SENT TO JAMES ROOSEVELT, CHAIRMAN OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

"THE PRESIDENT DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL ACTION TODAY HAS CALLED A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET ON THURSDAY TO CONSIDER THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AS HE WILL BE ABSENT FROM WASHINGTON JUNE 6 TO 13 INCLUSIVE," SNYDER'S TELEGRAM SAID. "IT IS MANDATORY THAT I BE PRESENT."

ROOSEVELT, SON OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, EXPLAINED THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN EXPECTS TO LEAVE WASHINGTON SHORTLY FOR A VISIT TO CANADA.

ROOSEVELT SAID GAIL SULLIVAN OF WASHINGTON WOULD BE ASKED TO SUBSTITUTE FOR SECRETARY SNYDER ON THE JACKSON DAY DINNER PROGRAM HERE THURSDAY NIGHT AND THAT MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HIS MOTHER, ALSO WOULD SPEAK.

FJ1032PCS

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, JUNE 3-(AP)-A RETIRED EDUCATOR SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE DISAGREEMENTS THE UNITED NATIONS SESSIONS AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., ARE "OF ENORMOUS SIGNIFICANCE TO WORLD UNDERSTANDING" BECAUSE THEY SHOW "IT IS BECOMING A HABIT AMONG US TO THINK OF THINGS BEING DONE ON A WORLD BASIS."

LEADING A SYMPOSIUM ON "WORLD UNDERSTANDING" AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS GOLDEN JUBILEE CONVENTION, HARRY A. OVERSTREET, PROFESSOR EMERITUS IN EDUCATION AT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS:

"X X X FOUR NEW IDEAS WILL HAVE TO BE GOT BENEATH THE SKIN OF US; FIRST, THE IDEA OF WORLD INDEPENDENCE; SECOND, THE IDEA THAT FROM NOW ON ARBITRARY POWER, PARTICULARLY THE ARBITRARY POWER OF NATIONS, IS OUT; THIRD, THE IDEA THAT ALL CULTURES MUST BE GIVEN THEIR RIGHT-OF-WAY; FOURTH, THE IDEA OF THE DIGNITY OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS."

"EVERY ONE OF US WHO IS IN ANY TEACHING CAPACITY AT ALL MUST NOW WORK TO GET THESE FOUR IDEAS BENEATH THE SKIN OF CIVILIZATION."

PARTICIPATING IN THE DISCUSSION WERE M. THOMAS TCHOU OF AKRON, O., DIRECTOR OF THE WORLD CITIZENSHIP MOVEMENT, INC.; CLAUDE LEVI-STRAUSS, FRENCH CULTURAL SERVICE; M. S. SUNDARUM, EDUCATION OFFICER AT THE INDIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, AND ETHEL KAWIN, DIRECTOR OF GUIDANCE AT THE GLENCOE, ILL., PUBLIC SCHOOLS. IN THEIR PREPARED TALKS, THEY SAID:

TCHOU--"LIKE CHARITY THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BETTER WORLD CAN BEGIN AT HOME. LET EVERY LOCAL COMMUNITY X X X CONVERT ALL THE LOCAL CITIZENS INTO WORLD CITIZENS X X X."

LEVI-STRAUSS--"IF WE CAN MAKE OURSELVES AWARE THAT EVERY FORM OF HUMAN LIFE, EVEN THOSE WHICH SEEM THE STRANGEST AND FARTHEST FROM OUR OWN CONCEPTION, ARE THE COMMON ACHIEVEMENT OF MANKIND, WE WILL AT THE SAME TIME UNDERSTAND AND TOLERATE, CHERISH OUR OWN AND RESPECT THE OTHER'S, AND LIVE IN A WORLD WHICH CAN BE HARMONIOUS ALTHOUGH DIVERSIFIED."

SUNDARUM--"X X X I HAVE BEEN SOMEWHAT SURPRISED TO WITNESS IN SOME OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, LITERATURE BEING TAUGHT AS THOUGH IT WAS BORN IN AMERICA AFTER 1776. X X X WHATEVER THE VIRTUES OF NATIONAL PATRIOTISM MIGHT BE, WHEN ONE'S PATRIOTISM DEGENERATES INTO PRIDE IN ONE'S OWN ACHIEVEMENTS, AND TOTAL IGNORANCE OF OTHERS, IT IS BOUND TO RESULT IN BREAKING THE WORLD INTO NARROW DOMESTIC FRAGMENTS."

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., JUNE 3-(AP)-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR KRUG SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT THE BULK OF THOSE SUPPORTING FORMER VICE PRESIDENT HENRY WALLACE ARE PERSONS WHOSE ZEAL FOR PEACE IS "GREATER THAN THEIR COMMON SENSE."

"I WOULD SAY ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THE WALLACE FOLLOWING CONSISTS OF PRO-COMMUNISTS AND FELLOW TRAVELERS, SAID KRUG, WHO IS HERE TO ADDRESS A LUNCHEON AT THE SANTA BARBARA FORUM.

"THE REMAINDER ARE PEOPLE WHOSE DESIRE FOR PEACE AND HATRED FOR WAR IS SO GREAT THAT THEY ARE UNABLE TO SEE THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN ITS TRUE LIGHT AND FACE IT REALISTICALLY."

KRUG SAID IT IS LIKELY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL MAKE A SWING THROUGH THE WEST THIS SUMMER.

KK613PCS

(ADVANCE) (NY) NEW YORK, JUNE 3-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON PAID TRIBUTE TODAY TO PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS OR SAILORS WHO ARE NAMED TO HIGH OFFICE ON THEIR OWN MERITS, DIFFERING SHARPLY WITH "THE IMAGINATION OF SOME CRITICS" THAT THE MILITARY MIND "IS A MIND HOSTILE TO FREEDOM."

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, PATTERSON SAID SUCH A CHARGE "WILL NOT STAND UP." ADDING:

"THOSE WHO MAKE IT WOULD BE HARD PUT TO IT TO MAKE OUT A 1947 AGAINST WASHINGTON, JACKSON OR GRANT ON THE SCORE THAT THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE WERE IMPERILED WHEN THOSE EX-SOLDIERS WERE AT THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT."

ALTHOUGH PATTERSON DID NOT MENTION ANYONE BY NAME, MANY OF HIS LISTENERS WERE AWARE THAT THERE ARE A NUMBER OF HIGH-RANKING SECOND WORLD WAR LEADERS IN KEY GOVERNMENT SPOTS, INCLUDING GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, NOW SECRETARY OF STATE; MAJ. GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA; MAJ. GEN. JOHN D. HALLDRING, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE; AND ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY, A CHIEF ADVISER OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THE SECRETARY SAID THAT AS A RULE NO SPECIFICATIONS ARE GIVEN AS TO WHAT IS WRONG WITH POSSESSING A "MILITARY MIND." BUT SOMETIMES, HE CONTINUED, THE SPECIFICATION IS GIVEN THAT "THE MILITARY MIND IS THE CLOSED MIND, THE MIND THAT WILL NOT ADJUST TO CHANGED CONDITIONS."

PATTERSON ASSERTED:

"THAT CHARGE WILL NOT CARRY CONVICTION TO ANYONE WHO HAS LIVED WITH THE MILITARY WHILE THEY WERE DEVELOPING, AND ON SUDDEN NOTICE TOO, THE PLANS FOR MOBILIZING, ORGANIZING AND EQUIPING A FORCE RUNNING INTO THE MILLIONS."

HE SAID THERE ARE CRITICS WHO "WOULD HAVE US BELIEVE THAT THE MILITARY MIND, AS THEY CALL IT, CANNOT GRASP CIVILIAN ISSUES." BUT ADDED THAT "WE HAVE NO TASKS TODAY THAT COMPARE IN TOUGHNESS WITH THE OCCUPATION JOBS IN JAPAN AND GERMANY."

"CONSTANT THREAT OF FAMINE, ECONOMIC PARALYSIS, UNEMPLOYMENT, REEDUCATION, CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS, PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS-- THESE ARE ONLY SOME OF THE MANIFOLD PROBLEMS THAT PRESS FOR SOLUTION," HE SAID, PRAISING THE WAY GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN JAPAN AND GEN. LUCIUS CLAY IN GERMANY "ARE HANDLING THEM WITH EXTRAORDINARY ABILITY."

"THERE SURELY IS NO TRACE OF A CLOSED MIND IN THEIR PERFORMANCE, NO SIGN OF INABILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS OF THE SITUATION," PATTERSON SAID.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 31-(AP)-SWEDISH DELIVERIES TO RUSSIA UNDER BILLION CROWN CREDIT AGREEMENT HAVE BEEN CONTRACTED FOR 1949 WILL 1952. SWEDISH DELEGATION JUST BACK FROM MOSCOW SAID.

A DELEGATION FROM SWEDISH ELECTRIC CORPORATION ASEA (CAPITALS) SAID DELIVERIES INCLUDE COMPLETE POWER WORKS, MOTORS, GENERATORS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT AMOUNTING TO "A FEW TENS OF MILLIONS."

SINGAPORE, MAY 31-(AP)-THE STRAITS TIMES TODAY EDITORIALY URGED THAT THE UNISTATES RUBBER POLICY NEEDS "TO ACHIEVE A BALANCE BETWEEN THE NEEDS OF DEFENCE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE X X X AND THE TIME TO START DOING THAT IS NOW."

THE STRAITS TIMES SAID "THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS A VALID ARGUMENT FOR ITS STRONG SUPPORT OF SYNTHETIC INDUSTRY INsofar AS ITS PROSPECTIVE MILITARY NEEDS ARE CONCERNED. IT IS NOT EXTRAORDINARY THAT A GOVERNMENT SHOULD INSIST THAT IT PROTECT ALL INDUSTRY WHICH ACTUALLY MET DIRE EMERGENCY DURING THE WAR."

"NEVERTHELESS WE DO SUGGEST THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT SPARE A THOUGHT FOR THE FACT THAT IT CANNOT PERSIST IN DEPRESSING WORLD PRICES FOR EVERY COMMODITY THAT IT MUST IMPORT AND AT SAME TIME ATTEMPT SELL ITS PRODUCTS TO THE WORLD AT HIGHER PRICES."

"THE REST OF THE WORLD CANNOT GO ON PAYING HIGH PRICES TO THE USA FOR GOODS IT NEEDS AND AT SAME TIME SELL AT LOWER PRICES."

"THIS IS THE POSITION BEING REACHED IN MALAYA WHOSE RUBBER RANKS SECOND ONLY TO SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD AS A SOURCE OF AMERICAN DOLLARS AND THEREFORE OF BRITISH PURCHASING POWER WITH RESPECT TO AMERICAN IMPORTS."

THE UNITED PLANTING ASSOCIATION OF MALAYA STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT ITS MEMBERS REDUCE THEIR CONTRACT TAPPING LABOUR RATES 20 PERCENT AS AN ESSENTIAL COST CUTTING STEP BECAUSE OF THE RUBBER PRICE SLUMP.

THIS POLICY AFFECTS MAINLY CHINESE LABOURERS EARNING AN AVERAGE TWO DOLLARS MALAYAN DAILY.

NO REDUCTION WAS PROPOSED FOR INDIAN DAILY WAGE LABOURERS EARNING AVERAGE DOLLAR NINETEEN CENTS DAILY MALAYAN.

FRANJ1102AED

Atomic Arms Race Is On, American Warns U.N. Group

U. S. AIDE WARNS WORLD RACE IS ON FOR ATOMIC ARMS

Osborn Tells UN America
Will Exert Every Effort to
Keep Ranking Position.

HITS SOVIET PLAN
F. CARPENTER
System of Control Urged by
Russia Would Be a
'Fraud,' He Declares.

LAKE SUCCESS, June 4—(AP)—The United States warned today that an atomic arms race is on and charged that a system of atomic control advocated by Soviet Russia would be a "fraud on the peoples of the world."

The United States said, furthermore, that such a system would breed antagonism, distrust and suspicion and increase the danger of atomic war.

Strong Language Used

Frederick H. Osborn, United States deputy on the United Nations Atomic Energy commission, made it clear that his country would exert every effort to maintain its ranking position on atomic armaments until satisfactory international controls were agreed upon by the countries of the world.

He said large atomic operations were going on in Canada, England and Russia as well as the United States.

Osborn spoke at a closed meeting

of the Political Committee of the U.N. Atomic commission after conference yesterday in Washington with State department officials. His language was some of the sharpest so far heard in the year-long deliberations of the atomic commission.

Global Police Debate Opens

Meanwhile, the U. N. Security Council embarked on detailed study of a long report from its big five military staff committee on formation of a global police force. This contained wide differences between Russia and the other four military committee members — Britain, China, France and the U. S.

Herschel V. Johnson, American deputy on the U. N. Security Council, opened the long-awaited debate with a plea for a "full and public examination" of the problems. He said the five major powers should make balanced contributions, that bases must be available to the Security Council, and that the United Nations "must have a mobile force able to strike quickly at long range and to bring to bear upon any given point in the world where trouble may occur the maximum armed force in the minimum time."

Resume Talks Friday

Fernand Van Langenhove, Belgium, expressed some disappointment over a prospect that the military committee might ignore breaches of peace and threats to peace when any great power was involved.

The council session lasted less than two hours. Debate will be resumed at 2 p.m. Friday.

The fundamental Soviet point rejected by Osborn was a suggestion for creation of an international agency to inspect the operations of all national atomic agencies and to give these national atomic agencies orders as to what to do.

The United States has proposed creation of an international agency with full control over atomic matters in every country.

Osborn said that if the international agency is to be an effective instrument to eliminate the

danger of atomic war it would have to give orders to national agencies as to location of atomic plants and to the amount of nuclear fuel which national agencies would be allowed to have on hand.

Red Plan 'A Fraud,' He Says

"It is the very fixed opinion of the United States government that

such a system (the Russian plan) would be a fraud on the peoples of the world," Osborn said emphatically.

He declared that if the international agency gave orders to the national agencies this would provoke constant conflict between the international organ and the national groups. He declared he could see nothing but trouble if this plan were adopted.

Osborn said that last year when the Atomic commission began work there were no national organs dealing with atomic energy. Now, he said, there are ten or fifteen.

Osborn said the commission is confronted with "something which I do not know if we even foresaw a year ago—the picture of national governments heavily embarked in the development of atomic energy, not only in research but actual developments of nuclear fuels, and already appropriating large sums of money."

With that in mind, he endorsed the statement made by David E. Lillenthal, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy commission, before the Political committee last Monday. Lillenthal had said that until there is an international accord on atomic energy and international safeguards satisfactory to the nations of the world the "purpose of the U. S. Atomic Energy commission is to maintain and, indeed, increase the pre-eminence of the United States of America in the field of the development of atomic energy and atomic weapons."

Osborn said that no honest man in a similar position could have spoken otherwise. He later accepted a statement from the French representative that the French

atomic developments were meant only for peaceful purposes.

The political committee did not decide how to tackle four papers dealing with the main themes of ownership, management, operation and stockpiles.

REPORTS 200 ATOM CENTERS

Magazine Publishes Map On
Three Major Stages

New York, June 4 (AP)—More than 200 installations are working at full speed from coast to coast to keep the United States well in the lead in the global atomic race, the magazine *United Nations World* reported today.

The magazine, devoted to covering United Nations affairs but not an official United Nations organ, published a map of the world detailing the three major stages of the atomic contest.

This map showed that many nations scattered around the globe have a hand in the atomic problem, which for almost a year has baffled the scientists and delegates of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

No Progress On Disputes

The commission has made almost no progress toward settling the basic disputes between the United States and Russia over how to control the atom for peaceful purposes.

The map shows that any atomic

control agency which might be set up would have the bulk of its work laid out for it in Russia and the United States. The United States is dotted with atomic research centers but is comparatively poor in the basic resources. The map lists at least nine areas in Russia and Siberia where uranium deposits are said to exist.

Uranium and thorium are the two elements used in making the atomic bomb.

Big 4 Vs. Russia As Globe-Police Debate Opens

Lake Success, June 4 (AP)—The world's other major powers lined up against Russia in the United Nations Security Council today as delegates prepared to open general debate on the long-delayed organization of a global police force.

The United States, scheduled to speak early in the meeting, was ready to support solidly the basic report of the military staff committee, from which the Soviet Union has dissented on more than a third of the basic principles.

Other members of the committee of admirals and generals from the United States, Britain, France and China were in general agreement.

First Opportunity

Viewing the international force as the core of the whole United Nations security system, a spokesman for Herschel V. Johnson said the American deputy delegate would appeal for full and open debate on the issue within the Council and for the early establishment of the international army, navy and air force.

The inauguration of debate in the Council provided the small countries with their first opportunity to comment on the report, which was fifteen months in drafting. Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australian delegate, served notice that he would review the report in some detail and generally support the majority recommendations.

One delegation predicted that it might take two months to get agreement on the basic plans laid down in the report, the first one submitted by the military men since they began work in London in January, 1946.

Three Of The Differences

The 80-page summary published May 4 included 41 general principles, and Russia objected to four of them.

Major issues on which Russia and the West still stood far apart after the long committee deliberations included these:

1. CONTRIBUTIONS—Russia insists that every member of the Big Five make identical contributions to the United Nations forces (same number of troops, battleships, planes, etc.). Other powers maintain that because of varied strength in the different

services in different nations the contributions should be "comparable."

2. OPERATIONAL BASES—Russia says there is nothing in the United Nations Charter requiring any country to make bases available for a United Nations force; the United States says it would be useless to set up a force without guaranteeing rights to bases. This, of course, raises the old issue of sovereignty, on which Russia is especially touchy.

3. WITHDRAWAL—Russia demands that all forces contributed to the United Nations be withdrawn "to their own territories and territorial waters" within 30 to 90 days after completing a mission; the others say only that the forces shall be pulled back to "general locations" covered by agreement as soon as possible after an emergency.

Scotland Yard Probes Sending Of Mail Booby Traps to Britons

LONDON, June 4—(AP)—Scotland Yard disclosed today that several prominent Britons had received through the mail envelopes containing a watch-like mechanism and a bag of explosive powder—a plot that London papers immediately dubbed "murder by post."

The carefully made booby traps were mailed from Italy. The British Press association said the missives apparently were "another attempt by Jewish terrorists to in-

timidate responsible people in Britain."

None of the envelopes exploded, because the recipients all became suspicious when they found a bulky cream-colored packet enclosed within the outer cover.

Scotland Yard declined to name the persons who received the explosives. However, Maj. Gen. Edward Spears, foe of Zionism and prominent advocate of the Arab cause in the middle east, voluntarily disclosed that he was one of the recipients.

Spears said he could "jolly well guess" that the envelopes came from a Jewish underground organization in Italy, where the Stern gang recently claimed responsibility for an explosion in the British embassy.

The British Press association reported that one of the packets was addressed to Sir Stafford Cripps,

head of the board of trade, and the *Evening Standard* said another was sent to Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the imperial general staff.

The British Press association report said the envelopes were still arriving and "it is expected that most of the cabinet as well as leading figures in high administrative positions will be receiving these missives."

A spokesman at Prime Minister Attlee's office said Attlee had not received one and that none had been "opened in this office." The careful wording of the announcement left the public guessing as to whether anyone else in Attlee's office received one of the envelopes and sent it unopened to Scotland Yard.

The Yard said it had decided to publish a description of the booby traps to forewarn any other re-

cipients. **Became Suspicious**
The secretary of one Government official became suspicious when she gingerly fingered the bulky "letter," and called police, the Yard reported.

The warning was quickly spread to all Government departments.

The outer envelopes, about half the size of a sheet of typewriting paper, bore only typewritten addresses. The inner ones were marked "private and confidential," apparently to make sure that only the intended victim would open the package.

The British Press Association said eight of the "letter bombs" had been received in London.

The agency named John Strachey, Food Minister, as another of those receiving one of the letters.

Britons Get Booby Trap Mail

Anti-Zionist Receives Explosive From Italy —Montgomery and Cripps Recipients.

(D) London, June 4 (A. P.).—Scotland Yard said today that prominent Britons had received letters from Italy filled with explosives and arranged to detonate when opened.

Major-Gen. Sir Edward Spears, an admitted anti-Zionist, said that he received one of the letters and that it contained "a mechanism like the inside of a watch between two sheets of paper" and a bag of powder "about the size of a banana."

A Scotland Yard official said that the explosive was a powdered gelignite. The British Press Association said that eight of the explosive letters had been received in London.

Montgomery Mentioned.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said that "I can neither confirm nor deny" a London Evening Standard report that Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, also received the packages. Scotland Yard agents visited the War Office, however.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Attlee said that no such letter was received at 10 Downing street.

Mailed From Italy.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said that all the letters were mailed from Italy, where the Jewish Stern Gang recently asserted that it was responsible for an explosion in the British embassy. They were delivered through regular mail channels.

Spears said that there was "no actual proof of who sent them."

He added that "I wouldn't pin it definitely on one or the other" of the Jewish extremist organization, the Stern Gang or Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Spears, head of the Committee for Arab Affairs and chairman of the Anglo-Arab Association, said that "I'm certainly known as an anti-Zionist. I have taken a really strong view against Zionism, but I am not an anti-Semite."

Italian officials were asked to help trace the senders and outgoing Italian mail was reported being scanned with double care. One theory at Scotland Yard was that agents working in Great

Britain supplied the addresses.

Spears said that he opened his outer envelope very carefully to preserve the stamps for a collector friend. The bulk of the inner envelope aroused his suspicion and he called Scotland Yard. A gummed strip of paper held together the cardboards encasing the exploding mechanism.

Addresses Typewritten.

Informants said that the packets were made up of an outer envelope, cream in color and measuring eight and three-quarters inches by six and one-half inches, bearing a typewritten name and address and the words "private and confidential." Inside this was another envelope, seven and one-half by six inches, containing what was described as an explosive powder which would have been detonated by opening the envelope.

None of the envelopes exploded, because the recipients all became suspicious when they found the packet enclosed within the outer cover.

Passage Of British Draft Bill Sure

London, June 4 (A. P.).—A peace-time conscription bill requiring Britain's 18-year-olds to undergo a year of compulsory military training headed today for the formality of final approval.

Final passage was assured last night when the measure, backed by the Laborite Government, won approval on decisive second reading in the House of Lords. Numerous members of the upper chamber grumbled that a year of training was not enough, but approved it without a record vote.

The Government's original proposal was for eighteen months of

training, but the period was cut to a year just before the House of Commons approved it on May 22. The measure extends military conscription for five years, beginning January 1, 1949.

Advisory Councils

The House of Commons passed and sent to the House of Lords last night a Government-sponsored industrial organization and development bill that would establish advisory councils of employers and employees in many British industries.

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the British Board of Trade, informed the House:

"It is the Government's intention to give great weight to the recommendations of these bodies and to use them in a large degree for the liaison in industry which is now such an essential part of any national planning."

He did not specify the industries for which the development councils would be chosen.

PALESTINE ADS UNDER ATTACK

Goldmann Terms Hecht's Appeals 'Disgusting.'

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Dr. Nahum Goldmann, New York member of the Jewish Agency Executive, who stopped in London en route to an executive meeting in Palestine, today described as "disgusting" a recent advertisement on Palestine placed in United States papers by Ben Hecht, American writer.

Hecht "is very insignificant in Jewish life" in the United States and "he does not represent even a small section of American Jewry," Goldmann declared in a press conference here.

Hecht's advertisement, addressed to Jewish extremists in Palestine said that every time violence occurred in the Holy Land American Jews "make a little song in their hearts."

Hecht Has No Comment.

[Hecht said today at his

home in Nyack, N. Y., that he had "no comment" to make on Goldmann's statement. The writer added that he was continuing to run his series of advertisements on Palestine.]

Mrs. Golda Myerson, head of the Jewish Agency's political department in Palestine, who was interviewed with Goldmann, said that Britain should "help us keep the peace" by opening the Holy Land to vastly increased Jewish immigration.

"There would be no difficulty in absorbing 10,000 to 12,000 immigrants a month," she stated, because the Jewish communities in Palestine were "short of labor."

"Tension among the entire Jewish population is growing," she said, at the same time condemning terrorism unreservedly.

Mrs. Myerson is en route from Jerusalem to an international Socialist conference in Zurich as a representative of the Jewish Labor party.

Russian Crime Penalties Set

London, June 4 (A. P.).—A Moscow radio broadcast heard here tonight by the Soviet monitor outlined a decree fixing the penalties in Russia for crimes of violence which, it was said, aims at "strengthening the protection of private property of citizens."

The decree was issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. In Russian quarters here it was recalled that at the last session of the Supreme Soviet here was a complaint that penalties for crimes were not uniform throughout the country. It is believed that the new decree brings about standardization of the Administration of criminal law.

5 To 6 Years For Theft

The Moscow broadcast listed new penalties as follows:

"Theft, that is covert or open appropriation of property of other citizens, is punishable by confinement in a labor correction camp for five to six years. Theft committed by a gang of thieves or for the second time is punishable by confinement to a labor correction camp for a period of six to ten years."

"Robbery, that is assault with the object of appropriating other people's property, combined with violence or threat of violence, is punishable by confinement to a labor correction camp for ten to

fifteen years with confiscation of property.

"Robbery with violence, endangering the life or health of the victim or a threat to kill or cause grievous bodily harm as well as robbery committed by a gang for the second time is punishable by confinement to a labor correction camp for fifteen to twenty years with confiscation of property."

Failure To Report Listed

"Failure to report to authorities concerning a robbery known to be under preparation or known to have been committed is punishable by loss of freedom for one to two years or banishment for four to five years."

"Theft, appropriation, defalcation or other embezzlement of state property is punishable by confinement in a labor correction camp for seven to ten years with or without confiscation of property," said a section dealing with offenses against the state.

"Embezzlement of state property a second time, as well as when committed by an organized group or on a large scale is punishable by confinement in a labor correction camp for ten to 25 years with confiscation of property."

Collective Farm Cases

Theft from a collective farm or co-operative is punishable by five to eight years, with or without confiscation of property. Embezzlement from a collective farm or co-operative a second time committed by an organized group or on a large scale is punishable by eight to twenty years with confiscation of property.

Failure to report a known or contemplated theft of state property, the decree said, is "punishable by loss of freedom for two or three years or banishment for five to seven years." [ADD]

ARGENTINA REPORTED IN BRITISH PLANE DEAL

LONDON, June 4—(A. P.)—An informed diplomatic source said today Argentina had contracted with the Gloster plant for 100 jet-propelled Gloster meteor fighters for her military air force.

The informant said the deal was negotiated by the Argentina Aeronautical commission in London and the manufacturers of the world speed record plane.

News from Washington yesterday revealed that the United States, on her part, apparently would also be ready to furnish weapons to Argentina, along with other South American countries.

14 U.S. Women Will Be Presented At Court of St. James Today

LONDON, June 4.—(A. P.) American girls and their mothers will be presented at the Court of St. James' Tuesday for the first time since pre-war days, but the ceremony will bear little resemblance to the pomp and ceremony of old.

Instead of the gilded halls of Buckingham palace, the setting will be a royal garden party for some 6,000 persons.

Instead of the trailing gowns—before the war the gowns could be no more than 18 inches from the heels—the girls may wear whatever they please.

Will Make Token Curtsies

Instead of the deep curtesy, those who are presented—the ladies, that is—will just make token curtsies.

To be exact, 14 American women will be presented to the king and queen, apart from members of the

American diplomatic force, their wives and children.

"It will be nothing like the old days," mused a veteran member of the U. S. embassy staff. "I can remember when American mothers brought their daughters over here in droves for the season."

This will be the second royal garden party of the season. The first was for the empire only.

Being presented does not necessarily mean that everybody at the party meets the king or queen. Merely presenting one's invitation at the gate counts as an official presentation. However, a certain number on the list are presented personally, and it is these who, if they are ladies, make their curtsies. The men merely bow.

For an American, the presentation is arranged by the embassy with Buckingham Palace, which invites the ambassador to submit the names of those who, by "rank or distinction," are qualified. There is no further definition to guide the ambassador.

Political Pressure Used

Before the war hundreds of mothers and daughters thought they had the necessary rank and distinction, and some came with powerful political pressure to back up their claims. But nowadays, with most Americans staying home, the problem of the ambassador is somewhat simpler.

The Americans invited to the garden party are:

Mrs. Harry L. Leeb, South Orange, N. J., and daughter, Katrina; Mrs. Francis Miller of Phil-

adelphia, and daughter, Mary Cox; Miss Ann Leigh Graham, step-daughter of Stuart Pratt, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York; Miss Letitia Baldrige of Omaha, Neb., and Washington; Mrs. Cameron Clark and daughter, Rosalie, of New York; Miss Mareen Lawson-Johnston and Miss Denise Lawson-Johnston, of New York; Mrs. Louise Stevens, Miss Mabel Rose, Mrs. Adele Vercoe, (addresses unavailable) and Mrs. Gilbert Kennedy, American wife of a prominent London attorney.

In addition, nearly 100 "ladies and gentlemen of the embassy" are invited, beginning with Ambassador and Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas and their teenage daughter, Sharman.

PARIS REJECTS RED DEMAND FOR D. P.'S

(D) Paris, June 4 (A. P.).—France today rejected Soviet demands for the repatriation to Russia of displaced persons in the French zones of Germany and Austria and declared that only persons who volunteer to return will be turned over to the Soviet authorities.

The Foreign Ministry, in a second note, reasserted France's intention to continue the recruitment of labor among displaced persons in western Germany. Rejecting Russia's protest on this point, the note said that such persons are always at liberty to go to the Soviet Union if and when they desire.

Replying to the Soviet protest of May 13 that France still harbors 12,000 Soviet nationals in Austria, the French said that fewer than 7,000 are in those camps. Of these, the note said, 4,947 originated from lands which had been Polish, 1,244 were Balts and only 296 might be considered subject to forcible repatriation. [ADD]

PARIS REJECTS RUSS PROTEST

Refuses To Force Displaced
Persons To Go To Russia
J. E. DYMAN

Paris, June 4 (AP)—France's socialist government, rejecting Soviet protests, informed Russia in two strongly worded notes today that she would not force displaced persons under her jurisdiction to return against their will to Russia.

One note dealing with displaced persons in the French zone of Austria, said that only volunteers among persons of Russian or quasi-Russian origin would be turned over to Soviet authorities.

The other, which said France would continue to recruit labor from the western zones of occupied Germany, declared that such persons could leave France and return to Russia—and only if they so desired.

Less Than 7,000 In Camps
Referring to a Soviet protest of May 13 that France was harboring 12,000 Soviet nationals in camps in the French zone of Austria, France replied:

1. Less than 7,000 were in the camps, and only 296 might even be considered as subject to forcible repatriation under the French-Russian agreement of June 29, 1945.

2. Of the total, 4,949 originated in lands which had been Polish and 1,244 were Baltic peoples.

3. The 296 came from prewar Soviet territories. However, that part of the French-Russian agreement which provides for the return of such persons has been superseded by a United Nations resolution specifying that only war criminals were subject to forced deportation.

Not Backed By Evidence

The note said Russia had requested the return of only twenty alleged war criminals, and that none of the requests were backed up by any evidence. France will consider as "war criminals" only persons so listed by the Inter-Allied War Crimes Commission.

To Soviet complaints that anti-Russian organizations among the emigrés were permitted to circulate propaganda among the displaced persons France replied that all groups among the emigrés had been dissolved in November, 1948. The Ukrainian organization to which Russia particularly objected was among the groups banned at that time.

The note about French recruiting in western Germany said that recruits could elect to return to

Soviet territory at the end of their year's contract.

In releasing the text of the notes, a French spokesman admitted the existence of a Soviet repatriation commission in France and of a Soviet camp at Bourgoin where Soviet nationals are held under the supervision of the Russian military pending their return to the U.S.S.R.

The spokesman said the French Government did not know how many people were being held at the camp, but that only "volunteers" were taken there.

The declaration of desire to return to Russia, he said, was taken by Russian officials of the search commission. He added that he did not know how much, if any, supervision was exercised by French authorities before an individual was moved to the camp.

Africa 'Precautions' Reported In France

Paris, June 4 (AP)—A Cabinet spokesman said today France was working out a broad-scale "plan of more general precautions" in North Africa, so as to cope with any developments resulting from Abdel Krim's presence in Egypt.

French newspapers reported that France might support Egyptian claims in Cirenaica and the Sudan if Egypt would surrender the aged Riff leader, who jumped ship while en route to France from 21 years in exile on Reunion Island, in the Indian Ocean.

The newspapers pointed out that Egypt's request for trusteeship over the former Italian colony of Cirenaica was slated to be considered by the four-power deputy foreign ministers in London, and that her claims to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were scheduled to be presented to the United Nations.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, meanwhile, said that France's faith in Abdel Krim's word was responsible for his "escape." The informant pointed out that the Riff leader, who masterminded the nearly successful rebellion against French and Spanish rule in Morocco in the 1920's, had been on parole at Reunion for the last eleven years, and never had violated it.

U.S. Claims Reds Break Food Pact

Berlin, June 4 (AP)—An American memorandum today accused the Russians in the Allied Kommandantur of violating a Four-Power agreement for feeding Berlin by favoring residents in the Soviet section of the city.

The note asked the Russians if

some of these bounties from Russian-controlled sources had been coming into the Western occupation zones and thus upsetting the rationing scale, fixed by the Four-Power agreement.

United States representatives said they considered the Russian violations "technical," but recurrent. These involved mainly holiday bonuses of sugar. Better fish and meat rations also were provided in the Russian sector.

Breakdown Denied

The Americans rejected as untrue or exaggerated reports appearing in British-licensed newspapers asserting that the Four-Power pool plan for feeding Berlin had broken down and that each power would be responsible only for feeding the people in its occupation section.

All food the Russians bring into Berlin comes from the Russian occupation zone of Germany and is furnished by the Germans. The American and British food comes from imports, virtually all from the United States, and paid for by American and British taxpayers.

PASSION PLAY DIRECTOR RULED NAZI 'FOLLOWER'

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany, June 4 (AP)—Johann Georg Lang, director of the last three passion plays in Oberammergau, was ruled a Nazi "follower" today and fined 2,000 marks (\$200) by a German denazification court.

Lang admitted membership in the Nazi party from 1933 to 1945 and acting as local deputy propaganda chief for the party in Oberammergau.

He said, however, that joining the party was the only way to prevent the Nazis from abolishing the passion play.

Urges Abolition Of Double Taxation

Montreux, Switzerland, June 4 (A. P.)—Jean Van Houtte, professor of fiscal law at Gent, Belgium, today urged the International Chamber of Commerce to reaffirm its principle that taxation should be rationalized on an international basis.

Houtte told the eleventh congress of the chamber that complete abolition of double taxation internationally was essential to the encouragement of foreign investments.

On the question of national taxes, Houtte recommended that both direct and indirect taxes should remain, but that rates should vary with fluctuations of the trade cycle. The rate should never be so high as to suppress the incentive for profit, he added.

U.S. Turns Back Property To Austria

Vienna, June 4 (AP)—Chancellor Leopold Figl announced today that American occupation authorities had turned back to the Austrian Government certain properties in the American zone which had been under the control of American forces because of prior ownership by Nazis.

They will now be controlled and managed by the Austrian Government under Austrian law.
[The properties were not listed in this dispatch.]

SPANIARDS JOIN WRITERS

World Journalistic Body Votes
Membership to Exiles

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 4 (AP)—The International Organization of Journalists voted 14 to 6 today to accept the membership of exiled Spanish journalists despite American and British opposition.

The Russians proposed the motion. Milton Murray, United States delegate, said that acceptance of the Spanish would necessitate taking in all exiled journalists. One of the aims of the organization is to promote trade unionism among journalists.

Romanian General Escapes

BUCHAREST, Romania, June 4 (AP)—General Gheorghe Stavrescu, until recently inspector-general of the artillery branch of the Romanian Army, has escaped from Romania in a bombing plane to avoid being tried for war crimes in connection with the slaying of 8,000 Jews in Iasi, Moldavia, during the war, it was learned today.

RUSSIA BARS U. S. FROM INSPECTING HUNGARY'S ARMY

Our Legation Forbids Flights
by Soviet-Hungarian Line in
German, Austrian Zones

BUDAPEST ENVOY DEFIANT

Minister in Washington Says He Does Not Recognize Red Rule—7 Aides Back Him

J. GUINN

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 4—Soviet Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov has refused permission for a United States Army officer to inspect military installations of Hungary, technically still an enemy country, United States spokesmen disclosed today. The Soviet action raised speculation that the Russians might already be taking a hand in training the Hungarian army.

[In Washington the Hungarian Minister, Aladar de Szegedy-Maszak, and seven members of his staff refused to recognize the legality of the new Communist-controlled Government in Budapest and remained at their posts. They included Ferenc Nagy Jr., son of the ousted Premier.]

At the same time the United States Legation, retaliating for denial to the United States of civil aviation rights over Hungary, formally notified the Communist-dominated Government that planes of the Russian-Hungarian transport company no longer would be permitted to fly over the United States zones in Germany and Austria.

Policy Is Put Into Effect

The new policy went into effect yesterday when a planeload of prominent Hungarian Social Democrats including the Minister of Industry, was unable to receive clearance to fly to a Socialist conference in Switzerland. The party left today by train.

Meanwhile, best available sources reported these other developments in a rumor-ridden capital:

A sudden boom in the demand for radios which would receive foreign news broadcasts.

An increased demand for automobiles capable of getting at least as far as the Austrian border.

The border patrol had been almost doubled.

Foreign currency, especially American dollars, was much in demand.

There was little stock exchange

activity.

Priest is Threatened

A reliable informant said Father Istvan Bolagh, secretary general of the Small Landholders Party and close friend of Ferenc Nagy, had been threatened with jail unless he retires from politics and enters a monastery. He is a Catholic priest. The informant said he had been threatened with prosecution for a "financial arrangement."

Budapest's mayor, another friend of Nagy, was slated to be replaced. A small Landholder member of parliament said Communists were preparing legislation which would outlaw criticism of their three-year economic plan.

United States spokesmen said Col. John H. Stokes Jr. of San Francisco, executive officer of the United States military mission in Hungary, had asked Lajos Dinnyes, then War Minister and now Premier of the new pro-Communist regime, for permission to inspect a Hungarian division. Ordinarily such a request would be a mere formality, in view of the relations between a victor nation and a defeated nation.

To Colonel Stokes' surprise, however, Mr. Dinnyes declared that such a visit would have to be approved by the Allied Control Council. General Sviridov, acting chairman of the council, without consulting the United States member of the council, said that the proposed inspection would be impossible.

It was recalled here that the Russians had twice in the last year offered to train and equip the Hungarian Army. When the Communists carried out their coup last week, ousting Ferenc Nagy of the Small Landholders party from the premiership and replacing him with Mr. Dinnyes, reliable political informants said the change would result in Hungary's accepting the Russian offer.

Request Will Be Pressed

Brig. Gen. George H. Weems of Dickson, Tenn., commander of the United States mission, said the request for an inspection would be taken up at the next meeting of the control council.

The banning of flights over United States occupied territory by Maszovlet, the Soviet-Hungarian

Air transport company organized last year on a "fifty-fifty" basis, with Russia supplying only the planes, followed efforts of a year and a half by American air transport companies to establish service in and to Hungary.

When one American application was turned down nearly a year ago, the officer handling the negotiations said he had been told by a Hungarian that the Russians would permit "no hostile nation to maintain an air base within two hours of Kiev and five hours of Moscow."

Russian hindrance and fault-finding with American air clearances out of Hungary have become standard operating procedure. Clearances for flights of the United States mission's regular mail plane until a few months ago were subject to cancellation without notice and without giving cause.

One United States note today to the Hungarians said Maszovlet had made several flights over United

States-occupied zones without prior permission and without complying with established rules of clearance procedure.

It added that "authorization for Maszovlet flights over the United States occupation zone of Germany and or Austria cannot be granted in the absence of rights for American civil aircraft in Hungary, and continued flights by Maszovlet planes over American-occupied territory will not be permitted."

A second note reminded the Hungarian Government that a May 2 request for interim operational aviation rights by Pan American Airways over Hungary, pending conclusion of a bilateral air pact, had not been answered.

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U. S. Bars Hungarian Planes

Cancels Right to Fly Over American Zones —Red Blocks Yank Tour of Base.

Budapest, June 4 (A. P.).—The American legation notified the Hungarian Government today that planes of the Russo-Hungarian Transport Company (Maszovlet) are no longer permitted to fly over the American zones of Austria and Germany because of the denial of American civil aviation rights in Hungary.

At the same time an American officer said that Lieut.-Gen. V. P. Sviridov, the Russian commander in Hungary, had refused to allow an American colonel to inspect a Hungarian military installation. The Russians have offered at least twice to equip and train the Hungarian Army, and the new Premier of Hungary, Lajos Dinnyes, who is also the War Minister, was said by reliable Hungarian informants today to be willing to accept this Russian offer.

Red Bars Inspection.

Col. John H. Stokes Jr., executive officer of the United States military mission, late in May requested Dinnyes's permission to inspect a Hungarian division. Such a request usually is a formality in a former enemy country. Dinnyes replied that he would have to refer the request to the Allied Control Commission for approval. Sviridov is the commission's acting chairman. In a letter to Stokes on Monday, he said that such an inspection would be impossible.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Wemes, commanding the United States mission, said that the matter will be brought before the control commission.

Reply to Hindrance.

The legation's announcement was delivered to Dinnyes and to the Acting Foreign Minister, Erno Mihalyfi, likewise a pro-Communist member of the Small Holders party. It constituted an American reply to Russian and Hungarian hindrance of American air activities in Hungary during the last two years.

The new American policy

went into effect yesterday when a plane loaded with prominent Hungarian Social Democrats en route to a Socialist conference in Switzerland was denied clearance to fly over the American zones. The entire party left by train today.

American air transport companies have been trying for more than eighteen months to establish service in and to Hungary. When one such American company's application was turned down by the Hungarians nearly a year ago the American official handling the negotiations said he had received word through a Hungarian that the Russians would permit "no hostile nation to maintain an air base within two hours of Kiev and five hours of Moscow."

The official reason given by the Hungarian Government at that time was that the country was still occupied, not a sovereign nation and therefore was in no position to enter any such agreement.

'Failed to Comply.'

One note said that Maszovlet made several flights over the American zone of Austria without prior permission and thus "failed to comply with established rules of clearance procedure." Maszovlet is a Russo-Hungarian company formed on a 50-50 basis more than a year ago, the Russians furnishing only the planes.

The American note said that authorization for Maszovlet flights over the American zones cannot be granted in the absence of rights for American civil aircraft in Hungary and that continued flights by Maszovlet planes over American-occupied territory will not be permitted.

The second memorandum reminded the Hungarian Government that on May 2 of this year the United States Government requested that Pan American

Airways be granted immediately interim operational aviation rights pending the conclusion of a bilateral air agreement between the Governments of Hungary and the United States." The memorandum added that no answer had been received and asked when a favorable reply could be expected.

Hungary has negotiated civil aviation agreements with other countries—Russia, Yugoslavia and Poland—and the legation emphasized that the United States is unwilling to accept less than "its legitimate rights as regards air navigation in Hungary, either during or after the period of occupation."

ENVOY CHARGES RUSSIAN FIGHT ON DEMOCRACY

Three Of Staff, Including Premier's Son, Join In Statement

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Minister to the United States and three associates, accusing the Russians of trying to destroy "all non-Communist democratic forces" in Hungary, announced in a statement tonight that they will not recognize "the legality of the new Hungarian Government formed under force."

The Minister, Aladar Szegedy-Maszk, 44, previously had informed the State Department of his decision to defy the government's orders to return to Budapest.

Premier's Son Signer

Those who signed the 400-word statement in addition to the minister were Francis Nagy, 23-year-old attaché and son of the Russian-deposed Premier of Hungary who is now in Switzerland; Stephen Borsoy, 36, counselor, and Alexander Szasz, financial counselor.

Thus four out of the seven members of the diplomatic staff at the Hungarian legation asserted their defiance of the Communist regime. Of the other three, Counselor Paul Marik is the ranking diplomat and

he was reported waiting for a clarification of his position.

There was a similar split in the administrative staff of the embassy with four out of eight members declaring their refusal to recognize the new regime, one tentatively taking that position and three refusing to join the others. Thus the whole legation was split approximately down the middle.

Points To Army Occupation

In the statement the diplomats declared that the process of Soviet control in Hungary "cannot be stopped by the internal democratic forces in Hungary for Hungary today is occupied by the Soviet Army and controlled by its agents who are making every effort to consolidate their grip over the country in order to remain in power at the time of the Russian evacuation following ratification of the peace treaties."

Nonetheless the diplomats expressed belief that normal conditions will eventually be restored in their country as soon as the Hungarian people are "given the opportunity to express their will freely."

Both the Minister and Young Nagy had been specifically ordered back to Budapest for "consultation." The instructions to Nagy came through only today.

Tonight Szegedy-Maszk said in a broadcast interview that his idea in declining to go home was to remain "where I may still raise my voice for my country."

He said the overturn was "one engineered by outside force," and added:

"And I wish to say that this is a test for the small, defeated nations as to whether they are to be treated as independent nations or to be consigned to the position of satellites."

The Minister said he could not discuss, pending clarification by the State Department, the status he will have in America.

U.S. Shows Displeasure

Meantime, the United States made plain its displeasure with the pro-Communist political coup in Hungary when Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, American member of the Allied Control Commission at Budapest, called on the Russian chairman for copies of "information" he supplied the Hungarian Government resulting in the ousting of Premier Ferenc Nagy.

The Hungarian legation here has been in touch with other Hungarian legations abroad and there are indications that other envoys may follow the lead of Szegedy-Maszk.

The Hungarian Minister by his action joined the colony of voluntary official expatriates from countries now behind the Soviet "iron

curtain." These include the Ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Baltic states swallowed by Russia at the outbreak of World War II, but still diplomatically recognized by the United States.

Hungarians' Statement

WASHINGTON, June 4 (A. P.).—The text of the statement by the Hungarian Minister to the United States and three diplomatic associates declaring their unwillingness to recognize the new regime in Hungary:

After the free and unfettered elections in November, 1945, diplomatic relations between the United States and Hungary were resumed. In January, 1946, we became the first representatives of a new regime which tried to build up a democratic Hungary. We had joined this new regime in Hungary as fervent supporters of the democratization of our country, realizing the necessity of radical changes in the structure of our political and economic life.

In similarity with the vast majority of our people, it was our hope that our country, after so much struggle and oppression, would finally participate in the blessings of a true democracy. We recognized the fact that we had to establish friendly relations with our neighbor, the Soviet Union, and we hoped that Soviet Russia would assist us in our democratic efforts.

In accordance with the Yalta agreement, we tried to achieve our democratic aims by a broad representative Government comprising elements of all democratic political beliefs. It was with deep regret that we noted the Soviet Government's endeavors, both directly and through the Communist party in Hungary, to suppress the sincerely democratic trends and to favor only those who were subservient to the specific goals of Communist expansion.

In spite of increasing signs of this Soviet interference, however, we still hoped—until recent developments—that democracy could survive in Hungary.

Many achievements of the new regime filled us with confidence. The land reform solved an old

and burning problem. Numerous improvements in the social structure of the country, including abolishment of various discriminations, were achieved. Hungary was one of the most war-ravished countries in Europe. Reconstruction work, however, made marvelous progress, and the diligence and energy of the Hungarian working people were truly amazing.

These achievements constituted a great source of hope for all Hungarians believing in democracy and progress. But for a long time it has been apparent that the Soviets and their agents in Hungary had embarked on a policy aiming at destruction of all non-Communist democratic forces.

The final blow was nearing when the Communists learned the theory of "conspiracy," applying this for practical eradication of everyone who stood in their way.

This process cannot be stopped by the internal democratic forces in Hungary, and Hungary today is occupied by the Soviet Army and controlled by its agents, who are making every effort to consolidate their grip over the country in order to remain in power at the time of the Russian evacuation following ratification of the peace treaties.

Deeply upset by the tragic developments in our country, which will impose new hardships on our suffering people, we have decided not to recognize the legality of the new Hungarian Government, formed under force. It is our firm conviction that the so promising and hopeful evolution which was begun by the election of 1945 and interrupted by foreign interference will be resumed as soon as the Hungarian people will be given the opportunity to express their will freely, and will achieve its aim: A free and democratic Hungary will become a reality in a world of peace, progress and democracy.

Demands Data on Nagy.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The United States has called on the Russian occupation commander in Hungary for copies of the "information" he transmitted to the Hungarian Government resulting in the ousting of Premier Ferenc Nagy, the State Department announced today. The demand was made on Soviet

Lieut.-Gen. B. P. Sviridov by Brig.-Gen. George H. Weems, American member of the Allied control commission for Hungary. The Hungarian Minister, Aladar Szegedy-Maszk, notified the

State Department that he intends to reject the new government's order calling him home. Diplomatic and official informants told a reporter he was assured he could remain in the United States.

Russian Economy Makes Big Strides

Housing Speeded, Clothes and Tobacco Plentiful

MOSCOW, June 4 (A. P.).—Apartment houses are going up all over Moscow this spring. Many of them are large enough to accommodate 500 to 1,500 persons. Russian architects are building most of these bigger dwellings on the city's extra-broad thoroughfares, such as Sadovaya and the wide, pleasant highway that runs to Mozhaisk. Others are going up on the Leningrad highway.

Many of the new buildings are stone with finely carved decorations. Good craftsmanship and materials are going into them.

Many of these buildings were under construction when the war began. Now that construction has been resumed, the Russians are so anxious to get ahead with their housing that day and night shifts are working on many of the apartment houses.

Far more clothing is on sale this spring than at time in five years. It is not difficult to buy material and have a dress or suit made.

Toys have made a tremendous comeback. The Soviet Union has thousands of stores packed with toys, from handsomely dressed dolls to complicated mechanical playthings.

Tobacco stores are far more numerous than at any time since before the war. Vodka, champagne and excellent southern wines can be bought in nearly every street.

Arabs Not Aiding U.N. Inquiry

Cairo, June 4 (A. P.).—The Arab Executive Committee on Palestine was committed today to a policy of noncooperation toward the special United Nations Inquiry Commission on the Holy Land and said it would recommend that the Arab League adopt such a stand. Arab Foreign Ministers are sched-

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uled to meet here tomorrow to discuss the inquiry.

Emile Ghoury, of the Arab Executive Committee, who has just returned from the United Nations' sessions in New York, made public a communiqué asserting that the "inquiry into the Palestine problem has reached a saturation point—already eighteen commissions of inquiry have investigated the Palestine problem."

Listed Reasons

The communiqué listed these reasons for the committee's recommendation of nonco-operation:

1. The terms of reference of the commission of inquiry do not include the subject of "independence" and termination of the (British) mandate.

2. Insertion of the "interests of three great religions" in the terms of reference is a prelude to further foreign interference.

3. The terms of reference do not restrict the work of the commission to the Palestine problem, but bring in the question of the Jewish problem in Europe and thus attach one to the other.

4. The commission should not be referred to as a neutral body. Some of its members, the Australian delegate for example, has suggested partition in deliberations of the Assembly.

5. Refusal of the United Nations to recommend suspension of Jewish immigration . . . does not manifest goodwill.

Egypt Stop Laid To Krim's Need For Doctor

Cairo, June 4 (P)—Abd el Krim's younger brother, Mohammed, said today the former Riff fighter had promised to refrain from political activity during his stay in Egypt and that his stopover here was for medical treatment.

"We have promised to refrain from political activities during our stay in Egypt and that is enough," Mohammed said in commenting on French indignation at his brother's presence in Egypt.

"No Plot Against France"

"There was no plot against France, but it was necessary for Krim to land in Egypt to have medical treatment after twenty years in exile."

French Foreign Ministry officials said, when they announced on February 12 that Abd el Krim was being freed from exile on Re-

union Island to return to France, that the 65-year-old tribal chieftain was in ill health.]

The Riff leader is living at In-chass Palace, while his six sons are at the National Hotel, with three doctors.

Denies France Protested

The Egyptian Premier, Mahmoud Fahmy Nakrashy Pasha, earlier denied that the French had protested Krim's presence in Egypt. At the same time, however, Gilbert Arvengas, the French Ambassador to Egypt, said he had been summoned home.

Arvengas declined to say what his Paris discussions would concern, but the presumption here was that it would relate to the recent action by Egypt in granting refuge to the Moroccan chieftain.

Krim said last week he intended to remain in Egypt, although he was allowed by the French to leave Reunion only on condition that he make his home in southern France.

Nokrashy Pasha and Arvengas conferred last night, but declined to say what they had discussed.

2 PALESTINE TRAINS MINED

Derailed With Injuries To Only One Arab

Jerusalem, June 4 (P)—Two trains were derailed in Palestine by terrorists' bombs today, but only one man, an Arab fireman, was injured.

An engine, a guardcar and four tankcars of an oil train were derailed by a mine between Benyamina and Haifa. There were no injuries.

The Arab fireman was hurt slightly when a freight ran over a mine on the Tel Aviv-Lyddda line. Many cars were derailed.

Meanwhile, Jamal Effendi el Hussein, deputy chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive, was invited to Government House by High Commissioner General Sir Alan Cunningham. An Arab source said

visit was "to discuss whether the Arabs plan to participate in the United Nations inquiry."

To Leave For Cairo

The invitation was on the eve of Hussein's departure for Cairo for talks with executive members on participation in the inquiry.

Hussein told a news conference yesterday that the executive may boycott the inquiry because "we have no confidence at all in inquiry

committees. We want to tell the world we cannot be anesthetized any longer after the previous eighteen committees."

The Arab press of Palestine took sharp issue today with "dictatorship of the Palestine Arab leadership" following that news conference.

Stern Gang's Plan

The newspaper *Ash Shaab* (The People) said "this chaos or dictatorship is the reason our case is going backward when it should progress at the speed of an atomic bomb."

The Stern Gang, underground Jewish resistance group, in a communiqué sent to the Associated Press, said: "We will find a suitable

manner in which to appear before the United Nations special Palestine committee."

The communiqué reiterated the group's intention not to harm any of the fact-finders of the committee.

Mines Derail Two Palestine Trains

Jerusalem, June 4 (P)—British authorities announced today that two trains were derailed on the Palestine coastal plain today by mines apparently planted by the Jewish underground. A fireman aboard one train was reported injured, but there was no other immediate information concerning casualties.

An oil train was the victim of the first derailment, which occurred south of the big oil port of Haifa. Four tank cars and an escort car containing several Arab guards were derailed.

Fireman Injured

The other mining took place on the Tel Aviv-Lyddda line, where three fourths of the cars in a freight train were derailed by an electrically exploded mine. The fireman was the only casualty in this incident.

The minings occurred in the same general area in which the underground made four attacks on Government-operated railways two weeks ago.

INDIA REPORTED IN AGREEMENT ON USE OF TROOPS

W. J. MASON (N)

NEW DELHI, June 4 (AP)—Viscount Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, promised the Indian people today that Britain would retain no bases whatever within the subcontinent when its complete independence is achieved under the new British plan.

"I think it would be most improper for any foreign power to have bases in India," the Viceroy said.

He made it plain that under the plan, announced yesterday, Hindustan (Hindu India) and Pakistan (Moslem India) would be independent of Britain and of each other and that neither could control the other on the question of remaining within the British Commonwealth. Both will have dominion status for the transitional period.

No Plan for Princely States

He also repeatedly declared that there was no provision in the plan for the princely states, which comprise almost half of India territorially, to be given separate dominion status. Any such proposition would have to be referred back to the British government in London, he said, adding that leaders of the major Indian parties were set against any provision which would permit the "Balkanization" of India.

The princely states receive their independence at the same time as the rest of India. Mountbatten said they would be free to join either Hindu India or Moslem India, and he believed each princely state would govern its decision largely on a geographical basis, although there was nothing to prevent a state in one part of India from joining the section in another part of the country.

His declaration that the princely states would not be welcomed into dominion status was an assurance greeted with relief by Nationalist Indians who have suspected that the British might try to keep military bases in India by separate agreements with at least some of the India's potentates.

Mountbatten declared however that "I think it would be most improper for any foreign power to have bases in India."

British Rule Out Military Bases In Free India

New Delhi, June 4 (P)—Viscount Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, promised the Indian people today that Britain would retain no bases whatever within the subcontinent when its complete independence is achieved under the new British plan.

"I think it would be most improper for any foreign power to have bases in India," the Viceroy said.

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"Dominion status is absolute independence," the Viceroy said.

The Native States

The native (princely) states will get their own independence from Britain's paramount authority as soon as power is transferred in the rest of India, Mountbatten said, and will be free to choose independence or union with Hindustan or Pakistan.

The princely states will not be permitted to have dominion status within the empire, the Viceroy said. This assurance was welcomed by nationalist Indians, who had voiced a suspicion that the British might seek to keep bases within India by treaty arrangements with the maharajahs and rajahs.

Matter Of Minorities

But the Viceroy made it clear that leaders of the major Indian parties wanted no provisions in the plan that would have permitted a "Balkanization of India." He said it would probably be a matter of geography which section of India the princely states would join.

Precautions have been taken, he revealed, to prevent bloodshed in the transition and minorities will be protected.

"There is no legal means by which Britain can enforce the protection of minorities," Lord Mountbatten said, "but I have talked with

leaders of both sides and am assured that, so long as they are in power, they plan to look after minorities as well as they may."

Mountbatten emphasized that he had no intention of imposing British will upon the Indians on any question.

"Can't Always Run To Britain" "Will you please believe me?" he said. "I am quite sincere. You must decide these questions for yourselves. You can't always run to Britain to settle all your problems."

Mountbatten said that once the Indians controlled their own destinies, "common sense will prevail." Then, he said, there would be "a revulsion of feelings so that, where as before there was bitterness, the leaders will come together in a spirit of co-operation."

Mountbatten assured the Indians "there is absolutely nothing sinister in this plan."

Moreover, Mountbatten declared that the full force of Indian military strength would be used, if necessary, to maintain peace during the transition period.

Discloses A "Secret"

He conferred briefly with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister in the interim cabinet, and then said he was disclosing a cabinet "secret":

"We are determined that the solution found will be peaceful and that there be no bloodshed. All members of the cabinet are agreed that the armed forces will be used to assure that there be no disturbance."

For the most part, the new decisions appeared to have been accepted calmly and there were no reports from any quarter of disturbances arising from the new compromise.

Mountbatten declared that no party had asked to remain in the commonwealth beyond the temporary period while arrangements are being made for the transfer of power from British to Indian hands.

Transfer Expected In August

This transfer, he said, was expected to be completed "possibly in August." In a light mood he added that he had "bought a steamship ticket for sometime in August."

But he declared that a state which might choose to have dominion status within the empire would be "absolutely free"—as free as any country in the United Nations.

"Dominion status is absolute independence," Mountbatten said. "The only difference between them and nations in the United Nations is that dominions have never fought each other, have supported each other and pulled together by

something stronger than the United Nations—by trust and, in due course, affection."

Princely States Barred

The Viceroy said the Princely States would not be permitted to have dominion status within the empire, an assurance welcomed by Nationalist Indians who had suspected the British might seek to keep military bases within India by treaty arrangements with the Maharajahs and Rajahs.

The Princely States get their own independence free from paramount power as soon as power is transferred in the rest of India, Mountbatten explained. Under the British plan, they will be free to remain independent or to join either Hindustan or Pakistan.

British Papers Voice Hope Of India Unity

London, June 4 (P)—London newspapers expressed divergent views today on the Government's plan for settlement of the Indian problem, but almost all expressed editorial hopes that the Hindus and Moslems ultimately would decide on a united India.

"There is now real likelihood," declared the *Times*, "of terminating the political uncertainty that has for so long paralyzed constructive effort and of turning into constructive channels the energy now dissipated in asserting rival communal claims."

"Monument To Good Will"

The *Daily Express* called the scheme "a monument to good will as well as good sense," while the liberal *News-Chronicle* said:

"The proposals have the essential merit that they are acceptable to all major parties, and they preserve the principle that the future of India shall be decided by her own peoples."

The *Daily Mail*, on the other hand, commented:

"At best the new arrangement is an uneasy compromise; at worst it will perpetuate fundamental disagreements. It satisfies neither party, though it may give each a little of what it demands."

Communists Dislike It

The Daily Telegraph said the partition formula admittedly was "a second-best solution," while the Communist Daily Worker described "dismemberment" as the plan's outstanding feature.

"There — be no doubt, unfortunately," said the Worker, "that this plan will come into operation in due course. It cannot last, for it solves none of the economic, political and communal problems of India."

Communists Denounce Plan

BOMBAY, India, June 4 (AP)—P. C. Joshi, general secretary of the Communist party of India, tonight assailed the British plan because it was anti-Indian, anti-Russian and would result in "more fratricide" in India over boundary settlements.

Mr. Joshi said the plan also was designed by the British "to detach the Moslem majority in the northwest from the rest of India and get it allied with the rest of the Moslem bloc, which Anglo-United States imperialism is building under Moslem reactionaries as a base stretching from Cairo to Lahore against the Soviet Union."

Five Killed in Riot Over Hindu Well

Benares, India, June 4 (A. P.).—Five persons were killed and many injured yesterday in rioting at a village outside Benares, sacred city of the Hindus, over Hindu refusal to permit Moslems to draw water from a Hindu well. The police arrested fifty-five persons.

Iran On Mulla Mustafa's Trail

Tehran, Iran, June 4 (AP)—Iranian Government forces have been sent into northern Kurdistan to fight 500 Barzani rebels headed by Mulla Mustafa, Iraqi Kurdish chieftain who has re-entered Iran from Turkey, it was announced officially today.

Newspaper Raids Stir Canton

Hong Kong, June 4 (AP)—The South China Morning Post said today that wholesale arrests of newspaper editors, reporters and "others suspected of having communist sympathies" seemed to be one of the reasons for current political uneasiness in Canton.

A Canton correspondent wrote that early Sunday morning police raided the editorial offices of a Chinese daily, where the officers said they found pro-communist documents and explosives.

Fifty On Staff Rounded Up

More than 50 members of the newspaper's staff were taken to police headquarters, the correspondent said.

Later that same day, the Post said, the chief editor of Kin Kwok Yat Po and its chief manager were arrested. The same night, the Canton correspondent of a Chinese newspaper published in Shanghai and Chungking was arrested for saying that a student clash the day before had resulted in "heavy casualties among coeds and members of Sun Yat-Sen University."

Labor And Students Clash

Other Chinese press reports said 300 Chinese workers sent to the university campus Monday and told the students they would be beaten up again if they carried out another parade.

The Chinese General Labor Union passed a resolution asking authorities to punish the students for wounding a number of laborers during the Saturday parade and to require the students to pay the workers medical compensation.

REDS PUSHING MUKDEN DRIVE

Speed To Within 20 Miles. Changchun Fall Feared

Nanking, June 4 (AP)—Chinese Communist troops sped southward to within 20 miles of Mukden today, moving with such speed that military observers felt Changchun, Manchuria's capital, might fall.

Changchun, 175 miles northeast of Mukden, was bypassed and cut off by rail in the lightning drive which toppled Kaiyuan, railway city 50 miles northeast of Mukden, Chinese press dispatches said.

Communist vanguards reached Fushun, coal mining city 20 miles east of Mukden.

Communist Report

[The Communist radio in North China boasted that Fushun and Yingpin, outer bastions of Mukden, "are now nakedly exposed to powerful hammer blows of fast-advancing armies under Gen. Lin Piao." Lin is the Communist commander in chief in Manchuria.]

[The broadcast, heard by the Associated Press in San Francisco, asserted Yungling and Sinpin, highway hubs 65 and 75 miles east of Mukden, had been captured. This hinted at a wide wheeling movement possibly aimed at cutting off Mukden itself.]

Military observers said it was unlikely that Mukden would fall, but they expressed doubts that Changchun could hold out until Government reinforcements can be brought into the battle.

Szepinghai, railway strongpoint

105 miles northeast of Mukden, also might be taken, they said. Szepinghai's defenders last were reported falling back into the city before attacks from all sides.

Hollington Tong, Director of Information, told a press conference that the situation in Manchuria was "unchanged," which contrasted sharply with the flood of gloomy press dispatches.

On the student strike situation, Tong asserted the Government discovered "a well laid and dangerous plot" in the nationwide student demonstrations which were called off at the last minute Monday.

That, Tong added, justified the stern measures the Government took in arresting students and other leaders in the large cities.

Chinese Reds Reported Driving On To Mukden

Nanking, June 4 (AP)—Chinese Communist troops swept toward Mukden today in an offensive against Nationalist positions in Manchuria.

Press dispatches placed Red forces beyond Kaiyuan, 50 miles north of Mukden, with some elements reaching the coal-mine city of Fushun, only 20 miles east of the big Japanese-developed industrial center.

"Loss Of Face"

Hollington Tong, Government information director, described the situation in Manchuria as "unchanged," in contrast with reports of pro-Government newspapers that the Communists were driving steadily toward Mukden.

Military observers here believe

Mukden is not likely to fall but faces severe harassing action. These sources said the Government's failure to halt the Communists' belated spring offensive in Manchuria was subjecting Chiang Kai-shek, and his Kuomintang Government with a great loss of "face" throughout China.

Hsin Min Pao's Mukden correspondent said Government defenders had evacuated Kaiyuan and its important rail station at noon yesterday.

From Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick reported Nationalists and Communists battling for control of the Chinese Changchun railroad north and south of Szepinghai.

Port Arthur's First China Warship Since 1895

Nanking, June 4 (AP)—The Government's Port Arthur-Dairen mission reached Port Arthur yesterday aboard the 900-ton gunboat Chang-Chih, the first Chinese warship to enter the Russian-controlled harbor since 1895.

George Yeh, Foreign Office spokesman, denied Chinese press reports that the Chang-Chih was accompanied by an American warship.

The Chinese mission will conduct a survey as a step toward Chinese administration of Port Arthur and Dairen under the 1945 Sino-Soviet treaty. It has not been decided when the Chinese will assume control.

Chinan Students End Protest

Shanghai, June 4 (AP)—Chinan University students ended their three-week strike and resumed classes today, but all other colleges remained closed as the Government and Army continued to refuse demands for the release of 32 local students arrested in a roundup of alleged Communist agents.

The arrests and a strong show of force by parting troops and police in all major cities averted mass anti-civil war demonstrations scheduled for Monday.

Mayor K. C. Wu told Chinan professors today that no more students would be arrested except those on the Army's "blacklist" of alleged Communists. Police will not enter schools to arrest students without consent of the school authorities, he promised.

Professors Protest War

Professors of other universities here, meanwhile, reiterated demands that the police make no further arrests and stop interfering with school affairs. For the first time, they also demanded "cessation of the civil war," a common slogan among the striking students.

Students of all universities in North China have voted to stay away from classes for another three days in protest against the nation-wide suppression of the scheduled anti-civil war demonstrations.

In Peiping, students demanded the release of 25 classmates arrested during a quiet memorial service for civil war dead.

China to Continue Exchange Control

Shanghai, June 4 (A. P.).—Hsu Po-yuan, Chinese Vice-Minister of Finance, today ruled out any possibility that the Government would relax its control over foreign exchange.

Black market prices of United States dollars have reached a new high here, standing currently at 33,000 Chinese dollars to one United States—and even higher for drafts and checks on New York banks. The official rate is 12,000 to one.

Chinese Red Relief Group Hits UNRRA

Shanghai, June 4 (AP)—Only two per cent of UNRRA supplies reaching China have been delivered to Communist controlled areas, a Communist relief association charged today in a letter to Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, UNRRA director general.

The letter, signed by an organization calling itself the "China Liberated Areas Relief Association," said UNRRA was failing to "fulfill its nondiscrimination policy" and was incapable of carrying out its China program.

Many association proposals have been ignored, the letter charged, and "a large part of UNRRA supplies already have become a source of help to the Nationalist Government for further prosecution of the civil war."

There was no immediate comment from UNRRA or Government officials.

sian attack on Japan was as much a violation of the Hague Convention on war warnings as the Nipponese sneak bombing of Pearl Harbor.

The Allied indictment accuses the defendants of planning, initiating and waging war against the Soviets between January 1, 1928, and September 2, 1945. Frank S. Tavenner, Roanoke, Va., chief of prosecution trial staff, told the court today, however, the prosecution has not introduced any evidence of planning or waging war against Russia in 1944 and 1945.

Hirohito Begins Tour.

Tokyo, June 4 (A. P.).—Emperor Hirohito left Tokyo today aboard the maroon imperial train for a twelve-day inspection trip through Osaka, Hyogo and Wakayama prefectures. He will visit newspaper offices, schools, repatriate centers, industrial companies and public works.

Not On Trial For Action After '45, Tojo, Aides Told

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—The International War-Crimes Court ruled today that former Premier Hideki Tojo and 24 other former Japanese leaders are not on trial for their actions after Russia entered the Pacific war, August 8, 1945.

The ruling followed discussion of proffered evidence involving Russia's declaration of war on Japan, and Chief Justice Sir William Webb concluded:

"The tribunal thinks evidence on the Russian entry into the war is irrelevant, because there is no charge against any of the accused in respect to his conduct following such entry—or if there is any such charge, there is no evidence to support it."

Indictment Cited

Tojo and his fellow defendants were indicted for their prewar and wartime actions, on specifications ranging from treaty violation and conspiracy to commit aggression to wartime atrocities.

The eleven-nation tribunal rejected defense evidence seeking to show the Tokyo Government never received the Russian war declaration until after Soviet troops had crossed the borders of Manchoukuo and Korea a week before the war's end.

Convention "Violation"

The defense contended the Rus-

Japan's Diet Recesses

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—The Japanese Diet recessed today until June 23 after election of standing committees by both houses.

Japan Eats Birds; Insects Peril Crops

Tokyo, June 4 (AP)—Because the Japanese "have been using even sparrows for food," a shortage of birds which normally destroy insects is endangering the hungry nation with further food scarcity, says Crosbie Morrison, Australian biologist.

"I would be inclined to believe that one of Japan's early problems will be the ravages of insects in food crops," Morrison declared after a five-week tour through southern Honshu.

Insecticides may help, he said—"that is if they don't kill off the insects still available to pollinate plants."

WILL NOT OPPOSE BRITISH PROPOSAL, GANDHI ASSERTS

NEW DELHI, June 4—(AP) Mohandas K. Gandhi said tonight that, while he still believed "partition is bad" for India, he would not oppose the British plan providing for division of the country into Hindu and Moslem states.

"Whatever is past is past," said Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Hindu-dominated Congress party at his evening prayer meeting. "We have only to look to the future."

INDIAN MOBS BATTLE

LAHORE, India, June 4—(AP) At least six persons were reported killed and 10 wounded in fighting today at the trading town of Armitisar, where warring Hindu, Sikh and Moslem mobs used bombs and firearms for several hours. Troops intervened.

In Lahore, capital of the Punjab, five mutilated bodies were found this morning.

Hodge Stands Pat On Korea Press

Seoul, Korea, June 4 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge today refused to permit a Russian news correspondent to enter southern Korea until Russians agree to allow all American correspondents in Seoul to enter Soviet-occupied northern Korea later.

The joint Soviet-American commission seeking to set up a provisional government for all of Korea is meeting in Seoul. It plans sessions later in the Russian zone.

Sixteen American reporters and photographers are here, and the Russian commander, Lieut. Gen. G. P. Korotkov, has asked permission for Tass Correspondent N. E. Protzenko to enter.

Tentative Permission

Hodge, commander of troops in south Korea, had granted tentative permission May 28 for Protzenko to enter Seoul, if "American correspondents" would be permitted to cover later commission meetings in the north.

Korotkov on June 2 wrote Hodge, thanking him and agreeing to allow "a representative of the American press" to accompany the commission when it traveled to Pyongyang (Heijo), northern Korea.

Hodge today rejected this, specifying he would admit Protzenko only if Korotkov permitted all American correspondents in Seoul to travel to Pyongyang with the commission.

AUSTRALIA PLANS MANUS ISLE BASE

CANBERRA, June 4. — (AP) Australia announced today that she intends to build a naval base on strategic Manus island, and said she would "welcome an arrangement for its joint use by the United States on a principle of reciprocity."

Political observers expressed the belief that Australia and the United States were near an agreement on the future of the south-western Pacific island, while the United States built a \$250,000,000 base during the war after driving the Japanese from the admiralty group.

The United States has indicated

that it would like to maintain a permanent base on Manus, which is under Australian mandate. The island is north of New Guinea and contains several airfields built by the Americans and a large natural harbor.

The future of Manus has become a prime political factor here. The United States is understood to have asked originally for unrestricted use of the island, but Australia has maintained that the admiralties are vital to her defense.

The United States was reported several months ago to be removing much equipment from the island. The latest information here is that Manus is now in a "caretaker" status.

U.S.-Australia Near Accord On Manus

Canberra, June 4 (AP)—Belief that Australia and the United States are near accord on the future of strategically important Manus Island was expressed today after Defense Minister John Dedman had announced Government proposals for establishing a permanent naval base there.

Observers linked Dedman's announcement, made in the House of Representatives, with the projected visit to Australia of Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet.

Denfeld is scheduled to arrive in Canberra by plane Saturday with United States Ambassador Robert Butler, who is returning from a two-month visit to the United States. A dispatch from Honolulu today said Denfeld was going to Australia "for a series of conferences on Pacific matters with Australian authorities."

Master Defense Plan

Although no announcement on the matter has been made, it was believed here that future of Manus—where the United States built a multi-million dollar base during the war after driving out the Japanese—would figure in the talks.

Dedman announced the Government's proposals for Manus during discussion of an Australian defense plan on which the Cabinet proposes to extend approximately \$800,000,000 during the next five years.

He said that Australia would

"welcome an arrangement for its (Manus) joint use by the United States on a principle of reciprocity."

Near New Guinea

Manus, a small island in the Admiralty group north of New Guinea, is an Australian mandate, and the Australian position has been that this country must retain its rights to use of the island, which it regards as vital to the national defense.

The United States is understood to have sought unrestricted use of the island as a principal American naval base in the South Pacific.

There were reports several months ago that the United States was pulling much equipment out of Manus, and the best information here is that it is now in a "caretaker status."

Empire Rocket Range

Dedman said the Australian plans called for development of Manus as a major Australian naval base which would take the place of the present base at Dreger Harbor, New Guinea.

The defense plans announced by Dedman call for spending about \$106,000,000 for scientific research and the development of new weapons during the next five years. Much of this allotment would go into a British Empire rocket range spanning Australia.

The plan includes establishment of a balanced naval squadron consisting of two light carriers, two cruisers, six destroyers, three escort frigates, thirteen auxiliary vessels and 79 other ships.

New Zealand Chief Backs India Course

Wellington, New Zealand, June 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser told newsmen today that he thought the British Government was "taking the right course" in transferring power to India on the basis of a dominion status.

Fraser added that he would "like to make it abundantly clear that the people of New Zealand would welcome a continuation of their partnership with India on the new basis."

Jap Guilty In Deaths Of Marshall Islanders

Guam, June 4 (AP)—Capt. Fumio Inouye was convicted today by a United States military commission of the wartime murder of eight Marshall Island natives. Sentence was not immediately pronounced.

Awaiting trial, set for next Monday, are nineteen other Japanese officers and enlisted men charged with the bacteria and dynamite murders of ten American prisoners

on Truk atoll, in the Carolines, in January, 1944.

The defense in Inouye's trial contended that the four men, two women and two children who were slain on Jaluit Island in the Marshalls had been acting as spies against Japan and had been given a legal Japanese trial.

The prosecution said the natives had been given no chance to speak in their own defense and that no defense witnesses were called.

ITALY URGED PEACE TREATY BE REVISED

Senate Told Of Official Message In Ratification Debate

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) told the Senate today that an official Italian message urging revision of the Italian peace treaty apparently had never been officially presented to the Senate for its consideration.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), presiding officer of the Senate, to whom the communication was addressed, told Wherry he had thought the message was included in the transcript of Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the treaty.

Vandenberg said when he discovered today that it was not in the hearings, he handed it to an official reporter with instructions to print it in the Congressional Record.

Reads Copy To Senate

Wherry said the message was signed by "the Honorable Terracini, president of the Italian Constituent Assembly." He read a copy of it to the Senate.

The communication asked that "arbitrary mutilation of our territory be annulled, together with the humiliating terms regarding our army, air force, and navy," and also that "the insupportable economic and financial penalties (reparations) be lightened."

Vandenberg told the Senate the message was "made available to the press" on March 2, "the day it came in." He also said the communication was written after Italy had signed the treaty, now up for ratification in the Senate.

Two Senators Attack Treaty

The flurry came late in the second day of debate on treaties with Italy, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria, which are to be voted upon at 1 P.M. (E.S.T.) tomorrow. Earlier Senators Bridges (R., N.H.) and Eastland (D., Miss.) had criticized the treaty sharply, while its

terms were defended by Minority Leader Barkley (Ky.).

Bridges blasted at the treaty as "an invitation to war" and said it would make Italy "a vassal of Soviet Russia and her satellites." Barkley told the Senate that rejection of the treaty would be "repudiating the Government of the United States."

Wherry noted that Vandenberg, speaking in favor of the treaties yesterday, had quoted Francesco Gasparini, United States bureau chief of the Italian news agency Ansa, as saying "the Italian people need ratification badly."

Sent By Communist

The Nebraskan said he thought the official communication from the Italian Constituent Assembly is "far more expressive of the will of the Italian people than any one self-appointed spokesman."

He declared that "though Terracini is a Communist, and therefore in favor of ratification, he was forced by a majority vote to dispatch the communication pleading, in the name of the elected representatives of the Italian people, that this treaty be rejected."

Despite stormy debate, an Administration strategist predicted tonight that ratification of all four treaties is assured. He estimated the opposition strength at an outside limit of 16 or 18.

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.)

touched off the day's fireworks by accusing Russia of forcing the resignation of Hungarian Premier Ferenc Nagy and reorganizing the Hungarian Government "along Communist lines."

He said the United States must take a decisive stand against "Russian aggression" . . . even if it means the ejection of the Soviet from the United Nations.

"If the United Nations Organization is to function to prevent aggression and preserve the peace; if it is worth anything, then it must act to save Hungary in this case," he said.

"If Russia desires to get out of the United Nations," he added, "well and good. Her departure would not weaken the organization, it would strengthen it, because the nations who desire peace could then act in concert to protect the peace, free from delaying tactics and free from disintegrating influences."

"Why Fatten Aggressors?" Opposing the Italian treaty, he asked:

"Why should we fatten aggressors?"

He told the Senate that Russia is to get \$100,000,000 reparations from Italian production, and that Yugoslavia is to get some of Italy's territory "and much of the scant Italian natural resources."

"In the present state of world

affairs, I think the Senate of the United States would be derelict in its duty if it strengthened the resources of Communist governments," he said.

Treaties Not Perfect—Barkley
Senator Barkley (D., Ky.) replied on behalf of the Administration.

Conceding that the treaties are not perfect and do not coincide with divergent views on the post-war European settlement, Barkley nevertheless termed them the best agreements that could be worked out under the circumstances.

He declared the treaties are pointed in the direction of peace, economic stability and fundamental democracy.

U.S. Taxpayers Would Pay
But bridges argued that the Italian treaty would strengthen Yugoslavia at the expense of Italy and declared that Italy, beset by reparations and economic misfortunes, could only turn to the United States for economic help.

"Thus," he said, "if we ratify the treaty and then help Italy, in the interest of world recovery, Uncle Sam will pour in dollars at one end of the Italian funnel, while Russia and her satellites will drain off those dollars in the form of reparations at the other end."

"In any case, the American taxpayer will foot the bill."

BRADEN RESIGNS STATE DEPT. POST

Critic of Argentina Quits as U. S. Acts to Reestablish Good Relations.

WASHINGTON, June 4 — (AP) President Truman accepted the resignation of assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden today, just 24 hours after the United States acted to reestablish good relations with Argentina.

Braden, outspoken critic of Argentina's policy in the past, leaves the State department June 30. This vacancy in Secretary Marshall's official family may be filled in either one of two ways, according to present informed speculation.

Marshall to Act on Successor

Marshall may name someone with long experience in foreign affairs to head up not only Latin American policy, which Braden handled exclusively, but also all political divisions.

Or, Marshall may continue to handle directly with the under

secretary political affairs outside this hemisphere and get a new assistant secretary for Latin American matters only.

The White House made public Braden's letter of resignation submitted to the President under date of May 29 and the President's reply thanking Braden for his service of more than a dozen years in the diplomatic field.

Neither letter referred to the Argentine affair. And months of strained relations with Buenos Aires. During this period Braden had advocated an iron-hard attitude toward the Peron government in demanding that it fulfill pledges to rid Argentina of Axis influences. He split with George S. Messersmith, who succeeded him as ambassador. Messersmith favored a softer approach, convinced the Argentines were trying to meet their pledges.

Messersmith May Resign

Now that the tension has been brought to a conclusion with willingness by the United States to make plans for an inter-American defense conference with Argentina participating, Messersmith also is expected to resign. He has been in ill health several years.

Mr. Truman told Braden in his letter accepting the resignation:

"Your record of public service has been outstanding whether as delegate to international conferences or as ambassador in such important posts as Colombia, Cuba and Argentina. The country has been the beneficiary of your patience and skillful negotiations."

Braden said in his letter that his responsibilities to his family "now make imperative my return to private business at an early date."

Peron May Get U.S. Arms Aid

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Diplomats look today for Argentina to be successful in its long bid to get United States arms, now that the two countries have quit glaring at one another.

They say that sale of American military equipment to the Buenos Aires Government is likely to follow yesterday's White House conference re-establishing formal good relations.

President Truman indicated to Argentine Ambassador Oscar Ivanissevich this country's willingness

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to sit down with American republics to draft a mutual defense treaty.

Other Predictions

Besides the arms sales, diplomatic authorities also predict:

1. Holding of the Inter-American Defense Conference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in July or August.

2. A re-estimate of the political situation in South America as a result of the changed relationship between Buenos Aires and Washington.

Some of the nations around Argentina which have feared President Juan D. Perón's dynamic policies may want to know now how far the United States will continue to support their resistance to any pressures from Perón to bring them into an Argentine orbit.

Yesterday's White House conference was attended also by Secretary of State Marshall and Under Secretary Dean Acheson.

Rift's End Seen

Ivanissevich reviewed steps by the Perón administration to rid Argentina of Axis agents. Mr. Truman told him the United States is willing to renew its consultations with other governments concerning the Rio conference.

The United States had blocked this conference for more than a year on the ground that it was unwilling to take part with Argentina until that country had made good on its anti-Axis promises.

Thus Mr. Truman's statement signaled the end of the rift which had separated Argentina and the United States.

At one time Argentina raised the question of receiving lend-lease supplies in order to maintain a kind of balance of power in Latin America. The Argentine Government instead received a rebuke from then Secretary of State Hull, who emphasized that lend-lease was only for those helping to fight the Axis.

DAVIES STRESSES OIL TREATY GAINS

Tells Senators Concessions Favor U. S.—Krug Aide Denies Extension of Controls

WASHINGTON, June 4 (P)—Ralph K. Davies told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-

day that it would be "tragic and disheartening" if the Senate failed to ratify the Anglo-American oil treaty.

Mr. Davies, an oil man and special consultant to the Secretary of the Interior, was a member of the American delegation which negotiated the oil agreement with the British in 1944-45 when he was Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War.

The treaty provides for mutual respect of oil concessions and equal opportunities for both British and American oil interests in drilling, refining and other operations. Mr. Davies said it was hoped eventually to get other oil producing nations of the world into the compact.

He explained that either government, if dissatisfied with the treaty's principles, could cancel it after ninety days' notice, and that if the United States later desired to keep out foreign oil, it could increase the tariff rate to do that. He added that a prohibitive tariff would be contrary to the principles expressed in the treaty.

He testified that the concessions in the agreement principally favored the Americans that it was considered a step toward removal of British production and marketing restrictions against American companies operating abroad.

Oscar Chapman, Acting Secretary of the Interior, told the Committee that, with present oil production in the United States falling short of meeting demands, both he and Secretary Krug were supporting the principles and objectives of the treaty.

"We are greatly interested in the agreement because of the present world oil condition," Mr. Chapman said, adding that it would not extend federal or international control over the oil industry or interfere with states' powers.

Stating that unless domestic oil production increased sharply the nation must look within a few years to Caribbean and Persian Gulf areas for supplementary oil, he added:

"The constantly rising demand for oil, both here and abroad, may entail drastic shifts in sources of supply that may well have the most adverse effect upon American interests unless they are accomplished under orderly, stable and equitable conditions."

Wheeler Resigns From Oil Inquiry

Senate's Counsel Was Not Approved by Truman

WASHINGTON, June 4 (P)—Former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, resigned today as special counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee.

He was named several weeks ago to handle an investigation of government purchases of oil from the Arabian Gulf area.

President Truman vetoed the original resolution authorizing his appointment on the ground that the authority granted him was too broad. A new resolution was passed to meet the President's objections, but Mr. Truman has not signed it.

An announcement by the committee said Mr. Wheeler gave as his reason for resigning "his inability from now on to devote as much time to the work assigned to him as would be necessary to produce the maximum result."

Mr. Wheeler resigned, the statement said, in a letter to the committee chairman, Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, which was postmarked Montevideo, Uruguay, one of the South American cities Mr. Wheeler is visiting on a business tour.

The statement added: "There is considerable speculation at this moment as to what the fate of the second resolution will be 'in view of Mr. Wheeler's resignation.'"

The committee decided today that William P. Rogers, general counsel of the committee, would take over Mr. Wheeler's duties.

TRUMAN ASKS DRAFT ACTION

Urges Congress to Take Up Training Plan Soon.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.)—President Truman asked Congress today to give early consideration to the subject of universal

training.

He made the request in sending to the legislators the report of his advisory commission on universal training. The report, made public by the White House earlier this week, recommended universal training and said the United States must strengthen its defenses or invite extermination in atomic warfare.

The President, in a letter to Speaker Martin and Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), presiding officer of the Senate, described the report as excellent and said it is significant that members of the commission unanimously recommend the adoption of universal training.

Asks Early Study.

In transmitting copies of the report to Congress, the President said:

"On October 23, 1945, I recommended to the Congress the enactment of a system of universal training. From the extensive discussion which followed, it was obvious that there was great disparity of viewpoint on the subject.

"In an effort to clarify the situation, I appointed on November 20, 1946, an advisory commission on universal training.

"I asked the commission to determine whether the security of this nation and the preservation of world peace required the establishment of a system of universal training.

"I asked further that if such a system were deemed necessary, how it should be carried out to get this country the largest measure of protection, make maximum allowance for the spiritual, mental and physical development of the young men in training, and keep costs at the lowest level consistent with attainment of its security goal.

Refers to Report.

"The commission has made an exhaustive investigation and has

submitted an excellent report. It is significant to note that the members of the commission, consisting of outstanding Americans in various fields of endeavor, unanimously recommend the adoption of universal training.

"Copies of the report of the commission are transmitted herewith for the information of the Congress and I urge that the Congress give early consideration to the subject of universal training which is, in the words of the com-

mission, 'an essential element in an integrated program of national security designed to protect the United States against possible aggression; to perpetuate the freedoms for which millions shed their blood, and to hasten the advent of universal disarmament and peace through the United Nations.'"

The nine-member commission was headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. All the members were civilians.

HOUSE DROPS PLAN TO CUT ARMY'S SIZE

Votes Down Reductions In Enlisted Strength Of 30,000

Washington, June 4 (P)—The House listened to Representative Short (R., Mo.) proclaim today that Russia understands only "the language of force" and then refused overwhelmingly to cut 30,000 enlisted men from the Army's planned strength next fiscal year.

"For God's sake let's don't weaken our defenses," the Missourian pleaded. He expressed fear that the House already has cut too deeply into army and navy budgets for next year.

A rousing voice vote turned down the reduction which was proposed in an amendment by Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.). It would have cut an additional \$125,000,000 from the Army's pay allotment, which Dirksen said is based on a number of personnel that will not be attained.

Plane Fund Decision Put Off

The House, still considering the War Department's \$5,240,982,423 budget, deferred until tomorrow a decision on an amendment to boost funds for new airplane purchases by \$40,000,000.

The department's total for all purposes as recommended by the Appropriations Committee is nearly \$500,000,000 below Administration

requests.

The Appropriations Committee previously had recommended, and the House upheld, a cut of \$128,041,821 in pay allotment which the committee said will cause a reduction of 20,100 in army officer strength.

Dirksen's amendment would have required a cut of 30,000 in enlisted strength, another 5,000 in officer personnel, and additional paring of funds for flight pay for air forces personnel.

To Seek Cut In Officers

Dirksen told the House the Army could stand the additional reduction because its pay estimates were based on the assumption the Army's overall strength in the next fiscal year would be 1,070,000 officers and men. There won't be that many, he claimed.

The amendment brought from Chairman Andrews (R., N.Y.) disclosure that the House Armed Services Committee soon will send to the floor legislation for permanent and sharp cuts in officer strength of the Regular Army.

While Andrews disclosed no details, other members said the bill would make deep cuts in the number of high-ranking officers.

Sees Plane Reduction

Representative Mahon (D., Texas) offered the amendment to add \$40,000,000 to the \$396,000,000 recommended by the Appropriations Committee for new planes, spare engines and parts. The committee had lopped off \$44,000,000.

The effect of the cut, Mahon told the House, will be to reduce from 932 to 561 the number of modern new planes to be ordered next year. If upheld, it will mark the start "of the period that led to World War III," he said.

Representative Kilday (D., Texas) claimed that rejection of the Mahon amendment would strike fear into the hearts of smaller nations depending upon the United States for their security.

Bill To Unify Army, Air Force, Navy O.K.'d By Senate Group

Washington, June 4 (P)—By a vote of 12 to 0, the Senate Armed Services Committee today approved legislation to put the Army, Navy and a new, separate air force under the "unified direction" of a secretary of national security.

The Republican leadership has put the measure on the calendar for Senate action this session. Debate is expected to start next month. The House Expenditures

Committee has held hearings but has not yet approved a bill.

The committee deferred until next week a decision on whether to hold hearings on a universal training program urged by a presidential study commission as vital to national safety.

Bill Bars Merger

Chairman Gurney (R., N.D.), declined to state his views on whether there should be hearings, but he said with respect to the proposed training program:

"I'm for it—stronger than horse-radish."

The unification bill specifies that there shall be no merger of the armed services.

To meet long-argued objections that the Army might swallow up the Marines, the committee wrote in a section saying the legislation does not authorize "the alteration or diminution of the relative status of the Marine Corps."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, told Gurney in a letter that despite some modification of the original draft of the bill, "I believe that the legislation in its present form presents a thoroughly practicable organization of the armed services which will permit us with increased economy and efficiency to do our part in the preservation of peace and, if need be, the prosecution of war."

Navy Opposed To Merger

The Navy, opposed to the merger program first proposed by President Truman but willing to go along on the compromise unification bill, had no immediate comment.

Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.), who has opposed some provisions of the bill, was the only member of the committee who did not vote on the measure today. He was absent, and Gurney said he "sent no word" as to his position.

These Senators voted for the bill: Gurney, Bridges (R., N.H.);

Wilson (R., Iowa); Saltonstall (R., Mass.); Morse (R., Ore.); Baldwin (R., Conn.); Tydings (D., Md.); Russell (D., Ga.); Byrd (D., Va.); Hill (D., Ala.); Kilgore (D., Va.), and Maybank (D., S.C.).

Gurney reported, however, that Bridges and "others" on the committee reserved the right "to oppose certain ideas in the bill," and to offer amendments on the floor.

Last-Minute Change

One last-minute change made in

the bill permits the Army and Navy to continue in effect their wartime reorganization programs for two years, provided they are not changed by executive order in the meantime.

The Army's reorganization program, for example, set up separate ground, air and service forces.

The bill establishes a "national security organization" under a Cabinet-rank secretary of national security appointed by the President. The secretary, a civilian, would fix general policies and

exercise "general direction" of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

These three departments would be headed by secretaries without Cabinet status.

The bill sets up these other units of the security organization:

1. A war council made up of the four secretaries, the chiefs of staff of the Army and Air Force and the chief of naval operations. The council would advise the security secretary on military policy.

Munitions Board Proposed

2. A munitions board to coordinate procurement, production and distribution programs. Members: A chairman appointed by the President and an under secretary or assistant secretary from each of the three military departments.

3. A research and development board to advise on scientific research. It would be composed of a chairman named by the President and two representatives from each of the three departments.

4. Preparation of strategy and supply plans by the joint chiefs of staff. They also would establish unified commands where necessary and formulate policies for joint training of personnel.

The bill also provides for a national security council headed by the President, a national security resources board under a chairman appointed by the President, and a central intelligence agency under the security council.

POWERFUL JET ENGINE DISCLOSED BY ARMY

WASHINGTON, June 4 — (AP) The Army Air Forces disclosed today that six years' of secret work has developed the most powerful American turbo-jet engine yet announced.

This new engine, designated as the XJ-37, packs more power than a diesel electric railroad engine, but has less than one-fifth of one per cent of the diesel's weight.

The XJ-37 can be installed in either the wing or fuselage, uses little fuel, and can be used either as a jet engine or as a turbine with propeller.

HOUSE GROUP VOTES RISE IN GI STUDENT AID

Approves Higher Subsistence For Married, Single Veterans

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Legislation to increase living allowances for veterans attending college under the GI Bill of Rights was approved today by a Senate Public Welfare subcommittee.

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) disclosed that the group he heads also voted to increase the amount of pay veterans taking on-the-job training may earn and still qualify for Federal aid.

In addition, the subcommittee tentatively approved a bill to fix next September 1 as the final date on which veterans may qualify for education and on-the-job training benefits. It also voted, Morse said, to liberalize the law under which amputees have been given automobiles.

Differential For Children

Following a session of the subcommittee behind closed doors, Morse said it agreed on measures to:

1. Raise the subsistence allowance of veterans attending college from \$65 a month to \$75 for single veterans; from \$90 to \$105 a month for married veterans with no children, and from \$90 to \$120 a month to those who are married and have children.

He said the subcommittee will recommend the increases because of the higher cost of living and the scarcity of part-time jobs.

The group recognizes that even the higher rates will not meet a veteran's full costs, Morse said. He added that "it never was the intention of Congress to give to veterans a full livelihood in order that they might go to college."

2. Enable a single veteran making less than \$200 a month to get on-the-job training pay from the Government. The present ceiling for single veterans is \$175 monthly.

Non-Amputees To Get Cars

Under the bill the subcommittee approved, the ceiling for married veterans would be \$250 instead of \$200. Subsistence allowances would still be \$65 a month for single veterans and \$90 for married ones.

The Government makes up the difference between the veteran apprentice's pay and the ceiling but does not pay more than the subsistence allowance.

3. Allow the Government to furnish automobiles not only to veterans who have lost a leg but to those who have lost the use of one or more legs or arms or who were blinded.

In addition, the measure would allow the Veterans Administration to supply \$1,600, the present ceiling, and have the veteran supplement that amount if he wants a better auto.

Cost To Exceed \$8,000,000

Morse estimated the additional cost at between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 a year. The bill would also extend the time in which veterans may receive autos to June 30, 1950.

Morse said he will introduce bills tomorrow raising the on-the-job pay ceilings and increasing veteran students' living allowances. He said the two changes would cost the Government an additional \$267,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year.

TRUMAN MOVE ON TAX SLASH BILL PUT OFF

Ross Says President Won't Act Before His Kansas City Trip

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The White House put a damper today on speculation that President Truman will act immediately on the \$4,000,000,000-a-year income tax cut voted yesterday. Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, said action won't come at least before Mr. Truman leaves Friday morning for Kansas City.

The bill reached the White House this afternoon. The President has ten days to approve or veto, excluding Sundays.

Representative Martin (R., Mass.), House leader, said a veto would spell the death of the bill.

because its advocates don't have enough votes to override.

Cabinet Meeting Set

A meeting of the Cabinet was called for tomorrow, and it was indicated that the tax cut may be a prime topic. This inference arose from what John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, said in canceling a conflicting engagement. He explained the session was called because of "congressional action" yesterday.

Ross described it as the regular Cabinet meeting, advanced from Friday as a convenience to the President. Mr. Truman will fly Friday to Kansas City, where on Saturday he will address a memorial meeting of the 35th Division Association, his World War I outfit.

Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) wrote the President today suggesting that "one reason why the (tax cut) bill is inadequate" is its failure to "remove the inequity in taxation which exists between the community property states" and the others.

May Divide Income

In ten states, husband and wife are permitted to divide their income for tax purposes, thus achieving a lower rate of taxation.

Mr. Truman sent Congress today a report of his advisory commission which recommended unanimously a system of mandatory military training for boys beginning at age 18. He pointed out that the nine-man civilian group called it "an essential element" in a program of national security.

Representative Andrews (R., N.Y.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, yesterday announced his group will begin hearings in a week or ten days on the subject. He declined to guess whether a bill could be passed at this session. Such quick passage is regarded as unlikely by other leaders.

Early Consideration Urged

Mr. Truman said he appointed the commission to make the study "in an effort to clarify" the situation because of a "great disparity of viewpoint" in Congress last year. He urged now that it "give early consideration to the subject."

In a separate communication, he asked that leaders of both parties in Congress act to speed up action on his requests for early passage of bills extending several war powers beyond June 30.

These include:

1. A bill extending Maritime Commission authority to charter oil tankers. Speaker Martin (R., Mass.) said this was asked to avoid a possible oil shortage in the East this winter.

2. A year's extension of the Export Control Act, applying to certain short supply articles.

3. Certain allocation and priority

controls applying to food, fertilizers and other scarce commodities.

Mr. Truman also was reported to have discussed controls extensions with House and Senate leaders of both parties this morning. One participant said taxes and labor legislation were not discussed.

Anderson Hints At Early End To Sugar Rationing

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, held out today the possibility of a fairly early end to the rationing of sugar to housewives.

Citing a large Cuban sugar crop, Anderson told a Senate banking subcommittee that "we are getting very close to the point" where rationing might safely be ended.

There are also some arguments against it, he added, and "I think it is a pretty close question."

Under the law sugar rationing will end October 31. The Secretary can end it sooner if he deems it wise.

Doctor Tells of Speedier Surgery, Useful in Case of Atomic Warfare

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Lessons learned at the Anzio beachhead—in saving precious time and blood-transfusion materials in treating wounded men—will be valuable in case of future atomic warfare, a Boston doctor said today.

Describing how techniques introduced at Anzio allowed 50 per cent reduction in the amount of blood and plasma required and also allowed men to be operated on sooner than previously, Dr. Henry K. Beecher of Massachusetts General hospital declared in an address for an army medical department symposium:

Explains Advantages

"This economy of time and material, economy in the use of blood and plasma, so important in resuscitation, will be clearly necessary if military action ever takes place in difficult accessible regions of the world, say, the arctic or antarctic, where problems of supply will always doubtless be great.

"Economy of time in treating patients and economy of material used will also be necessary if large masses of the population should ever be subjected to the effects of atomic radiation, with its conse-

quent great blood loss from serious (serum-containing) surfaces of the body."

Beecher, a wartime lieutenant-colonel who served on a combat-area board "for study of the severely wounded," gave this outline of the methods developed at Anzio:

Outlines Methods

He and major Charles H. Burnett, another member of the board, found that surgery could be undertaken before a wounded man had fully recovered from the initial physiological effects of "wound shock."

"Wound shock" is the prostrating condition which results from loss of blood volume. When blood is lost, fluids are drawn unnaturally from body tissues into the blood system, and this causes shock. Plasma and whole blood are used to treat and cure this condition, but many of the severely wounded also require surgery for the repair of damaged blood vessels and organs if life is to be saved.)

Prior to the Anzio experience, surgery was delayed until the "shock" condition was overcome.

But Beecher and Burnett found that "it was not necessary to delay surgery until the patient had been completely restored to normal." They found that replacement of

blood and plasma could be carried on while surgery was actually in progress.

A study of 1,600 test cases showed that by this method the quantity of blood and plasma required for resuscitation was halved; and furthermore "the delay in undertaking surgery following a hospital entry was reduced to about one third what it was under other circumstances."

ATOM SECRET PERIL CLAIMED

Thomas Says Fellow Travelers Infiltrate Oak Ridge

New York, June 4 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said today that "fellow travelers, if not actual members of the Communist party, have ensconced them-

selves" in the atomic energy plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"The Atomic energy Commission must come to grips shortly with pro-Soviet infiltration of its own organization," he declared in the current issue of *Liberty* magazine. He urged that atomic-bomb production and research be placed under full military control.

Says He Was Startled

"On a recent visit to Oak Ridge, I was startled to find how many Communist suspects were on duty there. . . . I examined army intelligence reports on a number of men holding strategic positions," he said. "Several of these dossiers showed, in my opinion, very serious cases."

Thomas said that "in their efforts to pry loose information, Communists make every effort to use the cluster of associations set up by the atomic scientists themselves."

"Each of hundreds of scientists has knowledge that could shorten an enemy's time in perfecting the bomb. If five key men could be subverted, years could be saved," he added.

Charges Security Lack

At Oak Ridge, Thomas said, he also noticed an "absence of elementary security precautions. There is nothing to stop anyone from climbing the fence, even in daylight, and approaching to within perhaps 75 yards of one of the three widely separated plants. If anyone were bent on sabotage, it would be possible to do considerable damage at 75 yards even with hand weapons."

The representative declared "atomic production and research should remain for the present entirely a military province. . . .

"The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 is unrealistic in that it places this vital weapon in the inexperienced

hands of civilians. A further flaw lies in the security provisions, which authorize the FBI to investigate the personnel, but give it no authority to bar undesirables. The FBI is merely to report the facts to the civilian commission."

Table Of Withholding Taxes, If Bill Is Signed

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The withholding tax on weekly wages under the tax legislation Congress has passed and sent to the White House:

WEEKLY WAGE		Withholding if number of exemptions is—						
At	But	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Least	Less	The amount of tax to be withheld shall be—						
	Than							
..	\$11.....	*12%	..	..	..	..	..	..
\$11	12.....	\$1.40	\$1.10	..	..	..	..	..
12	13.....	1.50	.20	..	..	..	..	..
13	14.....	1.60	.30	..	..	..	..	..
14	15.....	1.70	.50	..	..	..	..	..
15	16.....	1.90	.60	..	..	..	..	..
16	17.....	2.00	.70	..	..	..	..	..
17	18.....	2.10	.80	..	..	..	..	..
18	19.....	2.20	.90	..	..	..	..	..
19	20.....	2.30	1.10	..	..	..	..	..
20	21.....	2.50	1.20	..	..	..	..	..
21	22.....	2.60	1.30	..	..	..	..	..
22	23.....	2.80	1.40	\$1.10	..	..	..	..
23	24.....	2.90	1.50	.30	..	..	..	..
24	25.....	3.10	1.70	.40	..	..	..	..
25	26.....	3.30	1.80	.50	..	..	..	..
26	27.....	3.50	1.90	.60	..	..	..	..
27	28.....	3.70	2.00	.70	..	..	..	..
28	29.....	3.80	2.10	.90	..	..	..	..
29	30.....	4.00	2.30	1.00	..	..	..	..
30	31.....	4.20	2.40	1.10	..	..	..	..
31	32.....	4.30	2.50	1.20	..	..	..	..
32	33.....	4.40	2.60	1.30	\$1.10	..	..	..
33	34.....	4.60	2.80	1.50	.20	..	..	..
34	35.....	4.70	3.00	1.60	.30	..	..	..
35	36.....	4.90	3.20	1.70	.40	..	..	..
36	37.....	5.00	3.40	7.80	.50	..	..	..
37	38.....	5.10	3.50	1.90	.70	..	..	..
38	39.....	5.30	3.70	2.10	.80	..	..	..
39	40.....	5.40	3.90	2.20	.90	..	..	..
40	41.....	5.50	4.10	2.30	1.00	..	..	..
41	42.....	5.70	4.20	2.40	1.10	..	..	..
42	43.....	5.80	4.40	2.50	1.30	..	..	..
43	44.....	6.00	4.50	2.70	1.40	\$1.10	..	..
44	45.....	6.10	4.60	2.90	1.50	.20	..	..
45	46.....	6.20	4.80	3.10	1.60	.30	..	..
46	47.....	6.40	4.90	3.20	1.70	.50	..	..
47	48.....	6.50	5.00	3.40	1.80	.60	..	..
48	49.....	6.00	5.20	3.60	2.00	.70	..	..
49	50.....	6.80	5.30	3.80	2.10	.80	..	..
50	51.....	6.90	5.40	4.00	2.20	.90	..	..
51	52.....	7.00	5.60	4.10	2.30	1.00	..	..
52	53.....	7.20	5.70	4.30	2.40	1.20	..	..
53	54.....	7.30	5.90	4.40	2.60	1.30	..	..
54	55.....	7.50	6.00	4.50	2.80	1.40	.10	..
55	56.....	7.60	6.10	4.70	2.90	1.50	.20	..
56	57.....	7.70	6.30	4.80	3.10	1.60	.40	..
57	58.....	7.90	6.40	4.90	3.30	1.80	.50	..
58	59.....	8.00	6.50	5.10	3.50	1.90	.60	..
59	60.....	8.10	6.70	5.20	3.70	2.00	.70	..
60	62.....	8.30	6.90	5.40	3.90	2.20	.90	..
62	64.....	8.60	7.20	5.70	4.20	2.40	1.10	..
64	66.....	8.90	7.40	6.00	4.50	2.70	1.40	.10
66	68.....	9.20	7.70	6.20	4.80	3.10	1.60	.30
68	70.....	9.40	8.00	6.50	5.10	3.40	1.90	.60
70	72.....	9.70	8.30	6.80	5.30	3.80	2.10	.80
72	74.....	10.00	8.50	7.10	5.60	4.10	2.30	1.10
74	76.....	10.30	8.80	7.30	5.90	4.40	2.60	1.30
76	78.....	10.50	9.10	7.60	6.10	4.70	3.00	1.50
78	80.....	10.80	9.30	7.90	6.40	5.00	3.30	1.80
80	82.....	11.10	9.60	8.20	6.70	5.20	3.70	2.00

82	84	11.40	9.90	8.40	7.00	5.50	4.00	2.30
84	86	11.60	10.20	8.70	7.20	5.80	4.30	2.50
86	88	11.90	10.40	9.00	7.50	6.10	4.60	2.80
88	90	12.20	10.70	9.30	7.80	6.30	4.90	3.20
90	92	12.40	11.00	9.50	8.10	6.60	5.10	3.60
92	94	12.70	11.30	9.80	8.30	6.90	5.40	3.90
94	96	13.00	11.50	10.10	8.60	7.10	5.70	4.20
96	98	13.30	11.80	10.30	8.90	7.40	6.00	4.50
98	100	13.50	12.10	10.60	9.20	7.70	6.20	4.80
100	105	14.00	12.60	11.10	9.60	8.20	6.70	5.30
105	110	14.70	13.20	11.80	10.30	8.90	7.40	5.90
110	115	15.40	13.90	12.50	11.00	9.50	8.10	6.60
115	120	16.10	14.60	13.20	11.70	10.20	8.80	7.30
120	125	16.80	15.30	13.80	12.40	10.90	9.50	8.00
125	130	17.40	16.00	14.50	13.10	11.60	10.10	8.70
130	135	18.10	16.70	15.20	13.70	12.30	10.80	9.40
135	140	18.80	17.30	15.90	14.40	13.00	11.50	10.00
140	145	19.50	18.00	16.60	15.10	13.60	12.20	10.70
145	150	20.20	18.70	17.30	15.80	14.30	12.90	11.40
150	160	21.20	19.70	18.30	16.80	15.40	13.90	12.40
160	170	22.60	21.10	19.60	18.20	16.70	15.30	13.80
170	180	23.90	22.50	21.00	19.60	18.10	16.60	15.20
180	190	25.30	23.80	22.40	20.90	19.50	18.00	16.50
190	200	26.70	25.20	23.80	22.30	20.80	19.40	17.90
14 Per Cent of the Excess over \$200 Plus								
200 and over	27.40	25.90	24.40	23.00	21.50	20.10	18.60	

*Indicates 12 per cent of wages.

GARSSON SAYS HE NEVER PAID MAY ANYTHING

Tells Probers He Was Aided By Ex-Congressman, But Not For Gain

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Henry Garsson, arms manufacturer, testified today he began getting ex-Congressman Andrew J. May to help him at the War Department after, he said, the Army balked at accepting Garsson ideas for speedier wartime shell production.

Garsson and his brother, Murray, are on trial with May in Federal Court on war-bribe charges.

The witness also declared that he was "discriminated against" by the Army's Chicago ordnance district officials because of his religion.

No Agreements, He Says

Garsson said he came to Washington to see May after the Chicago ordnance district refused to accept new methods he had developed for making the 4.2 shell and M66 shell fuse.

"Did you pay Congressman May or give him anything of value, either directly or indirectly?" asked Charles J. Margiotti, defense attorney.

"I did not," Garsson replied. The witness said he "never en-

tered into any agreement, arrangement or conspiracy at any time with anybody to do anything illegal or to defraud anybody."

The Government charges that the two Garssons paid May, as wartime chairman of the House Military Committee, \$55,000 in bribes for favors May obtained for the \$70,000,000 Garsson munitions combine.

A Shell At His Elbow

Garsson—with a 4.2-inch shell at his elbow on the witness box railing—testified he:

1. Developed a method of making the 4.2 shell out of a hollow tube, instead of the accepted method of boring a solid forging.
2. Devised a way to make the M66 fuse, used in the 75-millimeter armor-piercing anti-tank shell, out of soft instead of hard steel and hardening it later.

Both these methods became widely accepted by all manufacturers of such munitions after he had succeeded, with May's help, in persuading the Army to let him try them, Garsson said. He said he gave the techniques to the Government without any royalty charges and both helped step up the nation's arms output considerably.

May Arranged Conference

Margiotti told the court his client's testimony showed that the Garssons, instead of "defrauding the Government as they are charged here, actually save the Government millions and millions of dollars" by their inventions.

On the first occasion he met May, Garsson said, the then influential House member arranged a conference for him with War Production Board and army ordnance officials, out of which Garsson obtained a priority for machinery enabling him to begin producing the 4.2 shells.

Judge Refuses To Rule Self Out In Eisler Trial

Holtzoff Says Prosecution Is Not for Communism but Refusing to Testify

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Justice Alexander Holtzoff today rejected a plea for another judge in the trial of Gerhard Eisler, described by the House Committee on un-American Activities as leader of Communists in the United States, on charges of contempt of Congress.

"If opposition to Communism were a ground for disqualifying a judge, I dare say it would be a baffling problem to find a Federal judge who is qualified to sit," Justice Holtzoff said.

Moreover, he said, Eisler is not being tried for Communism but for allegedly refusing to testify before the House committee last Feb. 6.

Defense counsel charged that Justice Holtzoff was biased because of his long association and friendship with Federal Bureau of Investigation chief J. Edgar Hoover. Justice Holtzoff was an associate counsel for the Department of Justice for fifteen years before he came to the bench.

The government quickly finished its presentation of evidence in the trial, which opened today, but withheld formal "resting" of its case until defense attorneys complete their cross-examination of Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, chairman of the House committee.

If convicted, Eisler faces a possible sentence of one year in prison and \$1,000 fine.

Representative Thomas testified that Eisler refused to testify before the committee or to be sworn in. Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the committee, testified that "the chairman asked Eisler some six or seven times to be sworn in."

Mr. Stripling said Eisler "said he wanted three minutes to make

a statement. He said there would be no hearing with him if he was not permitted to make a statement."

The House Committee on Un-American Activities announced today that hearings in its general investigation of alleged Communist influences in Hollywood will begin in Washington next September. The sessions will be open to the public. The committee also announced postponement until September of a hearing to question Hans Eisler, Hollywood music composer and brother of Gerhard Eisler.

House Hollywood Probe Slated In September

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The House Committee on Un-American Activities announced today that hearings in its general investigation of alleged Communist influences in Hollywood will begin in Washington next September.

The sessions will be open to the public.

The committee also announced postponement until September of a hearing to question Hans Eisler, Hollywood music composer and brother of Gerhard Eisler. Gerhard Eisler has been identified at previous committee hearings as one of the leaders of communism in this country.

U.S. Wants Yugoslavia Pay For Loss Of Planes

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The United States has renewed a demand on Yugoslavia for indemnity for two American air transports shot down last summer by Yugoslav fighter planes.

State Department officials said the demand will figure in current talks with Yugoslav representatives on settlement of lend-lease and other accounts.

Marshall Tito's Government made a \$150,000 settlement for five American flyers who died in the incidents but has refused thus far to pay for the planes themselves, valued at up to \$400,000.

World Cotton Group to Meet

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The International Cotton Advisory Committee will convene in Washington for its sixth meeting June 9 to review the world cotton situation. The committee is an inter-governmental agency of cotton exporting and importing countries.

BREWSTER ASSAILS FOREIGN AIR POLICY

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R-Me.) said today United States Foreign Aviation policy is a "crime."

Brewster, sponsor of a bill to merge all U. S. international airlines into one company, said a "tragic illustration of that policy" is a Peruvian company's proposal to fly to Canada by way of Cuba and the United States.

"They will take that rich traffic, the cream of the run between Montreal and New York and New York and Havana," Brewster told a Senate department witness who testified before a Senate subcommittee considering the bill.

The witness, assistant Secretary of State Garrison Norton, opposed Brewster's measure because it would be "viewed, rightly or wrongly, as evidence of aroused government activity in this field, and probably as evidence of imperialistic activity."

Brewster told Norton, Peru is "an outstanding example of the crime of the policy you are pursuing."

Half of British Loan Used

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Britain, drawing on its \$3,750,000,000 loan from this country almost one-third faster than originally planned, has used up more than half the total credit in less than seven months, Treasury records showed today. A new withdrawal of \$200,000,000 recorded today brought total withdrawals since last July 19 to \$1,950,000,000 and gave support to predictions that the entire loan would be used up in two years instead of the three or four it was figured to last.

Paris Chosen As Site Of Cereal Conference

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Paris has been chosen the site of an international cereal conference to be held this summer to help European shortage areas plan better management of their own supplies.

MARSHALL TO SPEAK AT HARVARD EXERCISES

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Marshall will speak at exercises at Harvard university tomorrow, delivering what aides regard as an important, though brief address. He left here by plane this afternoon for Boston.

U.N.-PRESS (260)

LAKE SUCCESS, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SUBCOMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS COMPLETED ITS WORK TODAY WITH A LAST-MINUTE PROTEST FROM THE RUSSIAN MEMBER AGAINST ITS FAILURE TO INCLUDE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AS AN OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESS.

BY A 10 TO 1 VOTE, THE SUBCOMMISSION APPROVED A REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN WHICH PLANS FOR A WORLD CONFERENCE OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION NEXT YEAR WERE LAID DOWN.

Y.M. LOMAKIN, SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK CITY, VOTED AGAINST THE FINAL REPORT.

IN A STATEMENT HE SAID THE AGENDA OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE CONSISTED OF SECONDARY QUESTIONS OF A TECHNICAL NATURE INSTEAD OF IMPORTANT POLITICAL PROBLEMS. HE SPECIFICALLY CITED THE REJECTION BY THE SUBCOMMISSION OF HIS PROPOSAL THAT THE WORLD CONFERENCE FORMULATE OBJECTIVES TO INCLUDE SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE STRUGGLE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

P.H. CHANG, CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN NEW YORK AND A MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMISSION, DISCUSSED CHINA'S VIEWS ON ONE ITEM IN THE PROPOSED AGENDA CONCERNING MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR COUNTERACTING FALSE NEWS AND FALSE REPORTING.

CHANG SAID CHINA HAD BEEN A FREQUENT VICTIM OF SUCH UNFAIR PRACTICE. HE SAID THE CHINESE PEOPLE "WHILE APPROVING THE LOFTY PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, DO LAY SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THIS MEASURE FOR COUNTERACTING AGAINST FALSE REPORTING AND STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE RIGHT OF PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL DENIAL AND THE RIGHT OF REPLY."

MEANTIME THE SUBCOMMISSION UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS JULY MEETING CONSIDER MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE THE WORLD NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE.

DY1025PED

SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED, SPEARS WAS THE ONLY PERSON WHO OPENED ONE OF THE PACKETS. HE SAID HE RECEIVED HIS MISSIVE LAST NIGHT, TORE OPEN THE OUTER ENVELOPE AND BECAME SUSPICIOUS WHEN HE SAW THE INNER ENVELOPE WAS WRAPPED IN CARBON PAPER, APPARENTLY TO PREVENT VISUAL DETECTION BY EXPOSURE TO LIGHT. *INS. LDU (BOOBY TRAP - NITE) - XXX RECIPIENTS*

SPEARS SAID HE THEN OPENED THE INNER ENVELOPE CAREFULLY AND CALLED POLICE WHEN HE SAW THE WATCHLIKE MECHANISM, HELD BETWEEN TWO PIECES OF CARDBOARD BY STRIPS OF GUMMED PAPER. EXPLOSIVE POWDER WAS CONTAINED IN A BAG ABOUT THE SIZE OF A SMALL BANANA, HE ADDED. *II*

AMONG THOSE STATING THEY RECEIVED NO SUCH LETTERS WERE WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE ARAB OFFICE, THE ARAB NEWS AGENCY AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE, WHICH HANDLES PALESTINE AFFAIRS.

THE "MURDER BY POST" MISSILES, AS A LONDON NEWSPAPER DUBBED THE LETTERS, CAME IN TWO ENVELOPES. THE OUTER ONE WAS A LITTLE LARGER THAN HALF A TYPEWRITER SHEET AND BORE ONLY A NEATLY TYPED ADDRESS. THE INNER ENVELOPE WAS SLIGHTLY SMALLER AND CONTAINED THE MIDGET MACHINE AND POWDER AND BORE THE ADDRESS AND WORDS: "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL." THE LAST WORDS WERE BELIEVED INSCRIBED TO PERSUADE A SECRETARY TO PASS THE LETTER DIRECTLY TO ITS INTENDED VICTIM FOR OPENING. *INS. LDU (BOOBY TRAP - DAY) - XXX ANTI-SEMITES - II*

LONDON--1ST ADD RUSSIAN PENAL (A64) XXX SEVEN YEARS."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE RUSSIAN PENAL CODE OCCURRED MAY 26 WHEN THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET ABOLISHED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND SUBSTITUTED 25-YEAR SENTENCES IN LABOR CAMPS FOR THE DEATH PENALTY. *WW947PED*

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-MRS. GOLDIE MYERSON, HEAD OF THE JEWISH AGENCY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT IN PALESTINE, SAID TODAY BRITAIN SHOULD "HELP US KEEP THE PEACE" BY OPENING THE HOLY LAND TO VASTLY INCREASED JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

SHE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE "THERE WOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY IN ABSORBING 10,000 TO 12,000 IMMIGRANTS A MONTH," BECAUSE THE JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN PALESTINE WERE "SHORT OF LABOR."

"TENSION AMONG THE ENTIRE JEWISH POPULATION IS GROWING," SHE SAID. MRS. MYERSON IS EN ROUTE FROM JERUSALEM TO AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE IN ZURICH AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JEWISH LABOR PARTY.

SHE CONDEMNED TERRORISM UNRESERVEDLY BUT DECLARED BRITAIN'S 1939 WHITE PAPER, RESTRICTING JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND LIMITING ARAB LAND SALES TO JEWS, WAS "THE GREATEST OBSTACLE" IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY'S EFFORT TO CUT DOWN TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

"RELAX THE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS AND LAND LAWS, AND THESE GROUPS WOULD HAVE THE GROUND CUT FROM UNDER THEIR FEET," SHE SAID.

ASKED BY A BRITISH REPORTER ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF COMMUNIST MEMBERSHIP AMONG PALESTINE JEWS, MRS. MYERSON SAID THE PARTY IS "SO SMALL AND INSIGNIFICANT X X X IT IS NO CAUSE FOR THOUGHT."

SHE SAID THAT WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS INQUIRY COMMISSION CAME TO PALESTINE THE JEWS HOPED TO "PROVE" THAT:

1. THE JEWS CAN ACCOMPLISH GREAT THINGS IN COLONIZATION AND INDUSTRY AND THERE IS ROOM FOR MANY MORE OF THEM.

2. BRITAIN'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE "HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED." PARTICULARLY IN IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION. *1947*

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN, NEW YORK MEMBER OF THE AGENCY EXECUTIVE, WHO STOPPED IN LONDON EN ROUTE TO AN EXECUTIVE MEETING IN PALESTINE, APPEARED AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE WITH MRS. MYERSON.

GOLDMANN DESCRIBED AS "DISGUSTING" A RECENT ADVERTISEMENT ON PALESTINE PLACED IN UNITED STATES PAPERS BY BEN HECHT, AMERICAN WRITER.

HECHT "IS VERY INSIGNIFICANT IN JEWISH LIFE" IN THE UNITED STATES AND "HE DOES NOT REPRESENT EVEN A SMALL SECTION OF AMERICAN JEWRY," GOLDMANN DECLARED.

HECHT'S ADVERTISEMENT, ADDRESSED TO JEWISH EXTREMISTS IN PALESTINE, SAID THAT EVERY TIME VIOLENCE OCCURRED IN THE HOLY LAND, AMERICAN JEWS "MAKE A LITTLE SONG IN THEIR HEARTS."

(HECHT SAID TODAY AT HIS HOME IN NYACK, N.Y., THAT HE HAD "NO COMMENT" TO MAKE ON GOLDMANN'S STATEMENT. THE WRITER ADDED THAT HE WAS CONTINUING TO RUN HIS SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON PALESTINE.)

MT959AED

WITH PARIS

CAIRO, JUNE 4--(AP)---THE NEWSPAPER ALBALAGH, ORGAN

OF THE WAFDIST OPPOSITION PARTY, SAID TODAY THAT FRANCE WAS INDIGNANT OVER THE ABD EL KRIM INCIDENT BECAUSE "SHE IS AFRAID OF LOSING MOROCCO AND ALGIERS."

1947

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THE FRENCH-SOVIET ACCORD OF JUNE 29, 1945, PROVIDED THAT ONLY PERSONS WHO WERE RUSSIAN BEFORE SEPT. 1, 1939, WOULD BE SUBJECT TO FORCIBLE DEPORTATION. HOWEVER, EVEN THIS PORTION OF THE ACCORD WAS SUPERSEDED, FRANCE-CONTENDED, BY THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION LAST DECEMBER PROVIDING THAT ONLY WAR CRIMINALS WERE SUBJECT TO FORCED DEPORTATION TO THEIR HOMELANDS.

THE FRENCH PROPOSED A SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF FRENCH AND RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN PARIS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO SETTLE OUTSTANDING DIFFERENCES ON THE STATUS OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN AUSTRIA. THE FRENCH DENIED THE NEED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW FRENCH-SOVIET REPATRIATION COMMISSION.

A SOVIET REPATRIATION COMMISSION ALREADY IS OPERATING IN FRANCE, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID, AND DECLARATIONS OF DESIRE TO RETURN TO RUSSIA ARE TURNED OVER TO IT.

FRANCE, A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID, AND DECLARATIONS OF DESIRE TO RETURN TO RUSSIA ARE TURNED OVER TO IT.

THE RUSSIAN NATIONALS ARE HELD, PENDING THEIR RETURN, AT A CAMP AT BOURGOIN, TO WHICH ONLY PERSONS WHO VOLUNTEER ARE TAKEN. HE ADDED THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DID NOT KNOW HOW MANY WERE BEING HELD THERE. ADD-PARIS-(DP'S)-XXX REPATRIATION

DA1130AED

PRECED LONDON DAY (440)

BY WES GALLAGHER

BERLIN, JUNE 4--(AP)--INFORMED SOURCES INDICATED TODAY THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES PROBABLY WOULD AGREE TO ALLOW WESTERN GERMANY TO PRODUCE ABOUT 12,000,000 TONS OF STEEL A YEAR FOR "DOMESTIC USE."

AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DENIED REPORTS FROM LONDON THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS WERE "DIVIDED" OVER FIXING THE STEEL LEVEL.

"THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON STEEL REQUIREMENTS FOR DOMESTIC USE IN GERMANY," SAID THE OFFICIAL, ONE OF THE NEGOTIATORS. HE EXPLAINED THAT BY "DOMESTIC USE" WAS MEANT STEEL NEEDED TO MAKE GERMANY SELF-SUFFICIENT BY PAYING HER WAY WITH AN IMPORT-EXPORT PROGRAM.

LONDON REPORTS SAID THE BRITISH WANTED A LEVEL OF 11,000,000 TONS

AND THE AMERICANS 13,500,000 TONS.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID THESE FIGURES WERE "INACCURATE," AND OTHER INFORMANTS SAID THE BRITISH HAD AGREED TO A HIGHER LEVEL THAN 11,000,000.

A "GOOD GUESS" WOULD BE A FIGURE BETWEEN 11,000,000 AND 13,500,000, THE INFORMANTS SAID.

THE 12,000,000 LEVEL, IF AGREED ON, WOULD BE ONE-HALF OF GERMANY'S PREWAR TOTAL, BUT MORE THAN TWICE THE 5,800,000 QUOTA FOR ALL OF GERMANY SET LAST YEAR BY THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

THE 12,000,000 FIGURE STILL HAS NOT REACHED TOP BRITISH-AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND THE NEGOTIATIONS TO DATE HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY SUBORDINATES.

MEANWHILE, THE MINISTER OF ECONOMICS IN THE BERLIN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, TOLD THE BERLIN CITY ASSEMBLY THAT RUSSIA WAS TAKING 90 PERCENT OF ALL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN HER OCCUPATION ZONE AND HAD DEMANDED DELIVERY OF 2,000,000 TONS OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FROM THE ZONE AND HER SECTOR OF BERLIN.

B21

THE MINISTER, GUSTAV KLINGELHOEFER, SAID THE BOOK VALUE OF 200 PLANTS DISMANTLED FOR REPARATIONS BY THE RUSSIANS IN JUST ONE OF THE FIVE GERMAN STATES IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN 1,000,000,000 MARKS.

"AN ESTIMATE OF 10,000,000,000 MARKS FOR WHAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN IN DISMANTLINGS FROM THE ENTIRE ZONE IS HARDLY EXAGGERATED," HE ADDED.

THE MINISTER CLAIMED THIS ALONE WOULD REPRESENT 40 PERCENT OF THE \$10,000,000,000 THE GERMANS HAVE DEMANDED IN REPARATIONS. (HE APPARENTLY WAS FIGURING THE VALUE OF THE MARK AT ITS PRE-WAR NOMINAL RATE OF 40 CENTS.)

AMERICAN OFFICIALS ACCUSED THE RUSSIANS OF VIOLATING A FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT BY GIVING CERTAIN FOOD BONUSES TO RESIDENTS IN THE SOVIET SECTOR OF BERLIN. THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT NO SPECIAL FAVORS SHALL BE ACCORDED RESIDENTS OF ANY SECTOR OF THE CITY.

THE OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT ALL GOODS WHICH THE RUSSIANS DOLE OUT IN BERLIN COME OUT OF THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE, WHEREAS MUCH OF WHAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH CONTRIBUTE COMES FROM IMPORTS, PAID FOR BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN TAXPAYERS.

KXX

(EDS:3RD GRAF FM END READ -- X X X THE RUSSIANS HAVE DEMANDED X X X (NOT GERMANS)).

LS551PED

30. 24- 10147

BERLIN, JUNE 4-(AP)-A BERLIN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC OFFICIAL PUBLICLY ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE TAKING FOR REPARATIONS NEARLY 90 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF THEIR ZONE OF GERMANY. THE OFFICIAL, GUSTAF KLINGELHOEFER, MINISTER OF ECONOMICS IN THE BERLIN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, MADE HIS STATEMENT IN A SESSION OF THE BERLIN CITY ASSEMBLY.

KLINGELHOEFER ALSO REITERATED A PREVIOUS SOCIALIST CLAIM THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE DEMANDING DELIVERY OF 2,000,000 TONS OF SCRAP FROM THEIR OCCUPATION ZONE AND THEIR SECTOR OF BERLIN.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE RUSSIAN REACTION TO KLINGELHOEFER'S CLAIMS ABOUT THEIR PRODUCTION TAKE, BUT RUSSIAN CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS HERE SAID THE SCRAP THEY NOW WANT TO TRANSPORT OUT OF GERMANY IS "METAL WHICH WAS REQUISITIONED LONG AGO AND WHICH CONSISTS MAINLY OF OLD GERMAN TANKS, GUNS AND OTHER ARMAMENTS."

DISCUSSING THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON CURRENT GERMAN PRODUCTION IN THEIR ZONE, KLINGELHOEFER CLAIMED THAT THE MAIN INDUSTRIES WERE WORKING FOR THE SOVIETS AND THAT "IN 1946 THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE ZONE AMOUNTED TO 5.6 BILLION MARKS AND HARDLY MORE THAN 10 PERCENT OF THIS WENT FOR GERMAN CONSUMPTION."

HE CLAIMED FURTHER THAT APPROXIMATELY TWO-THIRDS OF THE EASTERN ZONES INCOME FOR 1946 "WAS REQUIRED FOR PURPOSES OF THE OCCUPYING POWER" AND ADDED "THIS PICTURE HASN'T CHANGED NOTICEABLY IN 1947."

KLINGELHOEFER CONTINUED.

"THE BOOK VALUE OF 200 PLANTS DISMANTLED BY THE RUSSIANS FOR REPARATIONS IN ONE OF THE FIVE LAENDER (STATES) OF THE EASTERN ZONE ALONE AMOUNTS TO MORE THAN ONE BILLION MARKS, SO THAT AN ESTIMATE OF TEN BILLION MARKS FOR WHAT RUSSIANS HAVE TAKEN IN DISMANTLINGS FROM THE ENTIRE ZONE IS HARDLY EXAGGERATED."

HE SAID THIS ALONE WOULD REPRESENT "40 PERCENT OF THOSE TEN BILLION DOLLARS THE RUSSIANS HAVE REPRESENTED AS THEIR REPARATIONS DEMANDS."

KLINGELHOEFER ADDED THAT 20 GERMAN FIRMS HAD RECEIVED ORDERS TO COLLECT SCRAP METAL FOR THE RUSSIANS AND ESTIMATED THAT 7,000 WORKERS WOULD BE REQUIRED IN THE PROJECT. HE SAID BERLIN COULD NOT AFFORD TO LOSE THIS SCRAP "BECAUSE OUR DISASTROUS SHORTAGE IN RAW MATERIALS WE NEED THIS FOR RECONSTRUCTION."

MR41AED

BERLIN, JUNE 4-(AP)-LT. COL. JAMES G. FISHER OF WILMETTE, ILL., WAS RELEASED FROM CONFINEMENT LAST WEEKEND AFTER A PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW OF HIS COURT MARTIAL CONVICTION IN NOVEMBER ON CHARGES OF TRADING AND CONSPIRING TO TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE, COL. L. A. PRICHARD, SAID TODAY THAT FISHER'S SENTENCE TO ONE YEAR IN PRISON WAS SUSPENDED, HIS FINE OF \$2,000 CONVERTED INTO A FORFEITURE OF \$500, AND HIS DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY REVOKED.

FISHER HAD BEEN CHIEF OF THE INFORMATION, INVESTIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT SECTION OF THE DECARTELIZATION BRANCH OF AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER CASE INVOLVING FISHER AND MAJ. LOUIS DUPS, OF HOLLIS, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., ALSO OF THE DECARTELIZATION BRANCH, WAS DROPPED BEFORE GOING TO TRIAL, PRICHARD SAID. MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS NEVER ANNOUNCED THE FORMAL CHARGES IN THE SECOND CASE, ALTHOUGH IT NAMED BOTH MEN.

6254PED

Berlin, June 4--(AP)--An American memorandum accused the Russians

today in the allied kommandantur of violating a four power agreement for feeding

Berlin by favoring people in the soviet section of the city.

The note asked the Russians if some of these bounties from

Russian-controlled sources had been coming into the western occupation

zones and thus upsetting the rationing scale, fixed by a four power agreement

U.S. representatives said they considered the Russian violations

"technical" but recurrent. These involved mainly holiday bonuses of sugar

which the Russians gave unilaterally. Better fish and meat rations also

were provided in the Russian sector.

The Americans rejected as untrue or exaggerated reports appearing

in British-licensed newspapers asserting that the four-power pool plan for

feeding Berlin had broken down and that each power would be responsible

only for feeding the people in its occupation section.

All food the Russians bring into Berlin comes from the Russian occupation zone of Germany and is furnished by the Germans. The American and British food comes from imports, virtually all from the United States and paid for by American and British taxpayers.

kasischke 1130 apr rm 0950

MUNICH, JUNE 4-(AP)-ALFRED LORITZ, DENAZIFICATION MINISTER,

BAVARIA, ANNOUNCED THE ARREST TODAY OF FRAU ADOLPH WAGNER, WIDOW OF THE FORMER GAULEITER OF UPPER BAVARIA.

FRAU WAGNER WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT BAD KISSINGEN THIS AFTERNOON HE SAID, AND WILL BE PROSECUTED, ALONG WITH SEVEN OTHER WIVES OR WIDOWS OF FORMER HIGH-RANKING NAZIS, AS "PROFITEERS OF HITLER'S REGIME."

THE SEVEN, ALL IN VARIOUS JAILS, ARE THE SPOUSES OF ROUDOLPH HESS, WALTER FUNK, BALDUR VAN SCHIRACH, HERMANN GOERING, FRITZ SAUCKEL, HANS FRANK AND WILHELM FRICK.

THE WIDOWS OF JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART,

ALFRED JODL AND JULIUS STREICHER ALSO WILL BE ARRESTED IF THEY

CAN BE FOUND, LORITZ SAID.

30. 24-10149
44 MUNICH, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS "SATISFIED" WITH THE JOB BEING DONE BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOWARD C. PETERSEN DECLARED TODAY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY SOME GERMAN OFFICIALS.
DY641PED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 4-(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES BEGAN AN INVESTIGATION TONIGHT OF GERMAN CHARGES THAT AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SHOT THREE GERMAN CIVILIANS TO DEATH "IN COLD BLOOD" AFTER CATCHING THEM STEALING ARMY SUPPLIES.

THE SOLDIER, WHO CLAIMED THE THIEVES WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE, NOW IS IN THE PSYCHOPATHIC WARD OF AN ARMY HOSPITAL AT BREMERHAVEN. AN ARMY SPOKESMAN SAID THE SOLDIER, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD PENDING FURTHER INVESTIGATION, APPEARED "HYSTERICAL WITH REMORSE." NO CHARGES

FURTHER INVESTIGATION, APPEARED "HYSTERICAL WITH REMORSE." NO CHARGES HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST HIM.

WWS50PED
HEIDELBERG, GERMANY, JUNE 4-(AP)-SEVEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE THREATENED WITH BLINDNESS AS A RESULT OF DRINKING POISON LIQUOR IN A U.S. MILITARY PRISON IN GERMANY, U.S. CONSTABULARY HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE SEVEN, ALL SERVING COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES, WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

SIX PRISONERS DIED IN APRIL OF THE POISON LIQUOR, A PUNCH CONCOCTED OF AN ANTI-FREEZE MIXTURE FOR AUTOMOBILE RADIATORS.

AFTER HOSPITAL TREATMENT, THE SEVEN SURVIVORS WERE RETURNED TO PRISON BUT KEPT UNDER OBSERVATION, AND RECENT EXAMINATION SHOWED "EYE IMPAIRMENTS THAT MAY RESULT IN PERMANENT BLINDNESS," AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THEY WERE IDENTIFIED AS: FRED S. PROCTOR, MORGANTOWN, S.C.N (UNLISTED POSTAL GUIDE); MAX C. GREEN, CANADIAN, TEXAS; DONALD J. NYE, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; PETER A. CAIAZZO, EAST BANGOR, PA.; CHARLES G. BROWN, GREENVILLE, S.C.; ALFRED BYOUNG, HARRINGTON, S.DAK.; AND HENRY P. DANIELS, A NEGRO FROM ATLANTA, GA.

LS603PED

DACHAU, GERMANY, JUNE 4-(AP)-TWO GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH AND THREE TO PRISON TERMS BY U.S. MILITARY COURTS TODAY FOR THE MURDER OF FIVE UNARMED AMERICAN FLIERS AFTER THEIR CAPTURE IN WARTIME.

MAX BRUNO CARTMANN, A FORMER POLICE OFFICIAL, WAS ORDERED HANGED FOR HAVING INSTRUCTED A FIRING SQUAD TO EXECUTE ONE AIRMAN.

KARL EGGERT, WHO ALSO RECEIVED A DEATH SENTENCE, WAS CONVICTED OF PARTICIPATING IN THE SHOOTING OF FOUR FLIERS IN A SLAVE LABOR CAMP.

FD941AED

Florence, Italy, June 4--(AP)--Delegates to the communist-controlled national congress of the Italian general confederation of labor demonstrated for five minutes today against Premier Alcide de Gasperi's new Christian democratic government.

The protest was specifically against the arrest of 30 workers in a southern town in the Apulia region Monday during a celebration of the first anniversary of the Italian republic.

The delegates shouted "reactionaries in the de Gasperi government" and "we have had enough." De Gasperi recently ousted communists from the Italian cabinet in a reorganization.

1947

VATICAN CITY, JUNE 4--(AP)--POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED LT.GEN. CLARENCE HUEBNER, DEPUTY AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY, IN PRIVATE AUDIENCE TODAY. HUEBNER IS IN ITALY FOR CONFERENCES AT LIVORNO ON THE EVACUATION OF AMERICAN FORCES FROM ITALY AFTER RATIFICATION OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY. THE GENERAL WAS ACCOMPANIED TO THE AUDIENCE BY HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

MT917AED

athens, june 4 - (ap) - the greek orthodox church tonight condemned the guerrilla movement in greece as anti-national .

it was the first time the church had expressed official opposition to the leftist-inspired political and military movement which the government now is attempting to stamp out in a two-months-old general

military offensive.

political sources here attached particular significance to the fact

that the church had taken a definite stand because of the vast influence

the greek orthodoxy holds on the deeply religious greek people.

In making the announcement, the church offered to lend its "moral" support to those guerrillas who "repent and surrender" under the terms of amnesty offered by the government.

the announcement was signed by archbishop damaskinos, the patriarch in greece, and the entire holy synod.

GREEK

ATHENS, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE GREEK FOREIGN OFFICE SAID LAST NIGHT IT HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT A BULGARIAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER THREATENED TO SHOOT MEMBERS OF A UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATING TEAM CHECKING UP ON A RECENT INCIDENT IN THE GREEK GUERRILLA WARFARETPF THEY TRIED TO ENTER BULGARIA.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID A DISPATCH FROM SALONIKA RELATED THAT THE BULGARIAN SOLDIER REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME WHEN ASKED, AFTER INFORMING THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE THAT BULGARIAN BORDER GUARDS WOULD SHOOT IF THE INVESTIGATORS SET FOOT OVER THE FRONTIER.

THE MEMBERS OF THE TEAM, INCLUDING A UNITED STATES DELEGATE, PROTESTED THE INCIDENT, WHICH OCCURRED AS THE INVESTIGATORS ARRIVED TO INQUIRE ABOUT A RECENT THREE-Z-Y FIGHT BETWEEN GUERRILLAS AND GREEK TROOPS AT LIPA, NEAR THE BULGARIAN BORDER, ACROSS WHICH THE GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY FLED AFTER BEING DEFEATED.

DISCUSSING ANOTHER RECENT INCIDENT IN THE HIT-AND-RUN FIGHTING, BRIG. STYLIANOS MANIDAKIS, OF THE GREEK ARMY GENERAL STAFF, SAID GUERRILLAS WHO ATTACKED THE CITY OF PHLORINA LAST WEEK HAD INTENDED TO CAPTURE IT, ESTABLISH IT AS THE CAPITAL OF AN INDEPENDENT STATE AND THEN APPEAL TO PREMIER MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR PROTECTION.

HEAVY ATTACKS WERE MADE ON PHLORINA--A CITY OF 15,000 ONLY 12 MILES FROM THE YUGOSLAV BORDER--ON THE NIGHTS OF MAY 28 AND 29, BUT BOTH WERE REPELLED. MANIDAKIS SAID INTELLIGENCE REPORTS CAPTURED DURING THE FIGHTING DISCLOSED THE NEW PLAN TO USE PHLORINA AS THE CAPITAL OF AN AUTONOMOUS STATE.

MANIDAKIS ALSO DECLARED THAT 506 GUERRILLAS WERE KILLED AND 1,009 WOUNDED IN THE WEEK ENDED MAY 31, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL WEEK TO DATE IN THE ARMY CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INSURGENTS. HE SAID THE ORIGINAL GUERRILLA FORCE OF 11,000 TO 12,000 FIGHTERS HAD NOW BEEN CUT TO ABOUT 7,500 OR 8,500.

DA1059AFD

PRAGUE, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED TODAY THAT DR. IGOR DAXNER BE REINSTATED AS CHIEF JUDGE OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL COURT, FROM WHICH HE WAS DISMISSED LAST WEEK BY THE SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL IN A DISPUTE OVER HIS HANDLING OF THE TRIAL OF DR. JOSEPH TISO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE WARTIME PUPPET STATE OF SLOVAKIA. TISO WAS HANGED FOR TREASON LAST APRIL.

DAXNER, WHO WAS PRESIDING JUDGE AT THE TRIAL OF THE FORMER PARISH PRIEST, SAID THAT HE WAS OUSTED BECAUSE HE WAS A COMMUNIST.

THE PRAESIDIUM OF THE SLOVAK COUNCIL, WHICH OUSTED HIM AT A MEETING IN WHICH THE COMMUNIST DELEGATES ABSTAINED FROM VOTING, SAID THAT DAXNER'S HANDLING OF THE TISO CASE HAD WEAKENED CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDING JUDGE.

MT915AFD

BELGRADE, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT TODAY DENIED RUMORS CIRCULATING HERE FOR THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS THAT RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV EITHER WAS VISITING OR PLANNED TO VISIT BELGRADE.

WW951PED

HUNGARIAN

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND, FERENC GORDON, DECLINED TODAY TO SAY WHETHER GORDON WOULD COMPLY WITH A BUDAPEST ORDER TO HUNGARIAN REPRESENTATIVES TO RETURN HOME. FERENC NAGY, WHO RESIGNED AS HUNGARY'S PREMIER LAST WEEK, IS RESIDING "SOMEWHERE IN SWITZERLAND." THE PRESS DEPARTMENT DECLINED TO SAY JUST WHERE.

G402PED

WITH BUDAPEST

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY-SPONSORED NEWSPAPER WIENER KURIER SAID TODAY HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS HAD SET UP A NETWORK OF SECRET AGENTS TO WATCH THE ACTIVITIES OF HUNGARIANS IN AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS CONFIRMED THAT SECRET AGENTS WERE AT WORK HERE, BUT DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON THEIR ACTIVITIES.

THE KURIER SAID HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISAPPEARANCE TWO WEEKS AGO OF LASZLO LAKY, REPATRIATION REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HUNGARIAN RED CROSS, AND ALSO ENGINEERED THE KIDNAPING TWO MONTHS AGO OF ALEXANDER RAFFAY, SON OF THE EVANGELICAL BISHOP OF HUNGARY.

DY841PED

Vienna, June 4-(ap)-The newspaper morning news, published in the british occupation zone of austria, said today that bela varga, former speaker of the hungarian national assembly, was in hiding in a village midway between budapest and the western border of hungary.

A SOURCE IN BUDAPEST SAID YESTERDAY THAT COMMUNIST BELA VARGA, FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WHO FLED AFTER THE COUP WHICH

DEPOSED PREMIER FERENC NAGY OF THE SMALL HOLDERS PARTY, HAD CROSSED

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF AUSTRIA AND WAS NOW IN A SAFE PLACE.

FRIENDS OF VARGA SAID HE WOULD SEEK REFUGES IN THE U.S. DEPT. OF AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS AND THE AUSTRIAN PRESS SAID,

HOWEVER, THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRIEST-STATESMAN'S ENTRY

INTO AUSTRIA. THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION HERE LIKEWISE SAID HE HAD

NO INFORMATION CONCERNING VARGA.

HUNGARIAN
WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE SON OF HUNGARY'S EXILED PRIME MINISTER, FERENC NAGY, SAID TODAY HE EXPECTS HIS FATHER TO SEEK REFUGEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH REPORTER JOSEPH BYRNES OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD, FERENC NAGY JR., 22, AN ATTACHE AT THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION, SAID: "OF COURSE MY FATHER COULD REMAIN IN SWITZERLAND, BUT THIS COUNTRY IS A FAR BETTER PLACE POLITICALLY THAN ANYTHING HE COULD FIND IN HUNGARY OR EUROPE."

THE SON OF THE OUSTED PREMIER CAME TO WASHINGTON SEVEN MONTHS AGO TO BE A POLITICAL ECONOMIST AT THE EMBASSY.

RZ1125PED NM

NANKING, JUNE 4-(AP)-GEORGE YEH, FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, ASKED WHETHER CHINESE RECOGNITION OF HUNGARY EXTENDS TO THE NEW PRO-COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT, SAID TODAY, "IT EXTENDS TO WHATEVER GOVERNMENT IS IN POWER."

OTHER FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID YESTERDAY CHINESE RECOGNITION ANNOUNCED JUNE 1 RESULTED FROM NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED IN MID-MAY AND WAS NOT INTENDED TO APPLY TO THE NEW PRO-COMMUNIST REGIME.
GG1040ACS

MOSCOW, JUNE 4-(AP)---THE MOSCOW NEWS SAID TODAY THAT RESTORATION

WORK HAD BEEN STARTED IN SAMARKAND IN CENTRAL ASIA ON TAMERLANE'S

MAUSOLEUM.

1947

545 686 509P

MOSCOW, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE NAVY NEWSPAPER RED FLEET ASSERTED TODAY "THE UNITED STATES IS SUFFERING INTERNAL POLITICAL HARDSHIPS."
"THE VISION OF APPROACHING ECONOMIC CRISIS, A CONSIDERABLE SHARPENING OF SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS, ALL THIS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF AMERICA TODAY," THE ARTICLE SAID.

"AFTER THE DEATH OF ROOSEVELT, AND ESPECIALLY AFTER THE VICTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, THE INFLUENCE OF THE MAGNATES OF AMERICAN CAPITAL ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY.

"THE NEW COURSE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY MAY BE EXPLAINED BY THIS, AND IT HAS FOUND ITS COMPLETE EXPRESSION IN THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE, WHICH THESE PERSONS ARE TRYING TO SPREAD ALL OVER THE WORLD. HERETOFORE, THE INFLUENCE OF MILITARY CIRCLES ON POLICY IN THE UNITED STATES ALSO PLAYED ITS PART."

RED FLEET ASSERTED ALSO THAT OTHER MANIFESTATIONS OF "HARDSHIPS" IN THE UNITED STATES WERE "THE SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS, A CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS, ANTI-LABOR BILLS--ALL OF THESE MAKING IT EASIER FOR FOREIGN EXPANSION OF BIG AMERICAN CAPITAL."

THE PERIODICAL ASSERTED THAT THE HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES "CARRIES ON AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST DEMOCRATIC

ORGANIZATIONS BUT IGNORES THE ACTIVITIES OF ACTIVE FASCIST GROUPS SUCH AS AMERICA FIRST."

"THE COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, THE UNITED COMMITTEE TO AID ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEES, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT AND HENRY WALLACE--THIS IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST BY ANY MEANS OF DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS AND PROMINENT LEADERS WHO HAVE BECOME THE OBJECTS OF MALICIOUS ATTACKS OF THIS COMMITTEE," THE ARTICLE SAID. "THE COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF OUTSPOKEN REACTIONARIES."

"THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN BEING CARRIED ON IN THE UNITED STATES IS PART OF A UNIVERSAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS. THE UNITED STATES STANDS ON THE EVE OF A NEW GROWTH OF STRIKES BEING PREPARED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC ARE JOINING THEIR LINES. THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC ARE HARDENING AND STRENGTHENING IN THIS STRUGGLE WITH MONOPOLY CAPITAL."

MT1016AEDR67 (Q)

SECOND NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, THURSDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE ATHLIT RAILWAY STATION SOUTH OF HAIFA WAS DEMOLISHED BY A BOMB AT 2:15 A.M. TODAY, BUT BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES CREDITED THE QUICK ACTION OF AN ARAB GUARD WITH AVERTING ANY CASUALTIES.

AUTHORITIES SAID THE MAN WHO PLACED THE BOMB WAS SPOTTED BY THE GUARD AS HE WITHDREW. THE PAIR ENGAGED IN A SCUFFLE, BUT THE INTRUDER MANAGED TO ESCAPE, FLINGING OVER HIS SHOULDER IN HEBREW A WARNING THAT THE STATION WAS MINED.

THE ARAB ROUSED THE STATIONMASTER AND HIS WIFE, WHO SLEPT IN THE BUILDING, AND GOT THEM OUT OF THE STATION ALONG WITH TWO OTHER EMPLOYEES JUST BEFORE THE BOMB EXPLODED.

THE BOMBING FOLLOWED THE MINING OF TWO TRAINS BY JEWISH EXTREMISTS YESTERDAY WITH RESULTING INJURIES TO AN ARAB FIREMAN.

AN ENGINE X X X 2ND GRAF (B2)

M131AED

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT DROPPED A VEIL OF SECRECY TODAY AROUND THE MOVEMENTS OF THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION NOW STUDYING THE NEEDS OF THE TURKISH ARMY UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S AID PROGRAM.

THE COMMISSION ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AND IN CONFORMITY WITH A SECRECY ORDER NO TURKISH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ANYTHING ABOUT IT, ALTHOUGH MOST EVERYONE IN ISTANBUL KNEW IT WAS HERE.

MAJ

THE COMMISSION ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AND IN CONFORMITY WITH A SECRECY ORDER NO TURKISH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ANYTHING ABOUT IT, ALTHOUGH MOST EVERYONE IN ISTANBUL KNEW IT WAS HERE.

MAJ. GEN. LUNSFORD E. OLIVER, HEAD OF THE MISSION, DECLINED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT AFTER HEARING OF THE TURKISH ORDER. THE MISSION HAD BEEN IN ANKARA FOR SEVERAL DAYS PRIOR TO COMING HERE. ITS MOVEMENTS THERE WERE NOT MADE SECRET, BUT ISTANBUL HAS BEEN UNDER STATE OF SIEGE FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

JP247AED

30. 24-10153

MANY OF THE INDIAN REPORTERS' QUESTIONS SHOWED SUSPICION STILL LURKED THAT BRITAIN WAS SPLITTING INDIA SO SHE COULD RETAIN INFLUENCE AT LEAST IN THE MOSLEM PART, BUT THERE WAS LESS BITTERNESS AT THIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAN ON PREVIOUS ONES.

MOUNTBATTEN DECLARED PARTITION WAS AGAINST HIS OWN BETTER JUDGMENT BUT IT WAS THE ONLY WAY THAT INDIA COULD BECOME INDEPENDENT SPEEDILY.

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS SHOWED THAT THE HOPE STILL EXISTS IN MANY MINDS THAT INDIA AGAIN WOULD BE UNITED. MOUNTBATTEN TURNED SOME OF THESE ASIDE WITH THE EXCLAMATION, "IS ALL THIS TALK OF INDEPENDENCE A HOLLOW MOCKERY?" ADD-N. DELHI-(NITE) XXX INDIA.

"YOU MUST DECIDE THESE QUESTIONS FOR YOURSELVES," HE ADDED. "YOU CAN'T ALWAYS RUN TO BRITAIN TO SETTLE ALL YOUR PROBLEMS."

THERE WERE NO REPORTS FROM ANY QUARTER OF FRESH DISTURBANCES ARISING AS A RESULT OF THE DECISION TO OPEN THE DOOR TO A DIVIDED INDIA. THERE WAS CONTINUED FIGHTING BETWEEN MOSLEMS AND HINDUS IN AMRITSAR IN PUNJAB, HOWEVER, AND 55 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED JUST OUTSIDE BENARES, SACRED CITY OF THE HINDUS, IN A FLAREUP OVER A HINDU BAN AGAINST MOSLEMS DRAWING WATER FROM A WELL.

6309PFD

MOUNTBATTEN SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION ANY SUCH MERGER WOULD BE A MATTER OF GEORGRAPHY, BUT THAT THERE WAS NOTHING TO BAR A PRINCELY STATE IN ONE PART OF INDIA FROM ALIGNING ITSELF WITH A CONSTITUTIONAL GROUP IN AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT AREA.

THE VICEROY PERSONALLY ANSWERED HUNDREDS OF QUESTIONS FIRED AT HIM BY SCORES OF INDIAN AND FOREIGN REPORTERS IN THE TWO HOUR NEWS CONFERENCE. INDIAN CORRESPONDENTS REPEATEDLY INFERRED IN THEIR QUESTIONS THAT THE TERMS OF THE NEW PLAN WERE BEING IMPOSED BY THE BRITISH, AND MOUNTBATTEN DENIED ON EACH OCCASION THAT THIS WAS SO.

HE SAID THE NEW COMPROMISE PLAN WAS NEAREST TO WHAT ALL PARTIES HAD REACHED IN TRYING TO AGREE ON A FUTURE FOR AN INDEPENDENT INDIA AND THAT FINAL RATIFICATION OF THE COMPROMISE WOULD BE TAKEN BY ELECTIVE EXECUTIVE BODIES.

HE CONCEDED THAT HE HAD NO FORMAL COMMITMENT FROM MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENT MAHOMED ALI JINNAH TO ACCEPT THE PLAN, BUT DECLARED: "I TAKE FULL PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECIDING TO GO AHEAD" AFTER TALKING TO JINNAH. ADD-N. DELHI-(DAY-) XXX PAKISTAN
DN628AED

TRIVANDRUM, INDIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-SIR S. V. RAMAMURTI, INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE RICE STUDY GROUP OF THE U.N. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY THAT SINCE RICE WAS THE PRINCIPAL FARE OF ASIATICS, THE ORIENT SHOULD WIELD CONTROL OF THE RICE SUPPLY RATHER THAN THE UNITED STATES AND THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. ASIA, SAID RAMAMURTI, CANNOT AGREE TO "CONTINUED DOMINATION OF HER DOMESTIC AFFAIRS BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND AMERICA."

RAMAMURTI SAID THAT BRITAIN HAD BEEN WISE IN AGREEING TO "EXIT" FROM CONTROL OF INDIANA POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND ALSO WOULD BE WISE IF THE MOVE LED TO AN "EXIT" FROM OUTSIDE DOMINATION OF THE ORIENT'S RICE SUPPLY.

M707AED

CHINESE DISPATCHES SAID THE MUKDEN-CHANGCHUN RAILROAD WAS OPERATING ONLY TO TIEHLING, 40 MILES NORTH OF MUKDEN, AND THAT COMMUNIST FORCES HAD ENTERED KUNGCHULING, 36 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA.

QUALIFIED OPINION HERE IS THAT THE COMMUNISTS POSSIBLY MAY CAPTURE TWO BYPASSED STRONGPOINTS--CHANGCHUN AND SZEPIKAI--BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO SEND SUFFICIENT REINFORCEMENTS TO HALT RED PROGRESS.

X505APS NM ADD-NANKING-(DAY-) TXV SZEPIKAI.

PRECEDE SHANGHAI STUDENTS

NANKING, JUNE 4-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY DISCOVERY OF A "WELL-LAID AND DANGEROUS PLOT" TO CREATE NATIONAL UNREST JUSTIFIED ITS STERN MEASURES TO STAMP OUT STUDENT ANTI-CIVIL WAR DEMONSTRATIONS. INFORMATION DIRECTOR HOLLINGTON TONG DECLARED THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PLOT WAS TO PROVOKE VIOLENCE LEADING TO WIDESPREAD BLOODSHED. "PROMPT MEASURES WERE CLEARLY CALLED FOR," HE TOLD REPORTERS.

ARRESTS AND A STRONG SHOW OF FORCE BY MILITARY TROOPS AND POLICE IN ALL MAJOR CITIES AVERTED MASS DEMONSTRATIONS SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 2 TO DEMAND TERMINATION OF CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

TONG SAID COMMUNISTS TOOK EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLOIT THE STUDENT UNREST IN AN EFFORT TO DISTURB PUBLIC ORDER AND CAUSE A "SERIOUS UP-RISING."

HE DESCRIBED THE SITUATION AS RAPIDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL.

IN SHANGHAI, CHINAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, ETC., PICKING UP FIRST PGH SHANGHAI DATELINE (A42FX) AND ELIMINATING 2ND PGH BEGINNING "THE ARRESTS."

X727APS

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE PRESS (160)

SHANGHAI, JUNE 4-(AP)-NINETEEN CHINESE NEWSPAPERMEN REMAIN UNDER ARREST AND FOUR NEWSPAPERS STILL ARE CLOSED SINCE THE GOVERNMENT TWO WEEKS AGO BEGAN ITS FIRST CRACKDOWN ON THE PRESS IN MORE THAN A YEAR OF FREEDOM FROM WAR-TIME CONTROLS.

IN ADDITION, CENSORSHIP WAS RESTORED IN TIENTSIN ON THE DOMESTIC PRESS. IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE AFFECTING FOREIGN PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THAT CITY.

THE MEASURES BEGAN LAST MONTH DURING THE HEAT OF THE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS, WHICH STARTED AS AGITATION FOR MORE FOOD ALLOWANCES AND WOUND UP AS ANTI-CIVIL WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

ON MAY 24, THREE LEFT-OF-CENTER CHINESE NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI WERE SUSPENDED FOR "ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY PRINTING NEWS DETRIMENTAL TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

A FOURTH NEWSPAPER WAS SUSPENDED TWO DAYS LATER FOR "PRINTING AN ERRONEOUS REPORT" ON THE SUSPENSION OF THE OTHER THREE.

NEWSPAPERS IN SHANGHAI SAID THEY HAD BEEN WARNED SEVERAL TIMES NOT TO PUBLISH REPORTS ON THE STUDENT AGITATION "LIKELY TO ENDANGER PEACE AND ORDER."

FJ708PCS

PRESS FREEDOM

SHANGHAI, JUNE 4-(AP)-CENSORSHIP ORDERED BY GARRISON HEADQUARTERS AT TIENTSIN MONDAY MARKED THE FIRST CONCRETE SIGN OF RESUMPTION OF WARTIME RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS FREEDOM IN CHINA IN MORE THAN A YEAR.

THE ACTION, ANNOUNCED DURING THE HEAT OF STUDENTS' ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN NORTH CHINA, FOLLOWED A SERIES OF SCATTERED ARRESTS OF CHINESE NEWSMEN AND CLOSURE OF NEWSPAPER PLANTS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE NATION DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO DATE NONE OF THE JAILED NEWSMEN--BOTH REPORTERS AND EDITORS-- HAVE BEEN RELEASED. NONE OF THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE RESUMED PUBLICATION.

BLANKET CENSORSHIP IMPOSED IN TIENTSIN HAS NOT DIRECTLY AFFECTED DISPATCHES OF ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OTHER FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATIONS FROM THAT NORTH CHINA CITY.

FEAR OF GOVERNMENT "STRONG-ARM" TACTICS, HOWEVER, IS BELIEVED TO BE HAVING A DISTINCT EFFECT ON EDITORIAL SELF-CENSORSHIP AMONG CHINESE NEWSPAPERS WHICH HAVE BEEN WARNED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES

X458APS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD WAR TRIALS

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)-A DEFENSE WITNESS, BY DEPOSITION, TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY THAT PREMIER STALIN AS EARLY AS 1943 HAD PLEDGED RUSSIA TO FIGHT JAPAN, DESPITE THE THEN-BINDING SOVIET-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY PACT.

THE COURT'S DECISION TO HEAR HIS WRITTEN TESTIMONY WAS THE FIRST HINT IT WOULD SCRUTINIZE ALLIED ACTIONS ON WHICH THE 25 JAPANESE DEFENDANTS BLAME THEIR OWN COUNTRY'S PLUNGE INTO WAR.

THE WITNESS, MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. DEANE, WAS CHIEF OF THE U.S. MILITARY MISSION TO MOSCOW FROM OCTOBER, 1943, TO OCTOBER, 1945 AND HE DESCRIBED FOR THE COURT DISCUSSIONS BY THE BIG THREE AT TEHERAN, CAIRO, YALTA AND POTSDAM. GEN. DEANE WAS NOT IN COURT.

HIS TESTIMONY STATED THAT AT TEHERAN (IN NOVEMBER, 1943) STALIN HAD EXPRESSED REGRET RUSSIA WAS THEN UNABLE TO HELP IN THE PACIFIC WAR. STALIN, HE SAID, DECLARED THAT RUSSIA COULD NOT PARTICIPATE UNTIL AFTER GERMANY WERE DEFEATED; "THEN, BY OUR COMMON FRONT (AGAINST JAPAN) WE SHALL WIN."

IN ARGUING FOR THE ADMISSION OF GEN. DEANE'S STATEMENT, DEFENSE ATTORNEY BEN BRUCE BLAKENEY, OKLAHOMA CITY, TOLD THE COURT THE DEFENSE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SHOW PROOF OF VIOLATIONS OF TREATIES BY ALLIED NATIONS, IN ORDER THAT THE

DEFENSE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SHOW PROOF OF VIOLATIONS OF TREATIES BY ALLIED NATIONS, IN ORDER THAT THE COURT COULD DETERMINE WHETHER SUCH TREATIES ACTUALLY EXISTED OR HAD ALREADY FALLEN INTO THE DISCARD THROUGH LACK OF OBSERVANCE "BY THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS."

FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS 24 FELLOW DEFENDANTS, BLAKENEY ASSERTED, STAND CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF SUCH TREATIES.

THE DEFENSE HAS CONTENDED THAT ALLIED WAR PREPARATIONS AND ASSERTED DISREGARD OF TREATIES HAD FORCED JAPAN INTO A "DEFENSIVE WAR AGAINST ENCIRCLEMENT."

(NO PICKUP)

1119PCS

WITH WAR TRIAL

TOKYO, JUNE 4-(AP)-A LAST-MINUTE SWITCH IN DEFENSE PLANS WILL DELAY PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE ON THE PACIFIC WAR PHASE OF THE MAJOR WAR CRIMES TRIAL AT LEAST A WEEK TO TEN DAYS.

COUNSEL FOR EX-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND 24 CO-DEFENDANTS DECIDED TO OFFER EVIDENCE DEALING WITH THE TRIPARTITE PACT BETWEEN JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

ORIGINAL PLANS INCLUDED TESTIMONY ON THE AXIS AGREEMENT AS A SUBDIVISION OF THE FOUR-PART PACIFIC WAR PHASE SCHEDULED TO START AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PRESENT RUSSIAN DIVISION.

THE REVISION REPORTEDLY IS DUE TO INABILITY TO COMPLETE COMPILATION OF EVIDENCE ON JAPAN'S ECONOMIC PREPARATION FOR WAR. OWEN CUNNINGHAM, DES MOINES, IA., COUNSEL FOR HIROSHI OSHIMA, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, WILL DIRECT THE TRIPARTITE PACT TESTIMONY.

X732APS NM

TOKYO, JUNE 4-(AP)-ROGER BALDWIN, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR DO AWAY WITH CENSORSHIP AND RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC MEETINGS IN JAPAN.

THERE IS IN THIS COUNTRY, HE SAID, "ONLY A SLIGHT INCLINATION TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION AND LITTLE RESPONSE TO COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA."

BALDWIN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE FOUR-FIFTHS OF JAPAN'S 4200 PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE NOT PRE-CENSORED HAVE CAUSED OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES LITTLE IF ANY TROUBLE.

HE SAID ALLIED AUTHORITIES ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY AGREE THE "TIME HAS COME TO MAKE A CHANGE" IN CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS, ADDING THE SAME APPLIES TO MOTION PICTURES, STAGE AND RADIO.

BALDWIN, WHO CAME TO TOKYO AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S INVITATION, TERMED THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN "AS ENCOURAGING X X X AS KOREA IS DISCOURAGING." FOR ONE THING, HE SAID CIVIL OFFICIALS HERE WERE "NOT UNDULY CONTROLLED BY THE MILITARY."

THE CIVIL LIBERTIES DIRECTOR SKETCHED A DARK PICTURE OF KOREA, WHICH HE VISITED FOR TWO WEEKS. "THERE IS NO CONSTITUTION OR LAWS AND ONLY A GOVERNMENT CREATED BY THE OCCUPATION," HE SAID, ADDING:

"IT DOES NOT AND CAN NOT HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE BITTERLY DIVIDED BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT WITHOUT AN EFFECTIVE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT."

THERE IS A "DOUBLE VACUUM" IN KOREA, DIVIDED NORTH AND SOUTH, LEFT AND RIGHT, HE COMMENTED.

BALDWIN, WHO IS LEAVING FRIDAY FOR SEATTLE, HELPED JAPANESE FORM THREE AGENCIES FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS DURING HIS TWO-MONTH STAY HERE.

X455APS

TOKYO, JUNE 4-(AP)-HAROLD R. MURDOCK, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PULP AND PAPER SPECIALIST, IS CREDITED WITH FATHERING AN INNOVATION IN JAPANESE PAPER MILL METHODS.

MURDOCK, FROM ASHEVILLE, N.C., INTRODUCED A MODIFIED SULFITE PROCESS USING AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT WHICH WILL PERMIT EXTRACTION OF 35 PERCENT MORE PULP FROM PULPWOOD.

THE PROCESS FEATURES SPECIAL TECHNIQUE FOR COOKING PULPWOOD UNTIL SOFTENED, FOLLOWED BY MECHANICAL TREATMENT. MURDOCK SAYS IT USES LESS CHEMICALS AND COAL.

VR505ACS NM

30. 24- 10155

TOKYO, JUNE 4-(AP)-DR. MASAO TSUZUKI OF TOKYO UNIVERSITY SAYS SOME PLANTS HAVE DEVELOPED FREAKS AT ATOM-BOMBED NAGASAKI BUT HE STILL ISN'T SURE WHETHER HUMANS WILL TOO.

AFTER STUDYING DAMAGE AT NAGASAKI, HE SAID HE DID NOT THINK ANY FREAKS WOULD BE BORN TO SURVIVOR-PARENTS "IMMEDIATELY."

TSUZUKI SAID NAGASAKI ONIONS AND PUMPKINS HAVE SHOWN A GREAT CHANGE AS THE RESULT OF EXPOSURE TO THE ATOMB BOMB.

FJ652PCS

1947

SAPPORO, JAPAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)-A SWIFT MERCY FLIGHT BY LT. ROBERT A. DOURCY OF WATERTOWN, N.Y., BROUGHT THE DRUG STREPTOMYCIN TO THE BEDSIDE OF A TWO-YEAR-OLD MENINGITIS VICTIM HERE AND GAVE THE CHILD A FRESH CHANCE FOR LIFE.

DOCTORS ASKED THE YOKOHAMA MEDICAL DEPOT TO RUSH THE DRUG HERE TO TREAT ROBERT J. LAFERRIERE, SON OF LT. AND MRS. REED J. LAFERRIERE, BRISTOL, PA.

THE STREPTOMYCIN WAS HURRIED TO THE AIRPORT AND LIEUTENANT DOURCY DELIVERED IT IN THIS HOKKAIDO ISLAND CITY, 550 MILES TO THE NORTH, WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE TIME IT WAS REQUESTED BY THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, CAPT. HERBERT PERKINS, BROCKTON, MASS.

FJ1014PCS

SEOUL, JUNE 4 (AP)-THE 250 KOREAN GIRLS OF ST. PAUL'S ORPHANAGE GREETED FATHER EDWARD FLANAGAN WITH "WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING" WHEN THE AMERICAN PRIEST VISITED THEM.

THE FOUNDER OF "BOYS TOWN" IN NEBRASKA ALSO INSPECTED A BUDDHIST ORPHANAGE AND ONE PRIVATE INSTITUTION STARTED SEVERAL YEARS AGO BY A KOREAN WHO HAD SEEN THE MOVIE BASED ON FATHER FLANAGAN'S WORK WITH BOYS.

FLANAGAN SAID SOME OF THE ORPHANAGES HE VISITED WERE "AS FINE AS ANY IN THE UNITED STATES."

HE STOPPED IN AT A REFUGEE CAMP NEAR THE 38TH PARALLEL--DIVIDING U.S. AND SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONES--AND CAME AWAY WITH PRAISE FOR THE WORK OF LT. COL. FRANK E. STILLAM, TRENTON, N.J., AND LT. WADE BRANNON. THE TWO OFFICERS SUPERVISE AID TO KOREANS TRAVELING FROM NORTH KOREA TO THE AMERICAN SECTOR.

GG1037ACS

SEOUL, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE JOINT U.S.-SOVIET COMMISSION TODAY DISCUSSED "DOCUMENTS CONTAINING INSTRUCTIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR CONSULTATION" BY KOREAN POLITICAL ELEMENTS IN DRAFTING PLANS FOR A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MAJ. GEN. ALBERT E. BROWN, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE, PASSED HIS CUSTOMARY POST-MEETING PRESS CONFERENCE AND AMPLIFICATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE.

JOINT BULLETIN NO. 2 SAID THE COMMISSION ALSO DISCUSSED TWO QUESTIONS ON THE POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PROPOSED KOREAN GOVERNMENT. THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SPECIFY THE QUESTIONS WHICH, IT SAID, "ARE NOT FULLY AGREED."

Y709APS

DEFENSE MINISTER JOHN DEDMAN DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BUILD A BASE AT MANUS, TO REPLACE THE PRESENT AUSTRALIAN BASE AT DREGER HARBOR, NEW GUINEA. OBSERVERS LINKED HIS ANNOUNCEMENT WITH THE PROJECTED VISIT TO AUSTRALIA OF ADM. LOUIS E. DENFIELD, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET, WHO IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE SATURDAY. IN S. CAULDERA (LIFE)

A DISPATCH FROM HONOLULU SAID DENFIELD WOULD ATTEND "A SERIES OF CONFERENCES ON PACIFIC MATTERS WITH AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES."

MANILA, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT HAS REALIZED A TOTAL OF \$23,000,000 FROM THE SURPLUS WAR MATERIAL TURNED OVER TO IT BY THE UNITED STATES, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PLACIDO L. MAPA, CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILIPPINE SURPLUS PROPERTY COMMISSION, SAID THE U.S. ARMY ALREADY HAS TRANSFERRED \$232,745,551 OF THE APPROXIMATELY \$630,000,000 WORTH OF SURPLUS EQUIPMENT IN THE ISLANDS.

PROCEEDS FROM THE TOTAL SALE, MAPA SAID, ARE NOT EXPECTED TO EXCEED \$75,000,000, OR \$25,000,000 LESS THAN THE UNITED STATES HAS PROMISED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

JW1041ACS NM

WITH WASHINGTON (220)

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, JUNE 4-(AP)-ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID TODAY THE RESIGNATION OF SPRUILLE BRADEN AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE WAS A "LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT" IN A SERIES OF STEPS LEADING TO CLOSER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA.

BRADEN, AS U.S. AMBASSADOR IN BUENOS AIRES, CLASHED WITH PRESIDENT JUAN PERON WHEN THE LATTER WAS VICE PRESIDENT AND STRONG MAN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES, TRACING THE RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND BUENOS AIRES IN THE YEAR PERON HAS BEEN PRESIDENT, GAVE A LARGE MEASURE OF CREDIT TO GEORGE MESSERSMITH, PRESENT U.S. AMBASSADOR HERE.

1947

THESE SOURCES SAID BRADEN'S RESIGNATION WAS THE FOURTH STEP IN THESE RELATIONS BEGINNING MAY 23 WHEN FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN BRAMUGLIA ANNOUNCED THAT ARGENTINA CONSIDERED HER HEMISPHERE OBLIGATIONS FULFILLED WITH HER DEPORTATION OF AXIS AGENTS, CLOSING GERMAN AND JAPANESE SCHOOLS, AND LIQUIDATING ENEMY PROPERTY.

THE SECOND MOVE WAS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PRESENTATION TO CONGRESS OF A BILL TO STANDARDIZE MILITARY TRAINING AND ARMS IN AMERICAN REPUBLICS. THE THIRD WAS THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY

WHICH SAID IN EFFECT THAT THE UNITED STATES ACCEPTED ARGENTINA'S CLAIM TO HAVING FULFILLED HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE, AND WISHED TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION WITH OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS WITH A VIEW TO CLEARING THE WAY FOR A CONFERENCE ON HEMISPHERE DEFENSE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

LC512PFD

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED THE REV. EUSEBIO ZAMPATERRA, ITALIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST WHO CLAIMED HE ONCE WAS BENITO MUSSOLINI'S CONFESSOR, TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITHIN 24 HOURS AS THE RESULT OF A SPEECH HE MADE SUNDAY IN ROSARIO.

THE FRANCISCAN CLERIC SPOKE AT A MEETING CONCERNING CURRENT CONDITIONS IN ITALY. ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERS SAID HE PRAISED MUSSOLINI AND ADOLF HITLER DURING THE SPEECH, BUT FATHER ZAMPATERRA DENIED THIS, SAYING HE REFERRED ONLY TO ITALY'S "SAD SITUATION."

FOLLOWING THE DEPORTATION ORDER, THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE HERE ISSUED THE PRIEST A PROVISIONAL VISA WHICH WILL PERMIT HIM TO GO TO URUGUAY WHERE HE WILL BE ISSUED A FULL VISA ALLOWING HIM TO GO TO PORTUGAL.

HE CAME TO ARGENTINA SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

DY841PED

Toronto, Ont., June 4--(AP)--James A. Farley declared today that "some of the policies followed by our Soviet friends during the last two years" were those of "countries which hope for chaos and expect to profit by it."

1947
"I do not believe their policy will be successful, and I hope and believe they will eventually change it," the former U.S. postmaster general said in an address to the Canadian Exporters' association.

"I have seen a good many attempts at rule-or-ruin in my life; and I have always noticed that the end is always ruin, but never rule."

He called on the people and leaders of the United States and Canada (to be ready for) a "test of leadership" within the next two or three years, because "if things move as now indicated, it may take everything we have got to prevent chaos."

"Much of the world, and especially Europe, had a poor food crop last year, and apparently is going to have another bad crop this year," Farley said. "It looks therefore, as though European dollar exchange will run out about the same time that her need for food, as well as machinery

and equipment, will be at its peak. x x x If we do some proper thinking now, we may save months and years of misery for ourselves and others later on."

1947
Farley said ~~the~~ social unrest was "practically everywhere."

"My guess is that if you got below the surface, you might find social unrest there (in Russia) too," he said, "If this is not so, I cannot make out why they have to keep somewhere between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 of Russians in prison camps all the time."

Farley suggested that Canada join the Pan American union and that the western hemisphere admit a considerable number of European immigrants. TERMED
He said the United Nations "is the main hope" for peace and asked support for the fledgling organization.

He said the United States has "had our slight dose of postwar inflation which I hope is now petering out."

OTTAWA, JUNE 4-(AP)-CANADA HAS REJECTED A REQUEST FROM THE UNITED STATES THAT U.S. ARMY COURTS HAVE WIDE JURISDICTION OVER PERSONNEL OF ITS FORCES VISITING THE DOMINION, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LOUIS ST. LAURENT DISCLOSED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

WHILE THE EXTENT OF THE AUTHORITY SOUGHT BY THE U.S. WAS NOT DEFINED BY THE MINISTER, HE INDICATED IT ASKED FOR U.S. ARMY COURTS GREATER POWERS IN THIS COUNTRY THAN ARE POSSESSED BY CANADIAN ARMY COURTS.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HAD INFORMED THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, THAT ITS COURTS FUNCTIONING IN THIS COUNTRY COULD NOT HAVE MORE POWER THAN CANADA'S OWN SERVICE COURTS.

ST. LAURENT GAVE THIS INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE ON SECOND READING OF A GOVERNMENT BILL DELINEATING THE AUTHORITY OF U.S. ARMY COURTS IN THIS COUNTRY. THE BILL WAS DISCUSSED ONLY BRIEFLY AND WILL BE TAKEN UP FURTHER AT A LATER DATE.

ST. LAURENT SAID THAT DURING THE WAR U.S. ARMY OFFICERS HAD BROAD JURISDICTION OVER THEIR PERSONNEL IN CANADA, EVEN TO THE EXCLUSION OF CANADIAN COURTS.

AT PRESENT, HE SAID, A "SMALL DETACHMENT" OF AMERICAN OBSERVERS WAS AT CHURCHILL, MAN., TAKING PART IN TESTS OF ARMED FORCES EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS.

THESE WERE UNDER THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE CANADIAN COMMANDER IN THE AREA, BUT THEY WERE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO THEIR OWN OFFICERS FOR INTERNAL DISCIPLINE.

ASKED WHERE THE GOVERNMENT GOT POWER TO ALLOW THE ARMED FORCES OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY TO ENTER THE DOMINION, ST. LAURENT DECLARED HE DID NOT THINK SPECIFIC POWER WAS NECESSARY.

HE CONSIDERED THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES, COULD PERMIT THE ENTRY OF ANY OUTSIDE FORCES, PROVIDING IT DID NOT CONFLICT WITH SOMETHING SPECIFIC IN THE LAW.

DY1120PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES TODAY TO SPEED ACTION ON HIS REQUESTS FOR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN WAR POWERS DUE TO EXPIRE JUNE 30.

MR. TRUMAN CALLED ON THEM TO HURRY ENACTMENT OF BILLS, NOW PENDING, TO:

1. EXTEND THE MARITIME COMMISSION'S AUTHORITY TO CHARTER OIL TANKERS. SPEAKER MARTIN SAID THE PRESIDENT ASKED THIS ESPECIALLY TO AVOID A POSSIBLE OIL SHORTAGE IN EASTERN STATES THIS WINTER. THE COMMISSION NOW OPERATES MORE THAN 200 TANKERS.

2. EXTEND FOR ONE YEAR THE EXPORT-CONTROL ACT. THIS WOULD APPLY TO CERTAIN ARTICLES STILL IN SHORT SUPPLY. EXTENSION LEGISLATION HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE AND ALSO IS BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

3. EXTEND CERTAIN ALLOCATION AND PRIORITY CONTROLS UNDER THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT. THIS APPLIES TO FOODS, FERTILIZERS AND OTHER SCARCE COMMODITIES. BILLS ARE BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES OF BOTH HOUSES. THE HOUSE COMMITTEE HAS SCHEDULED HEARINGS FOR FRIDAY AND THE SENATE GROUP NEXT WEDNESDAY.

30. 24-10157
PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS SAID THERE IS "NO PARTICULAR CONTROVERSY" OVER THE EXTENSION OF WAR POWERS. HE SAID THE CHIEF CONCERN IS TIME, BECAUSE OF THE APPROACHING EXPIRATION DATE.

SENATOR BARKLEY OF KENTUCKY, DEMOCRATIC FLOOR LEADER, SAID NO SPECIFIC DATE HAS BEEN MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH EXTENDING PRIORITY CONTROLS BUT IT IS THOUGHT ADVISABLE TO SET A DATE, PROBABLY AROUND FEBRUARY 1, 1948, TO GIVE THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS CONVENING IN JANUARY TIME TO CONSIDER ANY EMERGENCY EXISTING THEN.

FR141PED

NIGHT LEAD REFUGEES (350)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-A MEASURE TO PERMIT IMMIGRATION OF 400,000 HOMELESS EUROPEAN WAR REFUGEES WAS HAILED ON CAPITOL HILL TODAY AS A DUTY AND A MONEY-SAVING DEVICE. IT WAS ALSO DENOUNCED AS A MOVE ALLOWING ENTRY OF "CRACKPOTS, COMMUNISTS AND TROUBLEMAKERS."

THE CLAIMS AND COUNTERCLAIMS WERE ADVANCED BEFORE A HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION. IT OPENED PUBLIC HEARINGS ON WHAT--IF ANYTHING--CONGRESS SHOULD DO ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF 700,000 TO 850,000 PERSONS STILL IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS.

REP. STRATTON (R-ILL) ARGUED FOR HIS ADMINISTRATION-SUPPORTED BILL TO BRING 400,000 OF THEM INTO THIS COUNTRY OVER A FOUR-YEAR PERIOD. HE SAID THIS NUMBER CONSTITUTES A "FAIR SHARE" FOR THE UNITED STATES IN MEETING A "MORAL OBLIGATION" TO SUPPORT THEIR DETERMINATION NOT TO RETURN TO COMMUNIST-DOMINATED LANDS.

HE ARGUED THAT THIS IS THE ONLY "LOGICAL, HUMANE AND PRACTICAL" ALTERNATIVE TO EITHER LETTING THE REFUGEES STARVE OR MAINTAINING THEM INDEFINITELY AT A COST TO THIS COUNTRY OF \$182,000,000 A YEAR.

"GRANTING REFUGE TO THE DISPLACED WILL BE A REAFFIRMATION OF A GREAT AND NOBLE AMERICAN TRADITION," HE SAID.

AGAIN AND AGAIN, HOWEVER, HIS TESTIMONY WAS INTERRUPTED BY CONTENTIONS BY REP. GOSSETT (D-TEX) AND REP. ROBSON (R-KY) THAT THE "IMMIGRATION LAWS SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED RATHER THAN WEAKENED."

GOSSETT SAID THE WHOLE PROBLEM IS WRAPPED IN POLITICS, THAT REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE ARE "CATERING" TO FOREIGN GROUPS IN HEAVILY-POPULATED STATES.

SAYING THAT HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE BILL "IF YOU CAN GET THE AMERICAN LEGION TO ENDORSE IT," GOSSETT ADDED:

"WE'VE ALREADY SKIMMED THE CREAM OFF THESE REFUGEES. THERE ARE A LOT OF TROUBLEMAKERS IN THESE CAMPS X X X A LOT OF CRACKPOTS AND COMMUNISTS."

LOWELL W. ROOKS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT PERSONS WITH "POLITICAL MOTIVES" ARE TRYING TO "SMEAR" UNRRA.

HE SAID THE REFUGEE DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK "WOULD PREFER TO SEE THESE UNHAPPY DISPLACED PERSONS SIT WHERE THEY ARE IN CAMPS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY UNTIL THEY ROT THOROUGHLY--AND LARGELY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER" RATHER THAN RETURN TO THEIR FORMER HOMES IN THE BALTIIC STATES, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA.

ROOKS ADVOCATED THAT NEARLY ALL THE REFUGEES IN UNRRA CAMPS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IF THEY ARE NOT "IN POLITICAL CONFLICT WITH THEIR COUNTRY."

HY601PED

UNRRA(270)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-DIRECTOR GENERAL LOWELL W. ROOKS CHARGED TODAY THAT PERSONS "WITH POLITICAL MOTIVES" ARE WAGING A "SMEAR CAMPAIGN" AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

THE UNRRA CHIEF, COMPLAINING OF "MOUNTING ABUSE," TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE "SUCH GROUPS SEEK TO DISCREDIT OUR LOYAL AND EFFICIENT WORKERS AND TO BELITTLE THE REALLY FINE JOB DONE" BY THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AGENCY.

ROOKS SINGLED OUT PARTICULARLY A MEMORANDUM SENT TO THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE BY THE REFUGEE DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK. THIS ORGANIZATION CLAIMS CHARLES POLETTI, FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR, AND ROBERT LAFOLLETTE, FORMER WISCONSIN SENATOR AS MEMBERS.

THE MEMORANDUM HAD CRITICIZED UNRRA AND HAD URGED CONGRESS NOT TO PERMIT THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF ORGANIZATION--WHICH WILL TAKE OVER UNRRA'S DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS ON JUNE 30--TO DEVELOP INTO AN UNRRA-TYPE ORGANIZATION.

ROOKS MAINTAINED THAT THE REFUGEE COMMITTEE "WOULD PREFER TO SEE THESE UNHAPPY DISPLACED PERSONS SIT WHERE THEY ARE IN CAMPS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY UNTIL THEY ROT THOROUGHLY--AND LARGELY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER"--RATHER THAN RETURN TO THEIR FORMER HOMES IN THE BALTIC STATES, POLAND, AND YUGOSLAVIA.

ROOKS SAID HE IS CONVINCED THAT ALL OF THE NEARLY 700,000 REFUGEES NOW REMAINING IN UNRRA CAMPS IN EUROPE SHOULD RETURN TO THEIR HOME LANDS "IF THEY ARE NOT IN POLITICAL CONFLICT WITH THEIR COUNTRY." MORE THAN 7,000,000 REFUGEES ALREADY HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, HE ADDED.

HE SAID HE IS NOT SURPRISED THAT THE "CRY OF 'COMMUNIST' IS RAISED AGAINST US" IN VIEW OF THE DETERIORATION IN POLITICAL RELATIONS "BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST."

ANY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN HELPING SOME EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SHOULD EXPECT TO BECOME UNPOULAR "IN MY COUNTRY," HE ADDED.

FR103PED

(170) WASHINGTON, JUNE 4-(AP)-REP. FRANCIS CASE (R-SD) WANTS TO KNOW HOW COME THE ARMY PAID \$1,100 A PIECE FOR SIX PAINTINGS TO DECORATE OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS IN BERLIN.

HE RELEASED TO A REPORTER TODAY A COPY OF A LETTER TO MAJ. GEN. GEORGE J. RICHARDS, WHO IS HEAD MAN OF THE ARMY'S BUDGET DIVISION, CALLING ATTENTION TO RECENT NEWS STORIES ABOUT SIX STOLEN PAINTINGS FOUND IN THE BERLIN HEADQUARTERS.

THE PICTURES, CASE SAID, HAD BEEN STOLEN IN HOLLAND BY THE NAZIS, AND WERE PURCHASED FROM GERMAN DEALERS "IN GOOD FAITH" BY THE U.S. ARMY FOR 66,400 MARKS--\$6,640 AT THE ARMY EXCHANGE RATE.

CASE'S LETTER ASKED:

"FROM WHAT FUND WAS THAT MONEY PAID? 'IS IT CUSTOMARY FOR THE HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICES OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION TO PURCHASE PAINTINGS AVERAGING \$1,100 A PIECE FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES?'"

CASE ADDED THAT HE FEELS SURE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER, "WILL FIND SOME WAY TO PREVENT SUCH BILLS FROM BEING INCURRED" IF RICHARDS "WILL TELL US OUT OF WHAT FUND SUCH OBLIGATIONS ARE INCURRED."

CASE ALSO IS A MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT SETS THE ARMY'S APPROPRIATIONS EACH YEAR.

RZ1110PED

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT TODAY UPHELD A DEPORTATION ORDER AGAINST 21 JAPANESE ALIENS URRESTED IN WEST COAST STATES DURING THE WAR AND NOW HELD IN "RELAXED INTERNMENT" AT BRIDGETON, N.J.

MOST MEMBERS OF THE GROUP HAVE BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY MANY YEARS, FOUR OF THEM FOR 40 YEARS. ONE HAS A SON WHO SERVED WITH THE U.S. ARMY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR THEATER.

IN APPEALING FROM THE DEPORTATION ORDER ISSUES BY ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM C. CLARK THE JAPANESE ASSERTED THEY WERE AND ARE LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES AND NEVER DID ANYTHING DETRIMENTAL TO THIS NATION. THE APPEAL WAS FILED LAST JAN. 27 BY THREE SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEYS AND CITED FIVE LEGAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST DEPORTATION.

EACH POINT WAS OVERRULED IN THE OPINION HANDED DOWN TODAY BY JUDGE J. CULLEN GANEY. HE HELD THAT THE WAR WITH JAPAN HAS NOT BEEN FORMALLY TERMINATED; THAT THE ENEMY ALIEN ACT DOES NOT RESTRICT FEDERAL TRANSFER OF PERSONS TO THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES; THAT WITH AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPYING AND IN CONTROL OF JAPAN THE "CONSENT" OF THAT GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE DEPORTEES "WILL BE PRESUMED," AND CONTINUANCE OF THE STATE OF WAR NULLIFIES THE 1911 TREATY WITH JAPAN WHICH BANNED FORCIBLE DEPORTATION OF JAPANESE.

DEPORTATION DOES NOT VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE PETITIONERS, JUDGE GANEY HELD, SINCE AN ENEMY ALIEN "HAS ONLY THOSE RIGHTS WHICH ARE NOT TAKEN AWAY FROM HIM BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ACTING UNDER THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED ON HIM BY LAW."

WP 948PED NM

BUFFALO, N.Y., JUNE 4-(AP)-THE ARMY AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED TODAY COMPLETION OF EXPERIMENTAL TESTS WITH THE XS-1 ROCKET SHIP AND SAID THAT PLANS STILL CALLED FOR AN EFFORT TO ATTAIN THE PLANE'S FULL SPEED POTENTIAL OF 1,000 MILES PER HOUR.

IN AN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE PUBLIC BY THE BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, THE AIR FORCES SAID COMPLETION OF 20 POWERED FLIGHTS OVER MURC, CALIF., FIELD, TOGETHER WITH DELIVERY OF THE SECOND OF THESE AIRPLANES PAVED THE WAY FOR FURTHER RESEARCH WITH ROCKET CRAFT.

"PRECISELY HOW FAST THE XS-1 WILL BE FLOWN IS CONJECTURAL AND DEPENDENT ON MANY FACTORS, BUT IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE AIRPLANE IS DESIGNED AND POWERED TO REACH A MAXIMUM SPEED OF 1,000 M.P.H.," THE AIR FORCES DECLARED.

"PLANS CALL FOR THE AAF PROGRAM TO FOLLOW WHAT MIGHT SEEM A PAINFULLY METHODOICAL APPROACH TOWARDS ATTAINMENT OF THE FULL SPEED POTENTIAL OF THE AIRPLANE."

THE AIR FORCES SAID THAT THE XS-1 HAD BEEN PURPOSELY LIMITED TO 80 PERCENT OF THE SPEED OF SOUND, ABOUT 760 MILES PER HOUR AT SEA LEVEL AND 660 MPH AT 40,000 FEET.

THE FLIGHT TEST PROGRAM WAS CARRIED OUT BY BELL TEST PILOTS, CHARLES H. (SLICK) GOODLIN AND ALVIN M. (TEX) JOHNSTON.

LOS ANGELES, JUNE 4-(AP)-A FEDERAL GRAND JURY, AFTER HEARING TESTIMONY BY FIVE CHINESE AND JAPANESE WITNESSES BROUGHT HERE FROM THE ORIENT, TODAY INDICTED WILLIAM K. EVANS, FORMER ARMY LIEUTENANT COLONEL, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGED THEFT OF \$100,000 IN GOLD COINS.

EVANS, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., MANUFACTURER, WAS NAMED IN 12 COUNTS, CHARGING HIM WITH TRADING IN CAPTURED ENEMY PROPERTY, EMBEZZLING PUBLIC PROPERTY AND MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS. HE WILL BE BROUGHT HERE FROM SANTA BARBARA, WHERE HE WAS ARRESTED, TO ENTER HIS PLEA.

EVANS IS FREE ON BOND.

30. 24-10159

259
LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON SAID TODAY BRITAIN'S PROGRESS TOWARD RECOVERY FROM HER WINTER INDUSTRIAL SHUTDOWN WAS "ON THE WHOLE GOOD--MUCH BETTER THAN WAS AT ONE TIME FEARED."

"BRITISH INDUSTRY REWEATHERED IN APRIL AND MAY A GOOD DEAL OF THE MOMENTUM IT LOST IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH "WHEN FUEL SHORTAGES CLOSED FACTORIES MORRISON SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

HE REPORTED "GOOD RECOVERIES" IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES, BUILDING MATERIALS, FOOTWEAR, LOCOMOTIVES AND MACHINERY FOR ELECTRIC POWER.

THE DEPUTY PREMIER SAID LACK OF STEEL STILL HANDICAPPED THE ¹⁹⁴⁷ BUILDING INDUSTRY WHICH, HE SAID, COMPLETED "ONLY 265,000 GROSS TONS OF ALL TYPES OF SHIPPING" IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1947. THAT REPRESENTS A PRODUCTION RATE OF ABOUT 600,000 TONS A YEAR WHILE THE GOVERNMENT'S GOAL IS 1,250,000 TONS.

MORRISON CALLED FOR AN "ALL-OUT EFFORT" ON PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT.

"WE ARE IN A RACE TO FILL BY OUR OWN EARNINGS THE DOLLAR GAP WHICH YAWNS BEFORE US AS THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CREDITS MELT AWAY WEEK BY WEEK," HE SAID.

221197ED

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-A HIGH GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE STILL "DIVIDED" OVER FIXING OF A NEW LEVEL OF INDUSTRY FOR THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

TALKS ARE STILL GOING ON IN GERMANY BETWEEN THE ZONAL AUTHORITIES TO SETTLE THE DIFFERENCE, HE SAID.

A NEW AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ACCORD CONCLUDED LAST MONTH ON CLOSER ECONOMIC FUSION OF THE TWO ZONES WILL BE SIGNED WHEN THE

DIFFERENCE IS SETTLED, HE ADDED.

THE SOURCE SAID BRITAIN'S VIEW IS THAT PRODUCTION OF 11,000,000 TONS OF STEEL ANNUALLY IS "HIGH AND REASONABLE ENOUGH" TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF A HEALTHY RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMAN ECONOMY.

THE UNITED STATES HAS URGED THAT THE PERMITTED LEVEL OF GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION BE RAISED TO 13,500,000 TONS ANNUALLY.

EFFORTS TO RECONCILE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES BEFORE SIGNATURE OF LAST MONTH'S AGREEMENT FAILED, THE SOURCE SAID, AND THE FAILURE NECESSITATED A LAST MINUTE ALTERATION IN THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

THE ORIGINAL VERSION STATED THAT THE GERMAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL'S FIRST FUNCTION WOULD BE TO "DIRECT THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TWO ZONES ON THE BASIS OF A NEW PLAN FOR THE AGREED LEVEL OF INDUSTRY, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE BI-PARTITE BOARD."

BUT THE AMENDED VERSION MORE VAGUELY DECLARED THE COUNCIL'S FIRST FUNCTION WOULD BE TO "DIRECT THE PERMISSIBLE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION," THUS DROPPING ANY REFERENCE TO A NEW LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF STEEL, THE INFORMANT DECLARED, WAS THE KEY INDEX TO THE INCREASE OF PRODUCTION IN OTHER BRANCHES IN GERMAN INDUSTRY.

BRITAIN, THE INFORMANT EXPLAINED, FELT THAT THE UNITED STATES FIGURE OF 13,500,000 TONS WAS "TOO HIGH AND TOO DANGEROUS" BECAUSE IT COULD BECOME THE BASIS FOR RESTORING GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WOULD "NEVER STAND FOR IT," HE ADDED.

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MADRID, JUNE 4-(AP)—THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED SPANISH IMPORTERS WHO BUY WITH FOREIGN EXCHANGE HELD ABROAD "TO JUSTIFY THE ORIGIN" OF DOLLARS OR OTHER FOREIGN MONIES.

OFFICIAL FOREIGN OBSERVERS INTERPRETED THE ORDER AS A BLOW AT BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND IN IMPORTS OF SCARCE COMMODITIES.

THE ORDER APPEARING IN THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN REQUIRES A PERSON SEEKING AN IMPORT LICENSE TO STATE THE ORIGIN OF THE DOLLARS OR OTHER MONEY WITH WHICH THE IMPORTS ARE TO BE PURCHASED. THE ORDER DOES NOT APPLY TO IMPORTERS WHO OBTAIN FOREIGN EXCHANGE THROUGH THE OFFICIAL INSTITUTO DE MONEDA.

ANOTHER ORDER ANNOUNCES THAT THE INSTITUTO DE MONEDA WILL SELL FOREIGN EXCHANGE ONLY TO SPANIARDS TRAVELING ABROAD IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE BENEFITTING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

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TRUMAN CALLS HUNGARY COUP OUTRAGE, DEMANDS RUSSIANS AGREE TO INQUIRY; MARSHALL PLEADS FOR EUROPEAN UNITY

RUSSIAN SEIZURE TERRIBLE OUTRAGE, PRESIDENT SAYS

United States Does Not Intend to Stand Idly By, He Declares.

UN APPEAL LOOMS

Soviet Asked to Produce Documents Used to Unseat Nagy.

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) A strong American protest to Russia was indicated today after President Truman blasted the Communist seizure of power in Hungary as a terrible outrage demanding action by the United States.

A protest appeared likely to be the first of a series of steps which may also include an appeal to the United Nations.

The State Department is reported considering ways of making such an appeal and whether it would be better to direct it to the Security Council, where Russia has a veto, or to the general assembly, which meets in New York in September.

Truman Takes Hand

Mr. Truman stepped publicly into the situation today when he told a news conference in response to questions on Hungary that the United States did not intend to stand idly by. But beyond that and the use of the word outrage, he would say only that the whole matter is being studied by the State Department.

The department has not yet finally determined on lines of action. But a protest to Russia, probably alleging the illegal reduction of Hungary to a virtual Soviet puppet, is considered almost certain, and an appeal to the United Nations held entirely possible.

These developments topped off a day of foreign affairs activity which included:

Greek Aid Leader Named

1. Appointment by Mr. Truman of

former Republican Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska to be administrator of the \$300,000,000 American anti-Communist economic program in Greece. Griswold is chief of the division of internal affairs and communications in the American zone of Germany.

2. Appointment by the President of Richard F. Allen, former Red Cross relief director in Europe, to head the \$350,000,000 American Foreign Relief program, recently enacted by Congress and now getting under way at the State Department.

3. Disclosure by Secretary of State Marshall of some of the main points of the new American economic plans, not yet completed, for long-term European reconstruction. In a speech at Harvard University which official Washington regarded as of major importance, Marshall called on the nations of Europe to work out and jointly support an international program for their reconstruction. He promised American help but declared aid would be withheld from any nation which interfered with recovery.

State Department Shakeup

4. Unofficial word of an impending realignment in diplomatic divisions of the State Department. Marshall is reported authoritatively to have chosen Norman Armour, former ambassador to Spain and Argentina, to succeed Spruille Braden as assistant Secretary of State. But instead of directing only Latin American relations as Braden did, he will have responsibility for relations with the rest of the world as well.

5. Ratification by the Senate of the peace treaties with Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Hungary, officials said this would strengthen America's hand in dealing with the Hungarian situation by enabling it to press for making the treaty effective quickly.

The treaty will require Russia to withdraw its troops from Hungary. The series of moves by which pro-Soviet officials were put into key positions in Budapest has been regarded here as an effort by Moscow to consolidate its hold on the country before the peace treaty becomes effective.

DECLARES U. S. WILL NOT NOW STAND IDLY BY

President Says Full Inquiry Is Being Made by State Department.

VIEWS SITUATION AS TERRIBLE

Diplomats in Washington See Moscow Lining Up Solid Balkan Front as Retort to Greek Aid.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—President Truman today denounced the Communist coup in Hungary as an outrage and declared that the United States does not intend to stand idly by in that situation.

He told a news conference that the State Department right now is looking into the whole Hungarian affair.

Referring to a suggestion that the United States sometimes shakes its fist at Hungary and at other times just wags a finger, a reporter inquired whether the United States now intends to do something, and Mr. Truman replied that it does not intend to stand idly by. In reply to another inquiry he said that the Hungarian situation is terrible, and reiterated that the State Department is making a full investigation.

Tito's Federation Held Likely.

Diplomats are speculating as to whether the Hungarian coup may be followed by steps to set up a federation of Soviet-dominated States in the Balkans. Until last week the non-Communist government in Hungary represented the sole break in an otherwise solid line-up of Moscow-controlled nations extending from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia has been an outspoken advocate of a formal Balkan federation, and such a development now is being viewed here as a definite possibility.

Like the Hungarian overturn, it would be regarded as a curt retort by Moscow to the American program of aid to Greece and

Turkey and as a move to solidify the Soviet bloc before final ratification of the satellite peace treaties forces the withdrawal of the Red Army occupation forces. Diplomats also consider possible as a next Russian step in eastern Europe some action to perpetuate the Communist domination of Czechoslovakia. A Leftist bloc which included Communists won last year's elections there, but a more recent Rightist trend has suggested that the Communists may slip back to second or third place in the next national election.

D.C. Sees Balkan Union As Aim Of Russians

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Diplomatic authorities speculated today whether the Communist coup in Hungary may be followed by steps to set up a Balkan federation of Soviet-dominated states in eastern and southern Europe.

Until last week, Hungary's non-Communist government was the sole break in an otherwise solid lineup of Moscow-controlled nations extending from the Baltic to the Adriatic seas.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia has been an outspoken advocate of a formal Balkan federation, and such a development is now being viewed here as a definite possibility.

Rejoinder To U.S.

Like the Hungarian overturn, it would be regarded as a curt Moscow rejoinder to the American program of aid to Greece and Turkey and also a move to solidify the Soviet bloc before withdrawal of Red Army occupation forces.

Diplomats also consider as a possible next Russian step in eastern Europe some action to perpetuate the Communist domination of Czechoslovakia. A Leftist bloc which included Communists won last year's elections there, but recently a Rightist trend has been noted.

Meanwhile, a formal United States protest and further economic slaps remained under consideration at the State Department to express this Government's concern over the Communist seiz-

ure of control in Hungary.

Defiance From Envoy

That country's Minister to Washington, Aladar Szegedy-Maszak, used undiplomatic terms to denounce "the Soviets and their agents" in announcing yesterday that he and most of his staff will not "recognize" the new Budapest regime.

Both the Minister and 23-year-old Francis Nagy, Jr., legation attaché and son of the ousted Prime Minister, defied an order to return to Budapest for "consultation."

Szegedy-Maszak said in a statement that the Communists, with Russian backing, were applying the charge of conspiracy for the "practical eradication of every one who stood in their way."

Occupation Forces

"This process cannot be stopped by the internal democratic forces in Hungary," he added, "for Hungary today is occupied by the Soviet Army and controlled by its agents, who are making every effort to consolidate their grip over the country in order to remain in power at the time of the Russian evacuation following ratification of the peace treaties."

Four out of seven diplomatic officials at the legation, including the Minister, joined in the decision to remain at their posts pending further developments. One of the group, Counselor Stephen Borsody, told reporters that whether a government in exile is formed depends upon the United States.

By their action yesterday Szegedy-Maszak and his adherents joined the group of voluntary exiles from countries under Soviet domination including the Ministers of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. These Baltic states, swallowed by Soviet Russia before American entry into World War II, are still given United States diplomatic recognition and maintain legations in Washington.

ALLIES TAKE INQUIRY STEP

Ask Russian General For Hungarian "Plot" Document

Budapest, June 5 (AP)—An authoritative American source said today the British and American Governments had taken the first step toward a possible United Nations inquiry into Communist assumption of complete power in

Hungary.

The informant said the first move was the demand by Britain and America upon Russian authorities here today for copies of the documents—the Russian "proof"—which were used to unseat Premier Ferenc Nagy, of the Small Landholders party, which won a sweeping 57 per cent of the vote in the last general election in 1945.

Purported Plot Confession

These documents were the "confession" of an arrested secretary general of the Nagy party that the Premier was implicated in a plot to overthrow "Hungarian democracy."

A second step, the informant added, would be the renewed demand within a day or two by Britain and America for a three-power investigation of Hungarian politics.

Twice before, however, Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Russian acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Soviet-occupied Hungary, has turned down British and American requests for a thorough probe into Hungarian politics.

The strongest American request was in a note of March 17, protesting the arrest of Bela Kovacs, secretary general of the Small Landholders, whose deposition allegedly implicated Nagy, Janos Gyongyossy, Foreign Minister, and Bela Varga, speaker of the National Assembly.

Deposition Kept By Communists

So far no one has seen the deposition but the Russians and the Communists.

The Russians told Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, American commanding officer here, they would try Kovacs on espionage charges and then hand him over to the Hungarian Government.

The Small Landholder plan, Varga explained, was to agree to a Hungarian trial of Kovacs on the understanding from the Communists they would give him a short sentence. The Small Landholders hoped to regain their control of the Government when Russian occupation troops left and then grant Kovacs a full pardon.

When Nagy left for a vacation in Switzerland, Sviridov sent the documents to Mathias Rakosi, Deputy Prime Minister, leader of the Communist party, a Russian citizen and a general in the Russian Army.

Now Virtual Dictator

Rakosi, a former clothing store clerk who once went to jail in Hungary for trying to set up a Communist government, is now virtual dictator behind the new pro-Communist Premier, La Jos Dinnyes.

The Small Landholders party has virtually collapsed under the attack of the Communists who won but seventeen per cent of the vote

a year and a half ago.

The Rev. Istvan Balogh, 300-pound catholic priest who was Nagy's under secretary of state and the Small Landholders party's secretary general, has quit both his jobs. The Communists have threatened a big "church scandal" by causing his arrest in an alleged financial deal unless he retires from politics and enters a monastery.

Josef Cardinal Mindszenty spent nearly two hours yesterday with Erno Mihalyfi, Acting Foreign Minister, presumably in Balogh's behalf.

U. S. and Britain to Push Call For Inquiry Into Budapest Coup

Army Chiefs to Make Demands on Soviet Within Two Days—Red Move to Outlaw Criticism in Hungary Is Expected.

Budapest, June 5 (A. P.).—An authoritative American spokesman said today that the United States and British military representatives here would send the Russian authorities within two days renewed demands for a three-Power investigation of what amounted to a Communist coup d'etat in Hungary.

The spokesman said that both the British and the Americans sent communications to the Russians today asking for copies of the documents which, according to the Soviet officials, implicated the ousted Premier Nagy in a plot to overthrow the Hungarian Republic; and indicating that the two Western Powers may ask a United Nations inquiry into the events which led to Nagy's resignation and the assumption of complete authority by the Communists.

Raises Question of Flights

Lieut.-Gen. V. P. Sviridov, commandant of the Soviet forces in Hungary and acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission, has so far twice turned down British and American requests for a three-Power investigation of Hungarian politics. The strongest American request came on March 17, when the United States Government expressed the opinion that the Communists were attempting to seize power through "extra-constitutional tactics" and

that thus the Communists "threatened democracy." The same American note protested against the arrest of Bela Kovacs, secretary-general of the Small Landholders party, who was taken from his home by Russian troops on the night of February 25 and placed in a Russian military prison on a charge of anti-Soviet espionage. The American note said that the Russians arrested Kovacs as a favor to the Communist party, which had failed in an effort to have him arrested on a

charge of plotting against the republic.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Weems, head of the American military mission, also sent a letter to Sviridov today asking how many unauthorized flights the Russo-Hungarian Air Transport Company, Maszovlet, had made over the American zones of Austria and Germany. The American Legation announced yesterday that clearance would be denied for future trips by this company because civil aviation rights in Hungary have been denied to American companies. Weems's letter said that the Americans presumed the unauthorized flights were made from Budapest to Zurich, Switzerland, and reminded the Russian commander again that such flights would not be permitted.

Gag on Criticism at Hand.

Meanwhile today reliable informants said that the Communist forces were seeking to consolidate their new hold on the Government by quashing criticism and redoubling border patrols. A

Small Landholder's party representative in Parliament said that the Communists, who ousted Nagy last week, were preparing legislation to outlaw criticism of their Three-Year-Economic Plan, and another informant said that the border guards have already been almost doubled.

At the same time, automobile dealers reported an increased demand for cars capable of traveling at least as far as the Austrian border and an official announcement said that the police were hunting for fourteen stolen passports.

[In Vienna, Austrian officials said that secret agents were at work in Austria and the American sponsored newspaper Wiener Kurier said that the agents were part of a network set up by the Hungarian Communists to watch the activities of Hungarians in Austria.]

A reliable informant said that the Rev. Istvan Balogh, a close friend of Nagy's and successor to Kovacs as secretary-general of the Small Landholders party, had been threatened with jail for a "financial arrangement" unless he retired from politics and entered a monastery.

Another informant said that the Mayor of Budapest, another of Nagy's friends, was slated to be replaced.

There was speculation, meanwhile, that the Russian occupation forces had taken a hand in

the training of the Hungarian army. This followed Monday's refusal by Sviridov to grant high-ranking American officers the right to inspect Hungarian military installations. Ordinarily, such a request would be a mere formality, since the United States is one of the victors and Hungary a defeated nation. Weems said that this matter would be taken up at the next meeting of the Control Council.

Twice in the past year the Russians had offered to train and equip the Hungarian Army. When Nagy was replaced last week by former War Minister Lajos Dinnyes, reliable political informants said that one result of the change would be acceptance of this offer.

Request For Copies

General Weems submitted to Sviridov today a request that Russian authorities produce copies of depositions allegedly implicating Nagy in a plot to overthrow the Hungarian Government. Nagy's resignation followed by only a few hours Russian announcement that they were in possession of such secret documents.

The note asked for depositions which the Russians said they took from Bela Kovacs, former Secretary General of the Small Landholders Party, who was arrested some time ago by the Russians on espionage charges.

The Americans protested at the time that Kovacs was arrested on those charges only after the Communists had failed to implicate him in a purported plot against Hungarian "democracy."

Note Is Quoted

Weems's note said, in part: "I have been instructed by my Government . . . to request of the acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission a copy of all reports which are reported to have been transmitted by the acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission to the Hungarian Government in connection with the resignation for former Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy."

"It is reported that this information was turned over to you by Soviet authorities which have investigated the case of Mr. Bela Kovacs."

"As this is a matter of extreme importance to my Government it is requested that I receive these informational copies at the earliest practicable date."

Britain, U.S. Consult About Hungary Coup

London, June 5 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today Britain and the United States had consulted over recent events in Hungary. Britain hopes to "be able to pursue its present policy of friendly assistance to the Hungarian people," a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman at the Hungarian Legation here declared today that the Minister had received no orders to return home to consult with the new Communist Government in Budapest.

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Geneva, June 5 (AP)—The Press Department of the Hungarian Legation here said today the Hungarian Minister to Switzerland, Ferec Gordon, had sent a message to his government saying that he would not return to Budapest, as the Government had requested. The Legation denied reports that Gordon had resigned.

MARSHALL URGES EUROPE TO SPEED RECONSTRUCTION

Calls Upon Nations to Take the 'Initiative,' Work Together.

PLEDGES U. S. AID

Warns 'Serious Situation Is Developing' That Threatens World.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 5—(AP) Secretary of State Marshall called today upon the countries of Europe to take the "initiative" in drafting a reconstruction program to put that continent on its feet economically and promised American assistance "so far as it may be practical."

He coupled this pledge with a warning that the United States would oppose anyone seeking to profit by perpetuating "human misery"—whether they be governments or political parties.

Speaking before the Harvard alumni after that university awarded him an honorary doctorate of laws, Marshall mentioned no foreign country by name as he gave a broad outline of America's long-range foreign policy.

Warns of "Serious Situation"

Asserting a "very serious situation is rapidly developing" in Europe which "bodes no good for the world," the secretary said:

"The rehabilitation of the economic structure of Europe quite evidently will require a much longer time and greater effort than had been foreseen."

Marshall said it was "logical that

the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace."

But, he declared, "it is already evident that, before the United States government can proceed much further in its efforts to alleviate the situation x x x there must be some agreement among the countries of Europe as to the requirements of the situations and the part those countries themselves will take x x x."

"It would be neither fitting nor efficacious for this government to undertake to draw up unilaterally a program designed to place Europe on its feet economically," he said. "This is the business of Europeans. The initiative, I think, must come from Europe."

Suggests U. S.'s Role

Marshall said the role of the United States should "consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so."

"The program," he asserted, "should be a joint one, agreed to by a number—if not all European nations."

While emphasizing that it was "virtually impossible" for the American people to assess the European situation from so far away, he said: "Yet the whole world hangs on the proper judgment, the realization of the American people of what is needed, what can best be done, what must be done."

Sees Heavy Demands on U.S.

The secretary did not specify just how much money the American government intends to make available, but he did say:

"The truth of the matter is that Europe's requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products—principally from America—are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help, or face economic, social and political deterioration of a very grave nature."

Marshall said the remedy lies in "breaking the vicious circle and restoring the confidence of the European people in the economic future of their own countries and of Europe as a whole."

American assistance in the future, he said, "should provide a cure rather than a mere palliative."

And, the secretary emphasized that "any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation. I am sure, on the part of the United States government."

"Any government which maneuvers to block the recovery of other countries," he asserted, "cannot expect help from us."

Degrees Conferred.

Earlier today, Marshall and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans administrator, received honorary degrees of doctor of laws at the Harvard University commencement.

Bradley, also addressing the Harvard alumni, said that it may cost the Government \$12,000,000 to educate the ex-G. I.'s. The cost for the twenty months since the war ended is nearly \$2,500,000,000, he said, and of 2,300,000 students now in colleges, 1,200,000 are veterans getting their education at Government expense.

Bradley called the G. I. bill, which provides free tuition, subsistence payments and other educational benefits, a "daring new charter in human rights."

President James B. Conant described Marshall as "an American to whom freedom owes an enduring debt of gratitude, a soldier and statesman whose ability and character brook only one comparison in the history of this nation." He described Bradley—wartime commander of the Second Corps in Tunisia and Sicily and of the Twelfth Army Group in France and Germany—as "a master of the art of war who

now serves those whom he once led; a courageous administrator the nation is doubly in his debt."

Degrees in course were conferred on some 2,250 students.

Other awards went to T. S. Eliot, Missouri-born English poet; J. Robert Oppenheimer, former director of the Santa Fe laboratory at which the atomic bomb was perfected; William A. Dwiggins, typographical designer; William Hodding Carter Jr., Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial writer and publisher of the Delta Democrat-Times of Greenville, Miss.; former Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York; Ernest Cadman Cowell, University of Chicago; Ivor A. Richards, Harvard professor and co-inventor of Basic English; George Henry Chase, former dean of Harvard; Frank Learoyd Boyden, principal of Deerfield Academy, and William Francis Gibbs, vice-president of Gibbs & Cox, Inc., naval architects.

Address of Secretary

Marshall at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 5—The text of Secretary of State Marshall's address at Harvard University today follows:

I need not tell you, gentlemen, that the world situation is very serious. That must be apparent to all intelligent people. I think one difficulty is that the problem is one of such enormous complexity that the very mass of facts presented to the public by press and radio make it exceedingly difficult for the man in the street to reach a clear appraisement of the situation. Furthermore, the people of this country are distant from the troubled areas of the earth and it is hard for them to comprehend the plight and consequent reactions of the long-suffering peoples, and the effect of those reactions on their governments in connection with our efforts to promote peace in the world.

In considering the requirements for the rehabilitation of Europe the physical loss of life, the visible destruction of cities, factories, mines and railroads was correctly estimated, but it has become obvious during recent months that this visible destruction was probably less serious than the dislocation of the entire fabric of European economy. For the past ten years conditions have been highly abnormal.

The feverish preparation for war and the more feverish maintenance of the war effort engulfed all aspects of national economies. Machinery has fallen into disrepair or is entirely obsolete. Under the arbitrary and destructive Nazi rule, virtually every possible enterprise was geared into the German war machine. Long-standing commercial ties, private institutions, banks, insurance companies and shipping companies disappeared, through loss of capital, absorption through nationalization or by simple destruction.

Economic System Not Working

In many countries, confidence in the local currency has been severely shaken. The breakdown of the business structure of Europe during the war was complete. Recovery has been seriously retarded by the fact that two years after the close of hostilities a peace settlement with Germany and Austria has not been agreed upon. But even given a more prompt solution of these difficult problems, the rehabilitation

tion of the economic structure of Europe quite evidently will require a much longer time and greater effort than had been foreseen.

There is a phase of this matter which is both interesting and serious. The farmer has always produced the foodstuffs to exchange with the city dweller for the other necessities of life. This division of labor is the basis of modern civilization. At the present time it is threatened with breakdown. The town and city

industries are not producing adequate goods to exchange with the food-producing farmer. Raw materials and fuel are in short supply. Machinery is lacking or worn out.

The farmer or the peasant cannot find the goods for sale which he desires to purchase. So the sale of his farm produce for money which he cannot use seems to him an unprofitable transaction. He, therefore, has withdrawn many fields from crop cultivation and is using them for grazing. He feeds more grain to stock and finds for himself and his family an ample supply of food, however short he may be on clothing and the other ordinary gadgets of civilization. Meanwhile, people in the cities are short of food and fuel. So the governments are forced to use their foreign money and credits to procure these necessities abroad. This process exhausts funds which are urgently needed for reconstruction. Thus a very serious situation is rapidly developing which bodes no good for the world. The modern system of

the division of labor upon which the exchange of products is based is in danger of breaking down.

The truth of the matter is that Europe's requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products—principally from America—are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help, or face economic, social and political deterioration of a very grave character.

The remedy lies in breaking the vicious circle and restoring the confidence of the European people in the economic future of their own countries and of Europe as a whole. The manufacturer and the farmer throughout wide areas must be able and willing to exchange their products for currencies, the continuing value of which is not open to question.

Aside from the demoralizing effect on the world at large and the possibilities of disturbances arising as a result of the desperation of the people concerned, the

consequences to the economy of the United States should be apparent to all. It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace.

Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist. Such assistance, I am convinced, must not be on a piecemeal basis as various crises develop. Any assistance that this Government may render in the future should provide a cure rather than a mere palliative.

Any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation. I am sure, on the part of the United States Government. Any government which maneuvers to block the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us. Furthermore, governments, political parties or groups which seek to perpetuate human misery in order to profit therefrom politically or otherwise will encounter the opposition of the United States.

European Agreement Needed

It is already evident that, before the United States Government can proceed much further in its efforts to alleviate the situation and help start the European world on its way to recovery, there must be some agreement among the countries of Europe as to the requirements of the situation and the part those countries themselves will take in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be undertaken by this Government. It would be neither fitting nor efficacious for this Government to undertake to draw up unilaterally a program designed to place Europe on its feet economically. This is the business of the Europeans. The initiative, I think, must come from Europe. The role of this country should consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so. The program should be a joint one, agreed to by a number, if not all European nations.

An essential part of any successful action on the part of the United States is an understanding on the part of the people of America of the character of the problem and the remedies to be applied. Political passion and prejudice should have no part. With foresight, and a willingness on the part of our people to face up to the vast responsibility which history has clearly placed upon our country, the difficulties I have outlined can and will be overcome.

Jewish Terrorists

Blamed

For British

'Mail Bombs'

LONDON, June 5—(AP) Britain put out grim warnings of "Death by Mail" today and set up drastic safeguards to protect her highest government officials against a plot which Scotland Yard blamed on Jewish terrorists.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said letters containing tiny deadly bombs, devised to be set off when opened, had been sent to a dozen prominent Britons, including cabinet members, and more were feared. Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was the latest target of the plotters. Thus far the recipients had been warned or had become suspicious and the letters were turned over to investigators before they caused harm. In Bevin's case a private secretary detected the explosive letter and turned it over to Yard officials, the British press association said.

Powerful Enough to Kill

"The letters contain gelignite and are extremely dangerous," the Yard spokesman said. "If they explode it is certain they will permanently maim or kill the opener."

Gelignite is a form of gelatin dynamite which British authorities have found used by Jewish underground bands in the Holy Land.

Among the recipients of explosive letters discovered in the past two days were Bevin, Board of Trade President Sir Stafford Cripps, former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Food Minister John Strachey, War Undersecretary John Freeman, Sir Harold MacMichael, former Palestine high commissioner, and Lt. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, former military commander in Palestine. Barker has been accused by Jewish leaders of anti-Semitism because of statements issued by him in Palestine.

All letters had been posted from Italy, a working center for some Jewish underground groups.

"Confidential communications have passed to Italy, but it is too early to say whether arrests can be expected," the Yard spokesman said. He would not elaborate.

Safeguards Taken

These were among safeguards taken:

Prime Minister Attlee's cabinet secretariat sent urgent memoranda to all government departments warning them to watch for suspicious-looking letters or packages.

The nation's top-ranking detectives and military intelligence agents, mobilized under wartime anti-espionage agent Leonard Burt, worked side-by-side with sorters to check mail at key postoffices.

Customs men were instructed to make a "take no risk" check of mails and packages at all British ports and air terminals.

The general postoffice warned every postmaster in Britain to be alert for bombs. X-ray machines were used to examine mail in key postoffices.

Only public description of the bomb letter has come from Maj. Gen. Edward Spears, self-styled anti-Zionist and former British minister to Syria and Lebanon, who said he received one.

Spears said powder and a detonator were inside a small envelope, which in turn was inside a larger envelope. The detonator, a coil spring device, was held between two pieces of cardboard. When the smaller envelope was torn open the cardboard would fall away and the device would be set into action.

Jewish Terrorist Link To Letter-Bombs Seen

London, June 5 (AP)—A Scotland Yard spokesman said today scores of prominent Britons, including high Government leaders, were targets of a murder-by-mail plot of "Jewish terrorists," apparently in reprisal for British Palestine policy.

Discovery of the letter bombs was disclosed yesterday, when Scotland Yard announced that envelopes containing explosive powder and tiny detonators had been sent to several leading figures in British life.

A Yard spokesman said three more such letter bombs were uncovered today. All recipients thus far had been warned or became suspicious in time and the letters were turned over to police.

Britain's top detectives, headed by Leonard Burt, wartime anti-espionage agent, supervised a security campaign against the delivery of further letter bombs. Yard agents worked with sorters at key post offices. Customs men checked mail at all ports. Postmasters were warned to watch for the bombs. Government clerks were told to report unusual letters immediately, however slight the suspicion.

Italian Colony Talks Put Off

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Four-power talks on the future of Italian colonies, scheduled for tomorrow, were postponed indefinitely today at the request of the Russian representative, Georgi Zarubin. Diplomats said Mr. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador to London, probably had not received instructions from Moscow. Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas is to represent the United States at the talks.

Source Still Undiscovered

ROME, June 5 (AP)—Italian police said investigation thus far had failed to uncover any trace of the source of the letter bombs.

Captain Wins Appeal On Currency Charge

London, June 5 (AP)—Capt. Percival Harvey won his appeal today against a three-month prison sentence imposed after his conviction of charges of illegally buying French francs with £2,600 (\$10,400).

Harvey earlier paid a fine of £5,200 (\$20,800). His lawyer, Sir Patrick Hastings, said Harvey was the only man in England ever to be sentenced to prison for a currency offense.

ping their war-torn industrial plants.

The United States can and should, they said, get an estimate of how the dollars are to be spent as they are drawn from the American Treasury.

They pointed out, however, that Britain simply would be unable to trim food purchases without lowering her rations, could not discriminate against American tobacco growers because of an anti-discrimination clause in the loan itself, and would not want to trim American movie imports much because movie seat taxes bring about \$400,000,000 a year into the British treasury.

Russ Iron Ore Up 20% Pravda Reports

London, June 5 (AP)—The Moscow newspaper Pravda, reporting preliminary figures for May in an editorial transmitted abroad by Tass, said today the Soviet Union's production drive had scored "fresh economic successes," particularly in heavy industry.

Pravda said production of iron ore rose by 20 per cent over May, 1946; rolled steel by sixteen per cent and both coal and oil output, on the basis of reports for European territories, by fourteen per cent.

Output of consumer goods also rose, Pravda said.

Swiss Taking Steps to Ward Off Recession

Federal Government Cut in Export Quotas to Certain Nations Among Measures

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 5 (AP)—Switzerland, normally a barometer of business conditions in western Europe, is approaching the end of a boom period and "more or less imminent difficulties are bound to arise," in the opinion of the Swiss Office of Commercial Expansion.

The office, a semi-official agency supported by the federal and cantonal governments, in its latest report on economic conditions noted that the federal government is taking precautionary measures to cushion the shock of a possible recession. Among the measures is a reduction in the export quotas to certain countries.

Credit Grants Rise

Credits granted to Switzerland's trading partners have climbed to about \$176,470,588. The federal government's receipts last year were \$390,499,200.

On the other hand, the Swiss National Bank has been trying to check the expansion of its gold reserves. These restrictions have resulted in difficulties for certain industries, prompting the federal government to grant additional export quotas of \$65,882,352.

The Commercial Expansion Office reported a marked fall in the price index of imported goods, whereas the wholesale price index for Swiss-made goods has risen steadily since the end of 1944. In January of this year the wholesale price index had reached a level of 184.9, as against 172.7 at the end of 1944. The cost of living index stood at 154.7 in February, 1947 (August, 1939=100).

Fears Price and Wage Rise

The Swiss Federal Council, the country's chief executive authority, recently expressed "serious concern" over the possibility of further price and wage increases and called for stabilization of these factors in order to maintain the buying power of the Swiss franc. The council warned that the current "overemployment" was likely to be deceptive of the true economic condition of the country.

Swiss commercial attaches abroad were reporting that high-priced Swiss goods were encountering "growing difficulties" in world markets.

Foreign trade statistics for the first quarter of 1947 showed an import value of \$242,990,000, while exports amounted to \$183,980,000.

A favorable outlook predominated the employment situation, but, said the commercial office report, "a greater number of executives now consider prospects in their particular branches uncertain, especially in the watch-making industries." The tourist business was booming, customs revenues showed marked increase and the Swiss national railways were operating at a profit.

GRISWOLD SETS ECONOMIC AIM

Greek Mission Head Says Aid May Prevent War

Berlin, June 5 (AP)—Dwight P. Griswold, appointed by President Truman to head the United States mission to Greece, said tonight that he was "in favor of using our economic strength to stop wars before they get started, rather than using our youth after they get started."

Indorsing the President's program of financial assistance to Greece and Turkey, the former Governor of Nebraska observed that the United States spent billions fighting World War II and "therefore, we must be willing to spend some money to prevent another."

Griswold said he regarded his new job as principally administrative and that his duty would be to "see that the program moves along and Greece is put back on her feet economically."

Points To Hungary

Pointing to Hungary as "an example of what can be done by a minority," Griswold said he thought "the threat of communism" was serious.

"Communism seems to thrive on distress," he said. "Greece is a country in distress. I don't make it that we are trying to convince anyone for or against any type of government, but we want a people to be permitted to make their own

choice.

"We have heard of outside influences trying to undermine the Greek Government's efforts to maintain independence. This program will help her do so. The country is pretty badly shot. She needs food and raw materials. Her people undoubtedly are disturbed and downcast."

Military Aid

"Seemingly, a part of the program to aid Greece is to assist in a military way. That is not the major matter, although it is of some importance. Greece has got to be put back on her feet economically."

Griswold said he felt that experience gained in his job here as

director of the internal affairs and communications division of the American Military Government would help him in Greece, which he described as "a war-torn country with some of the same chaotic conditions" as Germany.

He came to Germany last February after his term as Governor of Nebraska expired. Griswold was a banker for about eight years before he became publisher of a newspaper in his home town, Gordon, Neb., and later entered politics.

His immediate plans still are indefinite, he said, since he has received no instructions as yet whether he should return to Washington for conferences with President Truman and other officials or go directly to Athens.

Moreover, he added, his appointment still must be confirmed by the Senate.

He said he had cabled acceptance of the appointment.

General Clay said he would feel "a keen sense of loss" in the departure of Mr. Griswold and termed the former Governor "a very able administrator and competent in every way."

GRISWOLD TO HEAD MID-EAST MISSION

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—President Truman announced today at his press conference the appointment of former Gov. Dwight T. Griswold of Nebraska to be chief of the United States mission to Greece under the \$400,000,000 Greco-Turkish aid

bill.

At the same time, Mr. Truman appointed Richard F. Allen to administer the \$350,000,000 relief program for other European countries.

Griswold is 53 years old, veteran of the first world war, a weekly newspaper publisher and one-time banker in Gordon, Neb. He served in the Nebraska Legislature before he was elected Governor in 1940 for the first of three two-year terms. He went to Germany last January at the request of Gen. Lucius Clay, United States commander there, and is now chief of the Division of Internal Affairs and Communications on Clay's staff.

Allen served during world war II as vice-chairman of the American Red Cross in charge of all its foreign operations. In that post, he directed relief to American prisoners of war, service to United States armed forces abroad and relief to civilians in war-devastated countries. He has served as a State Department consultant since his resignation from the Red Cross in October, 1945.

Where's Frau Himmler? No Mystery To British

Bad Salzungen, Germany, June 5 (AP)—Frau Heinrich Himmler, hunted vainly over a large section of Germany by German de-Nazification officials, has been living in the manufacturing center of Bielefeld, British authorities said tonight.

"We know all about her and have been aware of her presence all along," said one official, adding that British had received no request for the arrest of the widow of Germany's former Gestapo chief.

Dr. Alfred Loritz, Bavarian de-Nazification Minister, said Tuesday he wished to jail her for trial as a Nazi, but that prolonged inquiries had failed to disclose her whereabouts.

The pastor of a Bielefeld church said Frau Himmler had been attending church and was occupying her time by sewing for charity.

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Nine B-29s Reach Germany

Fly Non-Stop From Azores on Last Leg of Training Flight

GIEBELSTADT, Germany, June 5 (P).—Nine B-29 Superfortresses of the United States Army Air Forces arrived here today after a training flight from the United States. They flew non-stop from the Azores on the last leg of their journey from Salina, Kan.

Flying low over Paris, Frankfurt am Main and other large cities en route, the B-29s gave many Europeans their first look at the long-range bombers, never used in the European war. The planes will remain in Europe about three weeks, flying to England next Monday.

Frau Frick Arrested

By German Officials

Munich, June 5 (P).—Frau Wilhelm Frick was arrested today by German officials rounding up the wives of former Nazi leaders for denazification trials.

Frau Frick had been hunted for a week. She is the widow of Hitler's Minister of the Interior, who was executed at Nuernberg for war crimes.

She was arrested last night upon her return to her home in Kempfenhausen and was placed in jail at Starnberg. She said she had gone to Frankfurt for a visit and did not know she was wanted.

June 30 U.S. Deadline

On European Prisoners

Frankfurt, Germany, June 5 (P).—The remaining 5,308 prisoners of war held by the United States Army's European command will be discharged by June 30, army headquarters said today.

Completion of their discharge by June 30 will make the United States the first major Allied power to turn all its European war prisoners loose.

Drought Threatens Crops In Germany

Frankfurt, June 5 (P).—Both American and German officials reported today that drought is threatening crops which Germany desperately needs to meet an acute food shortage.

In Bavaria, the largest farming region in the American zone, officials said that serious damage would be done to both grain and potatoes unless substantial rains fall within a week.

Several towns in Hesse have restricted the use of water because of dwindling public supplies.

'Gift Package' Black Market Smashed

Vienna, June 5 (P).—Police said today they had arrested twelve persons and broken a large black-market ring operating between Trieste and Vienna as a "gift package" organization.

They said 17,000 pounds of rice were brought into Vienna in gift-package replicas and sold in the black market. Liquor, pepper, oranges and silk stockings were handled by the same means. A large quantity of rice and 8,000 pairs of stockings were confiscated.

Molotov In Belgrade? Yugoslavia Denies It

Belgrade, June 5 (P).—Reports that Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov was visiting Belgrade were officially denied last night by the Yugoslav Government.

Rumors that Molotov was here had circulated in the Yugoslav capital for several days without confirmation or denial. A spokesman said the Government had not denied the rumors earlier, despite persistent questioning by newsmen, "because it was such an obviously fantastic story we could only smile, and we felt no comment was necessary."

Italo-Belgian Trade Accord

BRUSSELS, June 5 (P).—Signing in Rome today of an \$80,000,000 one-year trade and financial agreement between Belgium and Italy was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Belgium will export textile, iron and steel, mechanical, chemical, glass and

ore products. Italy will export fruit and vegetables, mechanical products and cars.

Poland Authorizes Loans From Abroad

Warsaw, June 5 (A. P.).—The Polish Parliament has authorized the Ministry of Finance to borrow \$250,000,000 abroad to finance economic reconstruction. The Ministry also has been directed to continue efforts to obtain \$600,000,000 in credits from the International Bank for Reconstruction in Washington.

The newspaper Robotnik said that loans totaling \$114,500,000 already had been contracted with Russia and Sweden.

Jerusalem Expects Weizmann To Testify

Jerusalem, June 5 (P).—Jewish informants expressed virtual unanimous belief today that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former president of the World Zionist Organization, would emerge from semi-retirement and testify before the United Nations Committee on Palestine.

Weizmann has refused to make any political utterances since his return from the general Zionist conference in Switzerland last fall, where he was replaced as president. Today a delegation of Jewish leaders asked him to appear before the committee.

The aging Jewish leader has been open-minded to the possibility of accepting partition as a Palestine solution. He is known as one of the most moderate of the top-flight Zionists.

Violence continued to flare in Palestine as more representatives of the United Nations secretariat arrived prior to the opening of the hearings in about two weeks.

Two Arabs were found shot to death behind a moving-picture theater in Rehovoth, south of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv, scene of recent fighting between Arabs and Jews. The Arabs' assailants were not known.

Police confiscated a printing plant in Tel Aviv belonging to Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish underground group which claimed responsibility for the double blasting before dawn today of the Iraq Company pipeline near Haifa.

No casualties occurred in the Haifa blast, but 800 tons of crude oil were destroyed. The Haifa fire department battled an hour and a half to extinguish fires set by the explosions.

General Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner, met here today with King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan. They were believed to have discussed whether the Arabs will take part in the United Nations

hearings. Abdullah has openly opposed Arab factions who have advocated a boycott of the committee.

The British high commissioner was on record tonight as saying that "if military forces were permitted to use the full power of their weapons against the whole Jewish community, terrorist activities would be brought to an end in a matter of hours."

"But such measures have never been contemplated by his Majesty's Government, nor have they ever been recommended or desired by the army," he added in a report to

the British Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech-Jones, on investigation into the terrorist attack which liberated 251 prisoners from Acre Prison.

"It should also be understood," Sir Alan stated, "that no mere numbers of troops or police can guarantee security against attack on many hundreds of buildings, bridges and civil undertakings... as well as hundreds of miles of roads, railways and oil pipelines."

2 Arabs Slain, Pipeline Is Blasted

Jerusalem, June 5 (P).—Two Arabs were slain today in new outbreaks of Holy Land violence during which bombings, said by British authorities to be the work of Jewish extremists, wrecked the Athlit railway station and cut the Iraq Petroleum Company's oil pipeline southeast of Haifa.

The Arabs were found shot to death behind a motion-picture theater in the town of Rehovot, south of Tel Aviv, which has been the scene of recent Arab-Jewish altercations. There were no immediate clues to their assailants.

Irgun Claims Responsibility

A Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, assumed responsibility for the pipeline attack in a message to Tel Aviv newspapers. The line was cut by bombings at two places, and fire broke out. The blaze was extinguished by the Haifa Fire Department after a loss of crude oil estimated officially at 800 tons.

"Our campaign against the enemy goes on," Irgun's statement said.

Meanwhile, a Jewish Agency spokesman, commenting on the declaration of General Sir Alan Cunningham, the high commissioner, that official Jewry had refused to co-operate with the Government in ending terrorism, told a news conference:

"A Jewish Agency call for co-operation would nullify the agency's own efforts to fight the dissidents, because so great a majority of the Palestine people are opposed to the British regime."

Guard Prevents Possible Deaths

British military authorities credited an Arab guard with averting possible loss of life in the Athlit Station bombing. They said the man who placed the bomb was spotted by the guard as he withdrew. A scuffle ensued, but the man escaped with a shouted warning in Hebrew that the building was mined.

The guard roused the station-master and his wife, who slept in the station, and got them out of the building along with two other employees before the bomb exploded.

Indians Map 2 Dominions

New Delhi, June 5 (P).—Indian leaders who have finally agreed that India must be divided to save her from continuing strife set to work today on the tremendous task of forming two new British dominions in less than 90 days.

Although actual partition of the country remains to be approved by the votes of the provincial legislatures, the British Parliament is expected to have legislation granting dominion status to Hindu and Moslem India ready by August. Dominion status for the two states will be temporary or permanent, depending upon the later decisions of the two segments of India.

Election Procedure

As a result of the keynote of speed and more speed, all activity turned today toward implementing the British plan.

The Viceroy, Congress party, Moslem League and Sikh representatives tackled such problems as the election procedure by which the various areas will determine whether they will join Hindustan, the Hindu state, or Pakistan, the Moslem state; the setting up of commissions to draw boundaries, machinery for the self-determination of disputed areas within such provinces as Punjab, Bengal and Assam; and division of assets and liabilities, police forces, courts and other services and institutions in provinces that are divided.

The first hurdle is ratification by delegate bodies of the Congress party and Moslem League of their leaders' decisions to accept the British blueprint. The league council meets Monday and the Congress party committee soon after.

India 'Ironing Out' Kinks In British Plan

New Delhi, June 5 (P).—Seven Indian leaders who agreed to accept the British plan for settling India's political problems by partition buckled down with the Viceroy today to the job of ironing out some of the major administrative wrinkles which lie directly ahead.

Official sources said there would be one and possibly two more meetings to straighten out such problems as the process for establishing a commission to draw the boundaries between Hindustan and Pakistan, for setting up machinery of self-determination in such disputed regions as Punjab, Bengal, Assam, and the like.

Assets To Be Divided

Other immediate problems to be faced include, in the provinces which are to be split up between the new Hindu and Moslem states, the division of assets and liabilities, of police and other services and of courts and other provincial institutions.

While Congress party, Moslem League and Sikh leaders were meeting with Viceroy Lord Mountbatten, the Chamber of Princes chose the Maharajah of Patiala for the post of chancellor.

Travancore Holds Aloof

He succeeds the Nawab of Bhopal, who resigned. Bhopal has decided to keep his state independent of Hindustan and Pakistan for the time being, while Patiala already is committed to the Constituent Assembly, which has been boycotted by the Moslems.

The big princely state of Travancore, which has rich deposits of important thorium and some uranium, also has announced that it intends to remain independent.

8 Romanians Flee to Turkey

ISTANBUL, June 5 (P).—A group of eight Romanians landed at Yeshilkoy Airport recently after a flight from their homeland, Turkish police said today. It was learned on good authority that one is General Gheorghe Stavrescu, former inspector general of Romanian artillery, who faced trial in Bucharest on war crimes charges in the slaying of 8,000 Jews at Iasi, Moldavia.

Two Beirut Papers Suspended

Beirut, Lebanon, June 5 (P).—The newspapers Al-Jadid and Markad-el-nazari were suspended indefinitely by the Government today for publishing articles reflecting on authorities and "prejudicing public order." The articles were not further identified.

China Reds In 2 Drives

Nanking, June 5 (P).—Six Communist divisions—possibly 100,000 strong—pressed a combination frontal assault and flanking movement aimed toward Mukden today.

Chinese newspaper dispatches said the Government was massing all immediately available troops at Tiehling, 41 miles northeast of Mukden, to try to halt the direct attack, while reinforcements were hastening to the Manchurian metropolis from China proper.

The Communists' flanking maneuver was reported already to have reached within 20 miles east of Mukden.

Status Of 2 Towns In Doubt

News dispatches said the Government military command had obtained information indicating the Communists were striking heavily with their 3d and 5th divisions in the areas of Kaiyuan and Changtu, 50 and 70 miles northeast of Mukden, while their 14th Division spearheaded the flank drive, followed by the 2d, 6th and 7th divisions.

Status of Kaiyuan and Changtu was in doubt. Both towns on the Changchun-Mukden railway have changed hands several times.

[The Communist radio, heard in San Francisco by the Associated Press, said without confirmation that Communists now held both places, but the report might be out of date in view of the rapid shifting of the Manchurian war front.]

Government reports said only that Changtu was under Communist artillery fire.

Reinforcements Reported

The independent newspaper Hsin Min Pao said under a Mukden date-line that Government reinforcements for Manchuria had landed at "a certain port" with large quantities of munitions and supplies.

It gave no details of this asserted seaborne move, but predicted the Government's position "will assume a new outlook shortly."

Closest ports to Mukden are more than 100 miles southward on the Liaotung Gulf.

Peace Daily, Government Army organ, said a Government column from Changchun had driven 36 miles southwest of the semi-isolated Manchurian capital and had recaptured Kungchuling.

Chiang's Troops In Manchuria Reinforced

Nanking, June 5 (AP)—Government reinforcements reached Manchuria today, Nationalist dispatches reported, as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces faced a possible Communist assault on Mukden, and Changchun, capital city.

Military quarters appeared concerned over the new southward sweep which has carried Communist soldiers to within 20 miles of Mukden. They held Mukden's fall unlikely but questioned whether Changchun, 175 miles northeast, could hold out until aid arrived.

Position "Improved"

Nationalist dispatches pictured the Government's position as somewhat improved by recapture of Kungchuling, railroad town between Mukden and Changchun.

A Mukden dispatch to the newspaper Hsin Min Pao said Government reinforcements—perhaps part of the 100,000 troops promised the hard-pressed Manchurian defenders—had landed at a "certain port" together with large supplies of munitions.

Rail Points Attacked

Another dispatch said the Government was forming all available troops at Tiehling, midway between Mukden and Kaiyuan, to halt the Red Army's march toward Mukden. Kaiyuan is 50 miles northeast of Mukden.

Both Kaiyuan and Changtu, another railroad point, were reported under Communist attack.

Dairen Found Dismantled

Nanking, June 5 (AP)—A Mukden dispatch to the newspaper Ta Kung Pao said today the Chinese Government inspection party which reached the Russian-held Manchurian port of Dairen Monday found most of the heavy industries dismantled.

The report said the equipment was shipped into the Soviet zone in Korea as "war booty," and the remainder sent southward to Chinese Communists at Chefoo.

China Forbids Sale Of Unauthorized Maps

Nanking, June 5 (AP)—The Chinese Government today banned publication of geographical maps of China by firms lacking special authorization. It also forbade reproduction or sale in China of Chinese maps printed abroad without Government approval.

The Ministry of National Defense was also authorized to ban sales of any maps already in print here if it considered such a step necessary "for strategic reasons."

Violations are punishable by fine and confiscation.

Student Strike Wanes

Shanghai, June 5 (AP)—Three colleges resumed classes today as Shanghai's four-week student strike began to wane. Several other schools were expected to reopen in a day or two.

Classes were resumed at Chinan and Shanghai universities and Shanghai Medical College. They are expected to reopen shortly at Utopia National, Fudan National and Chiao Tung universities.

Reports that colleges would begin summer vacations at an earlier than normal date were unconfirmed.

Chinese Urge Control Over Jap Shipping

Shanghai, June 5 (AP)—The Chinese Steamship Owners Association demanded today firm restrictions and Allied supervision of Japan's commercial shipping. It suggested that Japan be restricted to a gross tonnage of 800,000 and urged restrictions on Japanese dockyards.

The demands were forwarded to the Chinese delegation of the Allied Reparations Commission and to Dr. Wellington Koo, China's Ambassador to Washington.

Chinese Counterpart Of Un-American Probe

Shanghai, June 5 (AP)—Taking a cue from the United States Congress' un-American Committee, the Shanghai city government today formed an "Un-Chinese Activities Investigating Committee."

It was assigned to expose all underground activities against the national interest, and graft and maladministration.

High Pay May Shut China Factories

Shanghai, June 5 (AP)—Factory owners, faced with paying wages which increased more than 100 per cent June 1, told the Government today they will be forced to close down their plants unless something is done to help them.

Owners of machine, electrical apparatus and metal foundry industries were the first to seek Government aid to tide them over the "present crisis," which followed the unfreezing of wages.

They demanded reduction in what they termed "irrational" basic wages which they said gave unskilled coolies more than one million Chinese dollars per month (\$83 United States at the legal exchange rate).

Workers in several factories already have started slowdown strikes to enforce payment of full wages, including the new cost of living allowances granted by the Government.

Japs Hope To Regain Okinawa

Tokyo, June 5 (AP)—Japan would like to regain Okinawa and some of the Kuriles, Hitoshi Ashida, Foreign Minister, declared today.

The new Cabinet member told a news conference that Okinawa was "not very important" to national economy, but Japan would like to have it back "for sentimental reasons."

Americans conquered the big island in 1945 after three months of some of the deadliest fighting of the entire war.

Ashida mentioned it in discussing peace treaty possibilities. He said the Potsdam declaration had called for limiting Japanese sovereignty to the four main home islands and "such minor islands" as the Allies might determine.

Kuriles Went To Russia

He said there was some doubt how this applied to Okinawa and certain of the Kuriles, all of which he classified as "minor."

The Kuriles were handed to Russia as a consideration of her entry into the war. Okinawa remains American-occupied with its

future uncertain.

Ashida said Japan was "very willing" to start peace-treaty talks at any time and any place, but no official preliminary discussions had yet occurred.

Japan, he asserted, "has no intention of raising the question of rearmament," because the new national constitution "settles this problem" by renouncing war and employment of armed force.

Depends On U.N.

Asked about possible "external aggression," he said Japan would have to "depend on the United Nations," which she hoped to join after concluding a peace.

Internally, he said, "if the Allies permit us the necessary police force, Japan then can maintain security, provided the police are permitted to carry machine guns, machine rifles or something like that."

He recalled that after the first World War neutral zones were established for policing Germany by occupation troops and control commissions, but Japan's insular geography would make it "difficult to fix a neutral zone" in this country.

In response to questions about Japan's overpopulation, Ashida said possible immigration to foreign countries was "a problem for negotiation" after a peace treaty, and that another solution might be to send 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 Japanese to thinly populated Hokkaido. (Prewar Japanese Government efforts to encourage colonists on this northern island were not very successful.)

Japan Desires Okinawa And Other Isles

Tokyo, June 5 (AP)—Hitoshi Ashida, new Foreign Minister, said today that Japan has no intention of raising the question of rearmament, but intimated it desires the return of certain "minor" islands in surrounding waters, including Okinawa and some Kurile islands.

Okinawa is "not very important" to Japan's economy, Ashida told Allied correspondents, but the nation would like to regain it "for sentimental reasons."

Ashida indicated that there was some doubt in Japanese minds whether Potsdam declaration conditions as to Nipponese territories applied to Okinawa, won by United States troops after a three-month

battle, and certain of the Kuriles which were handed over to Russia.

Limit On Sovereignty

Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration states that Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the four main islands and "such other minor islands" as the Allies determine.

The Foreign Minister said Japan was "very willing" to begin peace treaty discussions anytime, anywhere. Japanese, he added, have not talked with the Allies officially on peace provisions.

There are "many sorts" of important Japanese problems for the treaty drafters, he said.

Ashida observed that "if the Allies permit us the necessary police force, Japan then can maintain security provided police are permitted to carry machine-guns, machine rifles or something like that." He said Japan has no intention of raising the question of rearmament because the new anti-war constitution "settles this problem."

"So far," he commented, "we are satisfied with the new constitution."

Asked how Japan might handle any possible "external aggression" without any armed forces, the new minister replied that Japan would "depend on the UN" which he said, the country hoped to join after the peace treaty.

It is unlikely that Japan will seek fishing rights in adjacent waters during peace discussions, he said.

On the question of Japanese over-population, Ashida said Japan would like to immigrate some of her people to other countries but stipulated that "this is a problem for negotiation" after the peace treaty is signed.

Tokyo Trial May Look Into War Pacts Of Allies

Tokyo, June 5 (AP)—The International Military Tribunal indicated today that it might scrutinize secret military and diplomatic agreements of the Allied nations affecting Japan in the war-guilt trial of ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and 24 others.

This possibility arose with the admission of the Yalta agreement of February 11, 1945, which the defense offered to support contentions that Russia violated a non-aggression treaty in declaring war on Japan.

Defense counsel told the tribunal that the charges of conspiracy to

dominate the world and to wage wars of aggression against the 25 accused made it necessary to enter evidence intended to show that Japanese actions were based on moves by other countries. Such evidence, it was understood, included secret Allied documents.

Terms Of Yalta

The tribunal overruled the prosecution's objection that acts of Allied nations were not subject to review at the war-crime trial when such acts were for the purpose of combating aggressors.

The Yalta agreement signed by Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill said the respective countries had agreed that in two or three months after termination of the European war, the Soviets would join the battle against Japan on certain conditions.

Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, chief of the United States military mission to Moscow from October, 1943, to October, 1945, testified by deposition today that Stalin as early as 1943 had pledged Russia to fight Japan, despite the existing Russo-Japanese neutrality pact.

'Five-Star General' Seeks To Visit U.S.

Manila, June 5 (AP)—Hilario Camino Moncado, self-styled five-star general and leader of a Filipino labor movement in Hawaii and in western United States, asked permission of the People's Court today to leave the Philippines.

Moncado is awaiting trial next month on fifteen counts of treason. He said as the result of pneumonia he had been advised to undergo treatment at a Monrovia (Cal.) hospital and a checkup at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

At liberty on \$25,000 bail, Moncado is living near Manila where he is under armed guard of his personal "Crusader" army.

The Filipino Federation of America, which he heads, announced in Honolulu that the general and his wife were expected there in June.

Jap Gets Life Term In Murder Of Islanders

Guam, June 5 (AP)—An American military commission today sentenced Capt. Fumio Inouye to life imprisonment in Japan for the wartime murder of eight Marshall Islanders.

Inouye, convicted yesterday, contended the four men, two women and two children, slain on Jaluit Island, had been acting as spies against Japan, and had been given a legal Japanese trial.

Borneo Death March Commander To Hang

Sydney, Australia, June 5 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Masao Baba, who as commander of the 37th Japanese Army ordered a death march in Borneo in 1945, was sentenced today to the gallows.

An Australian War-Crimes Court heard evidence that only 183 British and Australian soldiers of the 540 ordered to march the 165 miles through the jungles from Sandakan to Ranau reached their destination alive. Many of these died later from ill treatment and poor rations and 33 were shot.

Statements from Japanese soldiers said prisoners were shot during the march when they became too ill or weak for labor.

Peron Aide Quits As Police Chief

Buenos Aires, June 5 (AP)—Gen. Filomeno J. Velazco, chief of police in Buenos Aires, resigned abruptly last night in circumstances which many interpreted as a dismissal.

President Juan Peron accepted the resignation between acts at a ballet commemorating the first anniversary of his presidency.

Velazco long had been regarded as a "friend in court" for nationalist extremists, whose open sympathy with Axis nations during the war embittered relations between Argentina and the United States.

Officially Announced

Interior Minister Angel Borlenghi announced the resignation.

Borlenghi gave no reason for the action of Velazco, who has been one of President Juan Peron's foremost supporters. No statement was forthcoming immediately from Velazco himself. Authoritative sources said that Gen. Arturo Bertollo, former military attaché at the embassy in Washington, would succeed Velazco.

Fifty Strike Leaders Arrested

Buenos Aires police, meanwhile, announced the arrest of 50 alleged leaders of a week-old street cleaners strike which has left this city littered with rubbish and garbage. Police said those arrested belonged to a "trouble-making group" in the union, which is seeking wage increases for its members.

Ten thousand of the strikers have been discharged with loss of pension rights for defying a return-to-work ultimatum by Mayor Emilio Siri.

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Messersmith's Resignation Announced By Department

Washington, June 5 (AP)—The State Department announced tonight the resignation of George Messersmith as American Ambassador to Argentina.

The department issued this brief statement:

"It is now possible for the State Department to announce that Ambassador Messersmith's mission having been completed, his resignation has been accepted and he will return to the United States."

This completed a clean sweep of two American diplomatic officials who had been split over the proper conduct of American relations with the Government of President Juan Perón. Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, resigned yesterday.

Accord Reached Tuesday

Earlier today President Truman had announced that Messersmith's mission was completed but had left the question of his resignation up in the air.

The United States and Argentina reached an accord on Tuesday when President Truman announced that this Government would proceed with arrangements for an inter-American defense conference, with Argentina present. Up to that time the United States had objected to participating with Argentina because it contended that the Perón Government had not fully carried out its pledges to get rid of Nazi influences in the country.

The President said today that Messersmith's mission had been to restore friendly relations between the two governments and that he had successfully accomplished this.

Messersmith had been an advocate of a "get along policy" for the United States in Argentina. Braden had been an outspoken critic of the Perón administration.

Braden Leaves June 30

Braden's resignation will become effective June 30. The announcement tonight indicated that Messersmith's resignation is effective at once. While his future plans were not announced it is expected he will retire from the foreign service upon his return here. He is a veteran career diplomat.

There was some speculation that his resignation at this time had been more or less forced. It was learned that Braden's resignation was not supposed to have been announced until later this month following his return from Butte, Mont., about June 14.

In Fairness To Braden

It was put out by the White

House yesterday, evidently without careful checking with the State Department, after the White House had received a number of inquiries as to whether Braden was in fact resigning.

But since it had been announced prematurely some of the President's advisers were reported to feel that in fairness to Braden and because of the split between the two men, Messersmith's resignation should also be announced without delay.

Mr. Truman told his news conference today that he had not seen Messersmith's resignation and there were some indications that it may have not been submitted formally and in writing before it was accepted.

Priest Lauds Duce; Ousted By Argentina

Buenos Aires, June 5 (AP)—The Rev. Eusebio Zampaterra, Italian Roman Catholic priest who claims to have been Benito Mussolini's confessor, was under orders from the Argentine Government today to leave the country at once as the result of a speech he made Sunday in Rosario.

Argentine papers reported that the priest praised Mussolini and Adolf Hitler during the speech in which he described current conditions in Italy. Father Zampaterra denied the charges, saying he had referred only to Italy's "sad situation."

The Government announced last night that it had given the priest—who came to this country several months ago—24 hours to leave Argentina.

The Portuguese Consulate subsequently issued him a provisional visa which will permit him to go to Uruguay, where he can obtain a visa to enter Portugal.

U.S. Courts' Authority In Canada Debated

Ottawa, June 5 (AP)—Renewed controversy developed in the House of Commons today over a Government bill to define the authority of United States military service court in Canada.

Speakers alternately denounced the bill as adding "nine more stars" to the Canadian provinces—to the United States flag and commending it as a measure in helping bulwark the country against Communism.

FARLEY VOICES HOPE

Toronto, June 5 (A. P.).—James A. Farley says he believes Russia's present policy will fail and "I hope and believe they will eventually change it."

"I have seen a good many attempts at rule-or-ruin in my life," he said in an address yesterday before the Canadian Exporters Association, "and I have always noticed that the end is always ruin, but never rule."

The former United States Postmaster General called on the people of Canada and the United States to be ready for a test of leadership within the next two or three years because "if things move as now indicated, it may take everything we have to prevent chaos."

Small Nations Attack Report On U.N. Forces

Lake Success, June 5 (AP)—The small countries on the United Nations Security Council today leveled their fire at a Big Five report on organization of a global police force.

Belgium led off the criticism at the opening of general debate yesterday, charging that the major powers were making plans only to stop "certain categories of wars" and offering no provisions to block aggression by a big nation.

Australia was ready to take up the fight upon resumption of discussions tomorrow. At that time Col. W. R. Hodgson said he would brand the whole report vague and inadequate and charge that the 51 small countries in the United Nations had been ignored entirely in drafting the basic program.

Big Five Divided

Meanwhile, the Big Five itself was divided over plans for establishing the international army, with Russia standing alone against the United States, Britain, France and China on more than a third of the basic principles.

The report was drafted after fifteen months of secret deliberations by the Military Staff Committee, which comprises admirals and generals representing the chiefs of staff of the five great powers. Its acceptance would be the first step toward conclusion of individual agreements with United Nations member nations whereby they would provide land, sea and air contingents for an international force.

Fernand von Langenhove, of

Belgium, noted that use of such forces would be subject to veto in the Council and he said the committee therefore had held that it was not necessary to envisage use of the forces "in the case of a new world war involving the great powers."

He contended specifically that the committee had failed to provide for use of the forces in the case of a threat to peace, a breach of peace or an act of aggression "when these were directly or indirectly committed by a great power."

The Belgian delegate said the United Nations thus would be unprepared to prevent or stop any major disturbance.

Johnson Position

The Belgian took the floor after American Deputy Delegate Herschel V. Johnson called for "full and public examination and debate."

on the report and urged the Council to reach a decision by the time of the General Assembly's September meeting.

Johnson reiterated the American position on the three top issues splitting Russia and the Western countries. These were bases, withdrawal of troops, and equality of contingents.

Russia insists that members make identical contributions to the United Nations forces. Johnson cited the need for a mobile force able to strike quickly and said the peace agency should take advantage of certain nations having such forces ready to use.

'PERON DEATH' CRY IS HEARD

Presidential Broadcast Mysteriously Interrupted

Buenos Aires, June 5 (AP)—A mysterious and unidentified voice shouting "death to Perón" interrupted a broadcast by President Juan D. Perón tonight.

There were indications in the tense and disjointed statement that followed that the interruption was by an extreme Argentine nationalist who was affronted by Perón's dismissal last night of the chief of Federal police, Gen. Juan Filomeno

Velazco. Perón was broadcasting from Palermo Park over a national hook-up at a public farewell celebration for his wife, Eva Duarte Perón, who is to leave tomorrow on a European tour.

Police Rush To Building

Police rushed to the Radio Belgrano Building, but, after questioning all persons there, apparently concluded that the President's address was not cut off the air in its control room and left without making any arrests. They did not disclose the result of their investigation in the radio building, however, and stationed four patrolmen at its entrance.

One officer said the patrolmen were ordered to prevent any "possibly threatening" person from entering the building.

The Argentine news agency said authorities were examining the theory that a clandestine radio transmitter had broken into the presidential broadcast.

False Social Justice

When the President's speech was broken off, the unidentified voice said:

"Very good, General. We here denounce those who proclaim themselves supporters of a false social justice. We call upon Argentines."

"Workers: We are the same who on other occasions watched over Argentine dignity."

"We return to say what the people want to know and what the cynical Perón does not want it to know. Death to Perón! Perón, Perón, Perón—death!"

The identification of the speaker as among those "who on other occasions watched over Argentine dignity" appeared to indicate he was a sympathizer of the Argentine nationalist cause.

Suffered Setback

This faction suffered a setback last night when the President removed Velazco as chief of the national police. The extreme nationalists had long considered Velazco their staunchest supporter in Government councils.

Velazco and other nationalists made a fetish of "Argentine dignity" in maintaining wartime neutrality and carried it to the extreme of siding with the Axis against the United States and Britain.

The capital was tense today as a result of Velazco's removal.

The interruption of Perón was followed by a brief burst of music, then silence. Five minutes later, another musical program, apparently over regular radio channels, began.

Invited By Franco

Mrs. Perón will visit Spain for nearly three weeks at the invitation of Gen. Francisco Franco. She has tentatively planned also to

visit Portugal, France, Italy, Great Britain and, on her return, Brazil. Several thousand laborers, men and women, paraded from Plaza Italia to the grounds of the Rural Society to pay a farewell tribute. She has taken an active interest in the welfare of Argentine workers.

Senate Ratifies Peace Pacts For Italy, 3 Other Nations

APPROVAL GIVEN BULGAR, HUNGARY, ROMANIA TREATIES

Senators Voice Fear Reds
May Engulf Italy When
Troops Pull Out.

DELAY MOVE BEATEN

Fulbright Sought to Postpone Action Until Next
January 25.

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) The United States, through its Senate, today ratified the first four peace treaties to come out of World War II—those with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

The 79 to 10 roll call vote accepting the Italian treaty and the easy voice vote approvals for the other three, however, did not signify unbounded enthusiasm for the pacts hammered out by the big four foreign ministers.

Fear Communism In Italy

Speaker after speaker voiced fears that Italy, like Hungary, might be engulfed by Communism when U. S. occupation troops pull out.

The big majority, however, accepted the arguments of the State department and those of Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) that the alternatives to ratification are confusion and loss of belief in the integrity of America.

Just before the roll call on ratification, the Senate rejected on a count of 67 to 22 a motion by Senator Fulbright (D-Ark.) to delay action on all the treaties until next January 25.

Senator Connally (D-Tex.), ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations committee, told the Senate the alternative to ratifying the treaty with Italy is no treaty at all. And that course, he declared, would lead the way to "chaos, utter confusion and lay Italy open to Communism."

"If we don't ratify this treaty,

we will be in fact inviting infiltration of Communism from Yugoslavia and all that critical territory that stretches eastward into the Balkans," he said.

U. S. ratification of the Italian treaty came almost seven years to the day (June 10, 1940) after Mussolini put Italy into the war with what President Roosevelt called a stab in the back of prostrate France.

Occupation troops are to be removed from the countries affected within 90 days after the four treaties become finally effective. However, Russia still would be permitted to maintain forces to maintain communication lines to Soviet-occupied areas of Germany and Austria.

The treaties become effective when ratified by the U. S., Britain, Russia and France and formal notices of ratification are filed.

Great Britain has ratified the treaties, France is technically in process of ratification and Soviet Russia has yet to act, it was said at the State Department.

Closing Senate debate went around the triangle of Italy, Hungary and Communism. Little was said about Bulgaria and Romania.

McMahon in Warning

Senator McMahon (D-Conn) supported Fulbright's motion to delay action and said that America must make sure that Italy does not fall victim to "a Communist conspiracy such as has overtaken Hungary."

Senator Vandenberg replied to this argument in advance yesterday, saying that rejection of the treaty, with the big powers in disagreement over where borders should run, would invite trouble more surely.

Vandenberg said the Communists' seizure of power in Hungary made ratification of the Hungarian treaty all the more urgent, since under it most Russian occupation troops are to leave.

Senator Smith (R-NJ) and McGrath (D-RI) urged ratification.

Smith said "ratification is imperative x x x for the good of the future of Italy." McGrath said that without ratification "Italy will drift aimlessly for years to come."

The treaty would "definitely set up a seven-year slave labor policy," in Italy, Senator Malone (R-Nev) told his colleagues. He said the United States would be forced to pay the eventual reparations bill.

Senator Bridges (R-NH) asked whether the treaty would not drive Italy "into the arms of the Communists," and Malone said it would.

When the Senate Foreign Relations committee conducted hearings on the treaties, spokesmen for many Italian-American organizations pro-

tested that terms for Italy were too harsh. They pointed to the anti-Nazi work of Italy during latter stages of the war as a co-belligerent of the Allies.

Besides objecting to the demilitarization of Italy, they said the reparations she will be called on to pay—a total of \$360,000,000—are too burdensome.

TRUMAN TAKES RAP AT TAFT ON PRICE THEORY

Says Senator Is Advocate Of 'Boom And Bust' Philosophy

Washington, June 5 (AP)—President Truman lashed out at Senator Robert A. Taft, possible Republican presidential contender, today as an advocate of "boom and bust" philosophy—a doctrine which the President called fallacious, dangerous and defeatist.

Mr. Truman issued his sharply worded statement at a news conference in reply to the Ohio Senator's recent criticism of Administration economic policy.

In an interview Tuesday, Taft remarked that "apparently the President and the Administration are abandoning talk of keeping prices down in favor of heavy spending abroad that will keep them up." He took the view that financing other countries' purchases of American goods will increase the market competition in this country and thus force prices higher.

Cites Price Statistics

It is true, the President said, that foreign aid adds to domestic economic problems but such aid is imperative to help "starving millions" and to "set up a bulwark against totalitarian aggression."

Moreover, he said, the added strain upon this country's economy makes it even more urgent to reduce prices, wherever possible.

He proclaimed that his "drive for voluntary price reductions, while it has not gone far enough, has already yielded substantial results." And he called anew for further cuts, particularly on in-

dustrial products.

He cited figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of May 31 showing declines of wholesale prices from the March and April peaks of 9.1 per cent for foods, 5.8 per cent for farm products and only 0.1 per cent for all other items, making an average decline of 2 per cent for all commodities.

Says It Had To Be Answered

Mr. Truman said he regarded the argument by Taft, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, as something that had to be answered.

He interpreted the Senator's argument as a thesis that "the only way to bring prices down is to reduce the demand for goods," and protested:

"If the Government were to abandon its vitally necessary loan and expenditure programs, if wages were reduced, if savings were exhausted, and if unemployment set in, then there would be less demand and prices would drop."

"Senator Taft would call this an adjustment. I would call it a tragic recession or depression. There is nothing novel and nothing worthy about getting a price collapse through reducing the demand. That is the typical road to a depression."

No Comment From Taft

"Senator Taft's economic philosophy follows the old idea of boom and bust."

"For my part, I utterly reject this defeatist economic philosophy. I believe in maintaining a full employment, full production economy. This necessarily means a high demand economy. On the contrary, high demand makes it feasible to earn good profits at reasonable prices."

Further arguing that a "high demand economy," including "necessary foreign-aid programs," can see lower prices, the presidential statement said:

"The higher and more stable the demand, the more opportunities there are to sell goods—and with assured high volume operations there is less and less justification for wide margins of profit per unit."

Taft had no comment immediately.

Truman's Statement on Taft and Prices

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's statement today on Senator Taft and prices:

Senator Taft is reported to have said that "apparently the President and the Administration are abandoning talk of keeping prices down in favor of spending abroad that will keep them up." The Senator said that loans to other countries for the purchase of goods here increase the competition on home markets and thus force prices up.

The Administration did not advocate the Greek-Turkish program for the purpose of bringing prices down. It advocated that program for two important reasons—first, to extend aid to starving millions and to help restore their economies so that the world may regain its prosperity in the long run, and second, to help those nations which want to preserve their freedoms and to set up a bulwark against totalitarian aggression.

The Administration fully recognized that these foreign aid programs would place some strain upon the American economy, particularly in the current inflationary situation caused by the high domestic demand and the shortages of some goods. But the fact that necessary foreign aid programs add to our economic problems at home makes it all the more important that we handle these domestic programs with vigor and common sense.

War Economy Problem Cited

Price reductions, wherever they are possible, are made even more urgent because of the additional strain which the world situation inescapably places upon our own economy. To say that we should abandon our efforts directed toward enduring world peace and freedom because these efforts create economic problems is like saying that we should have abandoned our war effort because it created economic problems.

During the war the tremendous demand for goods would have forced prices to fantastically high levels, except for price control. With price control, we held prices at reasonable levels. Yet, because of the tremendous volume, business made fine profits

even after taxes. We now have a tremendous peacetime demand, domestic and foreign, but we have no price control. In such a situation, it is up to those whose profits are high at the current inflated prices to reduce these prices voluntarily—in their own interest as well as the interest of the American economy and the world situation.

The very heart of my request for voluntary price reductions is that business intelligence must now take the place of Government regulation if our economy is to operate in the interest of all the people.

The economic implications of Senator Taft's argument should be fully recognized. The Senator states that the only way to bring prices down is to reduce the demand for goods. If this were true of foreign demand, it would also be true of domestic demand. Let us see where this would lead us. If the Government were to abandon its vitally necessary loan and expenditure programs, if wages were reduced, if savings were exhausted, and if unemployment set in, then there would be less demand and prices would drop.

"Road to Depression" Seen

Senator Taft would call this an adjustment. I would call it a

tragic recession or depression. There is nothing novel and nothing worthy about getting a price collapse through reducing the demand. That is the typical road to a depression.

The problem facing the American people is to maintain full employment, full production, and high demand, and still to keep prices at reasonable levels. This is the problem to which I have constantly addressed my efforts. Senator Taft's argument that high demand justifies or necessitates high prices is fallacious and dangerous. It is based upon the idea that prices should seek as high a level as the traffic will bear, rather than the lowest level that is consistent with fair profits. That kind of practice is indefensible, and in the long run it would destroy both prosperity and profits.

The higher and more stable the demand, the more opportunities there are to sell goods and, with assured high volume operations, there is less and less justification for wide margins of profit per unit.

Senator Taft's economic philosophy follows the old idea of boom and bust. Under this economic philosophy, when demand is high, those who have it within their power to administer prices charge every penny that they can get. After a while, purchasing power is unable to keep up with the excessive price level. Then

unemployment, business failures, cuts in production and price reductions all follow in rapid succession.

For my part, I utterly reject this defeatist economic philosophy. I believe in maintaining a full employment, full production economy. This necessarily means a high demand economy. But a high demand economy should not be a high price economy. On the contrary, high demand makes it feasible to earn good profits at reasonable prices. The boom and bust approach could endanger our prosperity even at a time when underlying economic conditions are favorable.

The General Price Situation

My interest in voluntary price reductions is undiminished. They are as important now as ever before—if not more important.

The drive for voluntary price reductions, while it has not gone far enough, has already yielded substantial results. First, the peaceful wage adjustments in some of the major industries took place without corresponding price advances, and this helped to bring production and purchasing power into better balance. Second, in recent months, the trend toward extraordinary price increases, which commenced with decontrol, has been checked and moderate price declines have taken place. This is illustrated by the following table:

Weekly wholesale prices (Bureau of Labor Statistics), with 1935 as base year of 100:				
Prices on June 29, 1946	Peak Prices and Dates Reached	May 31, 1947	1947 D'crease (Latest From Avail-Peak to Date)	Points
(Original Basic Price Control Act Expired on June 30, 1946)				
All commodities	112.7	149.4 (3/29/47)	147.4	-2.0
Farm products	140.3	184.2 (3/15/47)	178.4	-5.8
Foods	113.4	170.7 (3/8/47)	161.6	-9.1
All other	105.4	132.4 (4/19/47)	132.3	-0.1

Price reduction in many items of farm products and foods is as important as in the case of industrial products. As the table shows, these prices have been reduced recently. Further reductions may be anticipated. Neither the individual farmer, however, nor the trader, nor the Govern-

ment can—in the absence of price control—determine agricultural prices. They depend largely on competitive market conditions.

On the other hand, in the case of many industrial products deliberate voluntary price reduction is feasible, and in some cases, such as construction and construction materials, high prices impede activity of the highest economic and social importance. Yet, as the table shows, industrial prices have not come down as much as prices of farm products and food. They have been more resistant to desirable decreases.

It is true that intensive foreign

demand has kept some farm prices higher than they otherwise would be. But this is no reason for keeping industrial prices high where they could now be reduced for the long-run advantage of business and the country.

PALESTINE AID HALT IS URGED

Truman Asks Americans Not To Hamper U.N. Probe

Washington, June 5 (AP)—President Truman warned Americans today that "activities calculated further to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine" are sure to hamper a United Nations solution of the Holy Land problem. A statement the President issued today did not mention specific cases involving Americans.

The British Government has protested strongly to the State Department against advertisements in United States newspapers appealing for funds to help the Palestine underground or to finance illegal immigration to the Holy Land.

Called 'Unfortunate'

The American League for a Free Palestine, one of the organizations which has been sponsoring these advertisements, termed the President's statement "unfortunate" and said it plans to continue its fund-raising activities.

Mr. Truman reminded the American people of this resolution unanimously adopted by the United Nations:

"The General Assembly calls upon all governments and people, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine."

An official of the League for a Free Palestine said the President misinterpreted the meaning of the United Nations resolution.

"That resolution applies both to the Jews and the British," he said. "While the British continue to incite Palestinians, we shall continue our activities."

Wallace Says 'No' on Backing Truman in 1948

First Reply: 'That Depends'; He Sees Truman Policy Leading to Call for War

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5 (AP).—Former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, asked at a press conference today if he would support President Truman for re-election, said, "that depends," then after a moment's hesitation, added: "I would say, 'No.'"

Mr. Wallace said that if the "Truman Doctrine continues to be followed, the Administration will be calling for war." Mr. Wallace had criticized President Truman's foreign policy and assistance to Greece and Turkey, when he was asked whether he would support the President for re-election in 1948. Then he replied: "I would say, 'No.'"

Here for a public address tonight, Mr. Wallace talked to reporters at the home of his host, Josephus Daniels, publisher of "The Raleigh News and Observer" and former Cabinet member and ambassador.

Asked if he planned to lead in the formation of a third party, Mr. Wallace replied: "I'm doing everything I can to make the Democratic party a liberal party. If the Democratic party becomes a war party, a party of reaction and depression, then I'll no longer be a Democrat."

"I cannot imagine myself campaigning for a Republican under any circumstances," he said, but added that he held Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, who is seeking the Republican Presidential nomination, and

Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, in "high esteem."

The trouble with "the Republicans," he said, is that on the national level they have to work with a group dominated by "special interests," so that they "break their hearts."

Asked if he thought Russian leaders were working for peace, he said: "they absolutely have to for the next ten years. After that, I don't know."

He said the United Nations

lacks vigor because the United States and Russia have not trusted it.

Republicans See a Split

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Congressional Republicans welcomed Henry A. Wallace's remarks today as a sign of division in Democratic ranks and a Republican victory in 1948. Democrats disagreed.

Senator Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, told a reporter: "Henry obviously has his eyes on 1952, looking over the horizon of a Republican victory in 1948."

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, said Mr. Wallace's statement indicates he advocates a third party, and added that would definitely mean a Republican President in 1948.

"Henry Wallace has at last made a sound decision, because he has never been a Republican or a Democrat," he said. "He is running under a third-party banner whose colors contain an abundant amount of red."

Senator Patrick McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, said he does not think Mr. Wallace will hurt President Truman's chances, whatever the former Cabinet member does.

"It might be a good thing if Wallace went back to the party of his first love, the Republicans," Senator McCarran said.

Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico, a close friend of Mr. Truman, said: "President Truman will be the nominee of the Democratic party."

Truman's Criticism Is Reported

LONGVIEW, Wash., June 5 (AP). Representative James E. van Zandt, (Republican, Pennsylvania), declared in a speech last night that Henry Wallace "has been repudiated by the President of the United States, who wrote a letter to the present commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars saying Wallace is a publicity hound who ought to be spanked."

Representative van Zandt, a former national V. F. W. commander, added that Mr. Wallace "has absolutely no standing in Washington."

Louis Starr, V. F. W. commander, acknowledged last week that he had a letter from President Truman regarding Mr. Wallace, but he declined to make its contents public, asserting any such action should come from the White House.

HOUSE RESTORES FUNDS FOR PLANES

\$40,000,000 for New Aircraft Included in Approved Five Billion Budget.

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) The House today voted \$5,280,982,423 for the War Department's military operations in the fiscal year starting July 1—\$435,809,077 below President Truman's budget request.

Before the voice vote which sent the bill to the Senate, the House put back \$40,000,000 for new planes which its appropriations committee had lopped off. Rep. Albert J. Engel (R-Mich) of the committee told the House group had made a miscalculation and did not object to restoration of the fund.

Will Buy 561 New Planes

Rep. Mahon (D-Tex.), proposing restoration of the funds, said that even with that money the army can buy only 561 new planes next year instead of 932 on which it had counted.

Mahon's amendment leaves \$120,000,000 in new funds for new plane procurement during the fiscal year starting July 1, in addition to \$280,000,000 in contract authority and approximately \$50,000,000 in unobligated funds still on hand. On top of that, the committee said, the air forces have \$616,523,007 in airplane, spare engine and parts contracts on order.

The House action boosts to approximately \$3,254,000,000 the total cuts it has voted to date in its drive to pare \$6,000,000,000 from the President's overall budget of \$37,500,000,000 for next year. This figure includes a \$830,000,000 item in a deficiency bill which Democrats contend is a "bookkeeping transaction" and not an actual cut.

Still to be considered by the House are appropriations for the Veterans Administration, the army engineers, government corporations, the District of Columbia, the legislative establishment and miscellaneous agencies.

Army-Navy Bill Really Merger, Senator Says

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Senator Robertson (R., Wyo.) said today the pending Army-Navy unification bill actually would merge the two services.

"It's merger legislation, pure and simple," Robertson said. "Let's not fool ourselves about that."

Robertson is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee which in his absence yesterday approved the bill by a 12-to-0 vote. He said he would have voted against the measure.

Arguments Cited

It provides for unification of the military and naval forces under a Secretary of National Security. The bill says specifically that there shall be no merger, a provision upon which the Navy insisted.

Robertson referred to a section which creates a "national security organization (which) shall consist of the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force."

His argument is that making the three departments part of an "organization" spells merger.

Universal Training

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.), who voted for the bill in committee but reserved the right to offer amendments on the floor, said he has no major changes in mind.

Bridges and Robertson both said they wanted the Armed Services Committee to hold hearings as soon as possible on universal training.

Hearings To Open

President Truman formally sent to Congress yesterday the universal-training report and urged that it be given "early consideration."

The House Armed Services group already has voted to open hearings on the proposal. Robertson said he is all in favor of Senate hearings but doubts whether they can be squeezed in before the scheduled adjournment of Congress July 31.

House Ponders Information Bill

Washington, June 5 (AP) — The Administration's foreign-information program came back to the House for a new test today, with the backing of the nation's top-ranking military chiefs and diplomats.

Floor leaders planned to take up a measure formally authorizing the State Department to operate an information and educational exchange program.

It was the lack of this legislative blessing for the program—operated in wartime under a presidential order—that prompted the House last month to eliminate funds for its operation after June 30.

No Funds In Bill

Representative Mundt (R., S.D.) then introduced a bill to provide the legal status, with a number of "security" restrictions and a provision enabling Congress to end the program abruptly by joint resolution. The measure carries no money, but GOP leaders have talked of providing something less than half the \$30,000,000 asked by the State Department.

Mundt expressed conviction that the bill would win House passage by a substantial margin, in view of the endorsements of Secretary of State Marshall, Army Chief of Staff Eisenhower, Secretary of Commerce Harriman and W. Bedell Smith, United States Ambassador to Russia.

Propaganda Alleged

None the less, the measure faced considerable opposition on the floor, as indicated by the 7-to-5 vote by which it emerged from the Rules Committee.

Representative Brown (R., Ohio) contended that Administration employees had been conducting a high-pressure propaganda campaign in an effort to sway public opinion into line behind the bill.

The Federation of American Scientists last night urged its passage as a means for telling the world of the dangers of an atomic war and of this country's proposals for international control of atomic energy.

House Report on Fascism Held Up

Representative Busbey Says It Would Stir Up 'Nasty Fight' if Published at This Time.

Washington, June 5 (A. P.).—The House Administration Committee today delayed for two weeks a decision whether to publish a 325-page document on "Fascism in Action."

The postponement came after Representative Busbey (R.-Ill.), asserted it would produce a "nasty fight" over Spain and Catholicism on the House floor unless revised.

Chairman LeCompte (R.-Iowa) told reporters the delay was ordered to give Representative Patman (D.-Tex.) and the legislative reference service, which compiled the material at Patman's request, a chance to make changes. He said both have agreed to do so. Busbey, a committee member, said he objected in particular to:

1. The foreword, which was written by Patman. He said it contains statements which should be eliminated unless Patman is willing to support them with "evidence."

2. Certain "smears on busi-

ness" which he did not itemize.

3. References to Spain, which he contends call for "drastic revision," because "the Spanish situation is very, very ticklish at this time, and should be given very delicate consideration in view of the situation in the Mediterranean and the policies of President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall."

Busbey said he didn't think people of the Catholic faith would like the document, but Ernest S. Griffith, the reference service director, told reporters he knew of no section which mentioned the Catholic church directly or indirectly.

Previously the legislative service has compiled a document on "Communism in Action" which the House ordered printed for publication and sale.

U. S.-BORN JAP HELD ON TREASON CHARGE

Accused of Treating Yanks Cruelly While Foreman of Oeyama Prison Camp.

LOS ANGELES, June 5—(AP) A short, squat Japanese of American birth was arrested on treason charges by federal officers late today after an American soldier identified him as a foreman in a prison camp at Oyama, Honshu Island, and said he had subjected United States captives to "unspeakable indignities."

The prisoner, 25 year old Tomoya Kawakita, was arraigned at once before U. S. Commissioner David B. Head, who advised him that treason is punishable by the death penalty, and that the offense of which he is accused is not bailable.

Appears Near Tears

Head ordered him held for the federal grand jury which will take up the matter of his indictment June 11. Kawakita, bespectacled and clad in natty sports clothes, appeared near tears during the five-minute court proceeding. He was arrested at his Los Angeles home, booked immediately and taken at once to the commissioner's office.

Richard Hood, FBI chief here, said investigation had disclosed that Kawakita had obtained a passport in 1939 to go to Japan, ostensibly to study at Keiji University. He returned to the United States Aug. 15,

1946, just a year after the war's end, after obtaining a passport in Yokohama on the representation he had continued only as a student during the war years, the federal officer said. He entered at San Francisco, aboard the S. S. C. Flying Cloud as a U. S. maritime commission civilian passenger, FBI men declared.

Kawakita, who served during the war as foreman and translator at a nickel mine near the Oeyama prisoner of war camp on Honshu Island, Japan, was spotted last Oct. 6 by an American former prisoner of war who told FBI men at that time that Kawakita was guilty of "unsuspecting indignities" against the prisoners.

Treated Yanks Cruelly

The arrest was also announced in Washington and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover said Kawakita, born in Calexico in September, 1921, had, as camp foreman, assigned prisoners to "impossible tasks and cruel-

ly and maliciously mistreated the men under his control.

Kawakita's arrest was credited to the alertness of William L. Bruce, Buena Park, Calif., a former American soldier who knew Kawakita in the camp as "Kaw-Kida."

FBI Agent William A. Murphy, San Diego, said that Bruce was amazed to spot Kawakita in a Los Angeles department store, and that he followed him and jotted down the license number of his car.

Murphy said the FBI's subsequent investigation revealed that "Kaw-kida" actually was Tamaya (Tom) Kakakita, and disclosed the fact of his Calixico birth and that he had been reared and educated in the United States.

Enjoyed Tortures

Murphy quoted Bruce as saying: "All of us in the camp knew this fellow. When he wasn't actually forcing us to submit to indignities, he was coaxing some of the Jap soldiers into some devilish plans to harass us."

"All of us agreed, after hearing him brag about having been born in the United States, that if we ever saw him again we would kill him. I don't doubt that every American who left the camp departed with the idea of sometime coming across 'Kaw-Kida' and wiping that silly grin off his face."

Master Sgt. Ralph W. Montgomery, Fort MacArthur, Calif., another former prisoner, told Murphy, the officer said, that Kawakita appeared to take satisfaction in seeing Americans degraded in the presence of Japanese soldiers. He said that prisoners were beaten, kicked and worked to the point of exhaustion, and added there was evidence that one man kicked in the head by Kawakita had died of the injury.

FBI Chief Hoover said in Washington that on one occasion Kawakita said "I knew you Americans couldn't take it when the going got tough."

Invasion Gold Theft Charged To Ex-Army Officer

Los Angeles, June 5 (AP)—William K. Evans, former Army lieutenant colonel, was under Federal indictment today, charged with embezzling \$100,000 in gold coins intrusted to him while he was commanding officer of an American landing party on Formosa during the war.

United States Attorney James Carter said the gold, taken from the Japanese, originally was intended to finance their campaign in the Philippines.

Indicted On 12 Counts

The indictment, returned after the grand jury had heard testimony from five Chinese and Japa-

nese witnesses brought here from the Orient, contained twelve counts against Evans, a Santa Barbara (Cal.) manufacturer. They charged him with trading in captured enemy property, embezzling public property and making false statements growing out of the alleged incident in October, 1945.

Evans, who is at liberty under \$25,000 bond, will be brought here from Santa Barbara to enter his plea.

Court Rebukes May Defense for Exhibiting Shell

8-Inch Missile Shown to Bolster Henry Garsson's Recital of War Problems

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The defense at the May-Garsson war-bribe trial drew a rebuke from the judge today for exhibiting an eight-inch howitzer shell during munition-maker Henry Garsson's recital of his war-production problems.

Attorneys for Garsson, his brother Murray Garsson and Andrew J. May, war-time chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, brought the heavy missile to court to point up Henry Garsson's testimony.

Henry Garsson denied that he paid May, former Democratic Representative from Kentucky, \$55,000 in bribes for assisting the Garssons' \$78,000,000 munitions enterprises.

Defense Attorney Charles J. Margiotti placed the shell on a

table near the jury box.

"What's that, Mr. Margiotti?" asked Justice Henry A. Schweinhaut.

"This is the eight-inch shell," Mr. Margiotti smiled.

Rebuked by Court

"Well, I suggest that in the future when you have an exhibit you want to use, you ask the court about it first," Justice Schweinhaut said. "The effect of this is already on the jury since it is already here."

Henry Garsson testified that he protested to May in late 1944 when allotments of workers for his Illinois plants were cut. This, he said,

was at a time when the War Department was urging maximum output of eight-inch shells.

"I felt that if this man-power policy was to continue," Garsson said, "it would probably affect the whole country, curtailing war production. It was certainly the affair of the Military Committee."

Garsson said that, as a result of his protests, May telephoned high War Department officials.

The government has introduced evidence that some Army men wrote Henry Garsson that they felt he was making poor use of the workers he had.

Complained of Help Shortage

Garsson testified that he complained to Man-Power Commission officials in October, 1944, that he could manufacture only 1,500 shells in November without more workers. But he conceded that, without obtaining the extra men, he managed to produce 6,000 shells in November.

"How did you manage to do it?" Garsson was asked.

"Well we just did it," the witness said. "We had to get the shells out and we did it."

Later in his testimony, Garsson explained that, in this connection, he was allowed by man-power officials to use high-school students as part-time workers that month, in addition to his regular worker allotment.

Due to a court holiday tomorrow the trial was recessed until next Monday.

HITS BLACK MARKET IN STEEL AS MYTH

Jones & Laughlin Official Tells Senate Group Trouble Is Due to Over-Expanded Demand

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—An official of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh told a Senate subcommittee today that "the purported large quantities of black market steel are a myth."

A. J. Hazlett, Jones & Laughlin vice president in charge of sales, told the group which is investigating problems small business men have in obtaining steel:

"The present difficulty is not attributable to inequitable distribu-

tion, for there is no steel-consuming industry which is receiving its full requirement of scarce steel items. . . . The recent shutdowns in the automobile industry highlighted the short supply situation with respect to large business. . . .

"We must conclude that the problem is simply one of an over-expanded demand at the present time."

Mr. Hazlett testified that Jones & Laughlin has been "very meticulous" not to supply steel to anyone who might pass it along to the black market. He said every effort has been made to meet the needs of small manufacturers who are historical customers.

"Percentage-wise our treatment of our small customers on an average has been better generally than our treatment of large customers," he said.

Asked whether Jones & Laughlin has shut off any of its old customers without any steel, he said, "There are some and that has been a matter of extreme embarrassment to us."

He denied previous testimony that the company had not treated fairly old customers of the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland, which Jones & Laughlin bought out in 1942, or that the company has withdrawn from the Buffalo (N. Y.) market.

Mr. Hazlett also disputed testimony given the committee yesterday that Jones & Laughlin has notified the Troop Water Heater Company of Pittsburgh that its stocks will be shut off June 30.

Frank A. Duerr, general manager of the latter company, had testified that the mill told him shipments would be cut off to supply steel instead to steel drum plants which Jones & Laughlin acquired during the war.

Mr. Hazlett said present shipments of sixty-five tons a month to Duerr's company will continue "indefinitely." He said that actually it has stepped up its allotment to the Troop company, from an average of 250 tons a year in the three-year period from 1939 through 1941 to 345 tons in the first five months of this year.

Jones & Laughlin lost the production of about 700,000 tons of steel last year because of strikes in the coal and steel industries, he said, telling the committee that if that tonnage had been produced it "would have gone far to close the gap between supply and demand."

"Small business and large business alike are faced with the fact that since the end of the war demand has exceeded supply," Mr. Hazlett said. "The situation has already improved in a few commodities, and we expect that by the end of the year supply and demand will come into better balance in the more critical items."

He said "uninterrupted production" is the "best prospect we have" of attaining better distribution.

Mellett Protests Charges On Film

Washington, June 5 (AP)—Lowell Mellett, Washington columnist and wartime administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, protested today what he termed a "smear-and-run action" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mellett demanded an immediate open hearing before the committee on allegations that he forced Robert Taylor, Hollywood film actor, to appear against his will in the picture, "Song of Russia."

In a letter to Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.), committee chairman, Mellett said:

"The press and radio of the country on May 15 carried statements attributed to you by the press associations to the effect that I had coerced or persuaded a motion-picture actor named Robert Taylor to appear, against his will, in a motion picture called 'Song of Russia.'"

"When this information was communicated to me, I said I would be glad to tell you and your committee what I knew of the matter when you returned from Hollywood to Washington."

Hearings Postponed

"Disregarding the utter unfairness of your action in broadcasting an outrageous and absurd charge to the world without having made any real effort to ascertain the facts, I assumed that I still would be heard by the committee at the earliest opportunity. And this, I assumed, would be on June 16 when, it was announced, hearings on alleged communism in Hollywood would be resumed in Washington."

"Pending that time I have made no further statement, preferring instead to tell my story to your committee and to give your committee an opportunity to question me. But today it is announced that the proposed hearings have been postponed until September."

"I wish to protest this hit-and-run or smear-and-run action and now respectfully request an immediate open hearing on the charge you have made. Denial of my request, I submit, would be the denial of my rights as a citizen; would be, indeed, the essence of un-Americanism. I am prepared to appear at any time the committee may designate."

JOHNSTON SCORES REDS

Hollywood, June 5 (A. P.).—Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Producers Association, recently held a two-hour session with 200 members of the

Screen Writers Guild, his first appearance before this organization, and denounced American Communists as "traitors, subversives and dupes of the Kremlin," he disclosed today.

"I want to see it become a joke to be a Communist in America," Johnston said he told the writers at a closed meeting. "We ought to ridicule the so-called intellectuals who have made a good living denouncing those who believe in the American system as having economic halitosis and political B. O."

Johnston prefaced his remarks by saying that friends had warned him of the dangers of becoming a target for the "keenest verbal sharpshooters and most profound intellects and facile tongues of Hollywood."

35th Division Opens Its Reunion 1947

Kansas City, June 5 (AP)—Veterans of the 35th Division, who fought in some of the tougher battles of both World Wars, today began a three-day reunion which will be attended by the outfit's most famous member, President Truman.

Mr. Truman is scheduled to arrive tomorrow and will speak Saturday night at memorial services in honor of the division's dead.

In World War I, the 35th fought at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne and in World War II it took part in the Normandy landings and the Battle of the Bulge.

Eisenhower Also Speaking

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will speak at a ceremony tomorrow, night, observing the third anniversary of D-Day, the date of the Normandy landings.

Georges Pierre Lavalley, the Mayor of St. Lo, France, also will participate in the ceremony. St. Lo, the breakthrough point of the Allied drive out of the Norman peninsula, was recaptured by the 35th Division.

The division is starting a fund to build a hospital for St. Lo, as part of its reunion activities.

Approximately 150,000 men have served in the 35th since it was organized from the National Guard of Missouri and Kansas in 1917.

SECRET COURT MARTIAL BY NAVY IS ASSAILED

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Senator Kilgore (D-W Va.) today assailed the secret Navy court-martial of Lt. Cmdr. Edward N. Little and called for a congressional investigation of court martial practices.

Kilgore wrote Chairman Gurney (R-SD) of the Senate Armed Services committee that an inquiry would lead to "the exposure and correction of many present inequities," and declared:

"I am strongly opposed to anyone's passing judgment on a case before it has been completed, but, at the time, it is apparent that many people honestly believe an attempt is being made in the Little case to 'cover up' for someone."

The Navy disclosed May 20 that Little was being tried on charges growing out of the alleged maltreatment of other Americans at a Japanese prison camp where he was the senior in rank and mess officer. The Navy said he requested the trial be secret.

G. I. Loan Benefits Asked For War Dead's Children

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Mrs. Edward H. Jordan, president and founder of the Gold Star Wives of America, urged a House veterans subcommittee today to give widows and children of men who died in service the same educational and loan benefits as G. I.s.

Shushing her three and-one-half-year-old son, Edward, as she talked, Mrs. Jordan pleaded: "Give us an equal chance to go out in the world and make a living. And give our children an equal chance in life with those of able-bodied veterans."

Mrs. Jordan, from Tappan, N. Y., asked for quick action, even though Congress is bent on economy, on bills that would extend educational and loan privileges of the G. I. bill to widows of men who died in service or as a direct result of service injuries, and permit four years of college education for some 100,000 children of such men.

Deny Oak Ridge Has Reds

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., June 5 (AP).—The Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists today challenged Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey to produce "just one Communist within Oak Ridge." Commenting on charges by the chairman of the House Committee

on Un-American Activities that "fellow travelers, if not actual members of the Communist party," have infiltrated into the atomic bomb plants here, John H. Bull,

chairman of the association's executive committee declared: "I know of no Oak Ridge Communist, never heard of one before, and have never seen one here."

'TRANSONIC' PLANE PASSES FIRST TEST

Jet-Powered 'Skystreak' Is Designed to Approach 761 MPH Speed.

MUROC AIR BASE, Calif., June 5 (AP).—The jet-powered Douglas Skystreak, designed to explore the transonic speed realm, has successfully passed its initial flight tests, the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics disclosed today.

Making no attempt to approach sonic speed (761 miles an hour at sea level) test pilot Gene May, 42, of Los Angeles lifted the long-nosed craft into the desert sky and at an altitude of about 10,000 feet put it through its paces with a primary view to determining its stalling characteristics.

May said its take-off and landing performances were "perfect" and expressed satisfaction also with its stability and response to controls. It was only seconds after its first take-off that the plane disappeared behind a plume of smoke from its single roaring TG-120 turbo-jet engine.

Naval officers said in future flights May will edge deeper into the transonic speed barrier, which starts at 550 miles an hour.

The Skystreak was conceived early in 1945, purely as a research

project and engineers said its design is a normal advancement rather than a radical departure from conventional planes.

It weighs 9,750 pounds with normal fuel supply, is 35 feet one and a half inches long, has a wing span of 25 feet and stands 12 feet one

and a half inches high. Wings are covered with aluminum alloy and fuselage with magnesium alloy making it, engineers said, 60 per cent stronger than any existing production airplane.

E-Bond Cash-ins in May \$23,953,000 Above Sales

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5 — Cash-ins of Series E bonds, the former War Bond issue, exceeded purchases in May for the second straight month.

Treasury officials said today redemptions outstripped buying by \$23,953,000, or \$329,015,000 against \$305,062,000.

Cash-ins held a \$16,259,000 edge in April after buying had topped redemptions in the first three months of this year.

The Treasury still shows a net "gain" of \$285,934,000 on E bonds for the first five months of the year, having sold \$1,953,873,000 for that period, while paying out \$1,666,949,000 for redemptions.

The changeover to an edge on the side of cash-ins, however, gave support to conclusions of some officials that much of the heavier buying earlier was by wealthier investors who load up at the start of each year with the limit of \$5,000 (face value) of these bonds.

These officials said higher prices and living costs probably curtailed buying in the lower income brackets, but that the total invested in E bonds so far this year is only 7 per cent below that for the same months of 1946.

Counting F and G bonds in with the E issue, savings bond buying has been only 4 per cent below last year. Purchases, amounting to \$1,954,038,000, have exceeded cash-ins by \$1,386,325,000, more than doubling the edge achieved in the same months of last year.

'BAWL STREET JOURNAL' HAS ITS DAY IN SUN

Burlesque Sheet Pokes Fun At Truman, Wallace And Other Notables

New York, June 5 (AP)—Wall Street today took a look at itself, the nation and the world, and found them all pretty funny, in that order.

The Bond Club of New York brought off the press its annual one-day paper—*The Bawl Street Journal*—poking fun, in burlesqued advertisements, "news" stories and headlines at the foibles of brokers, at public figures in the financial, political and business worlds and at international politics.

President Truman, Premier Stalin, Henry A. Wallace and Robert R. Young were only a few of the subjects of broad satire.

Wallace And The Dodgers

The *Bawl Street Journal* had an "exclusive account" of a White House musicale in which the President and Margaret Truman were depicted as alternating in rendering "The Missouri Waltz."

A surprise guest was "unofficial Ambassador at Large Henry A. Wallace," who told of "his latest discovery, hybrid communism." In another "exclusive," Wallace was "revealed" as the new manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, "having amply demonstrated his versatility in shooting his mouth off and talking out of turn—to prime requisites of a Dodgers' pilot."

44-Hour Week For Bull Markets

President Truman, according to the *Journal*, gave "Emil Schram, Hoosier president of the once-exclusive New York Stock Exchange" a special citation for heading "the first major enterprise in the country to reduce prices."

Bernard M. Baruch was credited by the burlesque paper with recommending a minimum 44-hour week for bull markets, in an address before "the Association of Stock Market Analysts who have been right at least once."

Foreign Aid Cuts Stocks Of Wheat to 30-Year Low

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—The United States, in supplying hungry areas abroad, has virtually emptied its wheat bins.

This situation was shown by an Agriculture Department report today. It stated that reserves from last year's crop will be only 75,000,000 bushels on July 1, the beginning of the marketing year for the new crop. This is the lowest year-end supply in more than thirty years.

It is even smaller than the year-end supply that followed the meager, drought-plagued crop of 1936. It also is about 25,000,000

bushels smaller than a year ago, when the government went to great efforts to obtain grain for overseas areas threatened with mass starvation.

However, bins soon will begin to refill. Harvest has already started on this year's crop, which is officially forecast to be the largest of record—about 1,275,000,000 bushels. But foreign demands may largely use up this new supply in the months ahead to pull next year's stocks to a low level again.

The extent of foreign and domestic demand during the last twelve months can be measured by the fact that at the start of this period supplies totaled about 1,250,000,000 bushels, as against the 75,000,000 expected to be on hand July 1.

'Banking' System For Sugar Dropped

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)

The Agriculture Department announced today the discontinuance of the "banking" system for rationing sugar to public eating places, stores, industrial users, institutions, wholesalers and other distributors.

Under this system, these sugar users and handlers have been permitted to deposit their ration evidence in banks and then draw checks on these sugar stamp or ration accounts.

It was possible for them to overdraw their accounts, providing, of course, that they repaid from later ration allowances.

The department said the system is being discontinued for two reasons:

1. To reduce expenditures and
2. to prevent users, anticipating end of rationing, from overdrawing on their banks in the meantime with the expectation that they would not need to make up the overdraft later. Rationing is now scheduled to expire not later than October 31.

The ration accounts have been handled by commercial banks which have been paid for this service. The saving is through elimination of these payments.

BY EDWIN B. GREENWALD (280)
ISTANBUL, JUNE 5 (AP)—ISTANBUL, THE CLEARING HOUSE OF BALKAN RUMORS, HEARD UNCONFIRMED AND UNCONFIRMABLE REPORTS TODAY RANGING FROM THE ASSASSINATION OF BELA VARGA, DEPOSED SPEAKER OF THE HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY, TO A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN Bessarabia.
ANOTHER RORT L THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN INFLUX INTO BULGAVATTALIONS" CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.

ANOTHER REPORT WAS THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN INFLUX INTO BULGARIA OF "LABOR BATTALIONS" FROM HUNGARY AND ROMANIA TO WORK ON HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. SOFIA INFORMANTS WERE QUOTED TO THE EFFECT THAT THESE "BATTALIONS" WERE ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS "SECTORS" AND THERE WAS A WILLINGNESS HERE TO PRESUME THE "SECTORS" WERE ALONG BULGARIA'S FRONTIER WITH GREECE.

REPORTS THAT SOVIET PRESSURE HAD TAKEN "AN UNENDURABLE ASPECT" IN ROMANIA WERE PUBLISHED IN TURKEY ON THE HEELS OF THE ARRIVAL ILLEGALLY OF EIGHT ROMANIANS, INCLUDING GEN. GHEORGHE STAVRESCU, IN A MILITARY PLANE. ALL EIGHT ARE HELD IN CUSTODY IN AN ISTANBUL HOTEL. THE REPORT OF THE ASSASSINATION OF VARGA CAME FROM USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES AT ANKARA EARLY TONIGHT.

THE REPORTS OF RUSSIAN FORCES IN BESSARABIA SAID AT LEAST 100,000 TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATED THERE, HAVING BEEN DRAWN APPARENTLY FROM THE WEST AS WELL AS FROM THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA ITSELF. THIS COINCIDED WITH AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM SOFIA THAT THE RUSSIANS GRADUALLY WERE REDUCING THEIR ARMED FORCES IN BULGARIA.

ONE NEWSPAPER WHICH PUBLISHED THE REPORT CONCERNING BESSARABIA SAID, "THIS IS BEING DONE WITH THE AIM OF PARALYZING THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND TO ADVANCE AND EXPAND THEIR (RUSSIAN) AUTHORITY TO THE WHOLE OF CENTRAL EUROPE." XXXX

ANOTHER RUMOR WAS THAT AT LEAST 15,000 NON-COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN ROMANIA RECENTLY AND THE NEWSPAPER LA REPUBLIQUE ASSERTED, "THE MISERY EXISTING THERE NOW WAS NOT FELT EVEN DURING THE WAR" BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS WERE STRIPPING THE LAND AND SENDING EVERYTHING TO THE SOVIET UNION."

MQ942PED

30. 24 - 10171

MOST PROMINENT REMNANT OF THE PARTY IS PRESIDENT ZOLTAN TILDY, A FORMER PROTESTANT PREACHER WITH A PERPETUALLY UNHAPPY LOOK, WHO HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A FIGUREHEAD. REPORTS ARE CURRENT THAT HE WILL BE REPLACED SHORTLY BY PETER VERES, A MOUSTACHED ROUGHHEWN PEASANT PARTY LEADER WHO STANDS UNSMILINGLY AT RAKOSI'S SIDE AT MOST PUBLIC FUNCTIONS. ADD - BUDAPEST - (NITE) - XXX B. HALF
(THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, SAID FRANCE GORDON, HUNGARIAN MINISTER THERE, HAD REFUSED TO RETURN TO BUDAPEST, AS ORDERED BY HIS GOVERNMENT.)

WD442PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5-(AP)-FERENC NAGY, JR., SON OF THE EXILED FORMER PREMIER OF HUNGARY, SAID TONIGHT HE BELIEVES HIS FATHER RESIGNED BECAUSE HE FEARED THAT OTHERWISE HIS FOUR-YEAR OLD SON, LANCIKA, WOULD BE HELD AS A HOSTAGE BY BUDAPEST COMMUNISTS.

THE 22-YEAR OLD SON OF THE FORMER HUNGARIAN LEADER IS AN ATTACHE AT THE HUNGARIAN EMBASSY HERE. HE TOLD A REPORTER:

"IF MY FATHER HAD NOT RESIGNED THEY WOULD HAVE KEPT MY LITTLE BROTHER IN HUNGARY. THEY COULD HAVE BLACKMAILED MY FATHER THAT WAY."

FERENC, JR., SAID HE HAD A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH HIS FATHER IN GENEVA SUNDAY.

YOUNG NAGY TOLD THIS STORY OF HIS FATHER'S RESIGNATION--SOME OF IT AS HE HEARD IT FROM HIS FATHER, THE REST AS HE SAID HE BELIEVES IT HAPPENED:

THE HUNGARIAN LEADER, VISITING IN SWITZERLAND, WAS PHONED BY COMMUNIST OFFICIALS IN BUDAPEST ON MAY 29 AND TOLD THAT HE HAD BEEN NAMED AS A CONSPIRATOR AGAINST THE OCCUPYING RUSSIAN ARMY.

HE WAS GIVEN A CHOICE BETWEEN IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION AND RETURNING TO BUDAPEST TO STAND TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

WHEN HE REFUSED TO DO EITHER, HE WAS REMINDED THAT HIS LITTLE SON STILL WAS IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

NAGY THEN OFFERED TO RESIGN, ON CONDITION THAT THE COMMUNISTS DELIVER THE FOUR-YEAR OLD BOY AT THE SWISS BORDER. THAT WAS DONE, AND NAGY SIGNED A PROMISE NEVER TO RETURN TO HUNGARY.

B7035PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-LASZLO L. MEDGYESY, FORMER ACTING CONSUL GENERAL FOR HUNGARY IN NEW YORK, SAID TONIGHT THE PRESENT HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT "IS A SLAVE OF THE SOVIETS. XXX I AM, THEREFORE, JOINING THE HUNGARIAN MINISTER IN WASHINGTON, ALADAR SZEGEDY-MASZAK, AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF IN REFUSING TO CARRY OUT ORDERS OF THE PRESENT HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT."

MEDGYESY ADDED IN A STATEMENT:

"DURING THE PAST FEW MONTHS I RECEIVED SEVERAL HINTS TO ASK TO BE RETIRED. I CHOSE NOT TO TAKE THE HINTS, SO I WAS RELIEVED OF MY DUTIES AS ACTING CONSUL GENERAL OF HUNGARY IN NEW YORK ANYWAY AND WAS ORDERED TO REPORT AT HEADQUARTERS IN BUDAPEST.

XXX "MOST LIKELY I WOULD HAVE HAD TO FACE INTIMIDATION, ARREST AND PROBABLY A STIFF JAIL SENTENCE ON SOME TRUMPED UP CHARGE WITHOUT A FAIR TRIAL. I THEREFORE ASKED FOR A THREE MONTHS LEAVE AND THIS WAS GRANTED TO ME."

MQ1019PED

LONDON--NIGHT LEAD LETTERS INSERT AFTER SECOND PGH BEGINNING "A SCOTLAND" AND ENDING "THE PLOTTERS."

IN JERUSALEM TONIGHT THE STERN GANG, A POWERFUL UNDERGROUND GROUP, ASSERTED THAT THE LETTERS WERE MAILED BY MEMBERS OF ITS EUROPEAN BRANCH FROM ITALY.

THUS FAR THE RECIPIENTS X X X THIRD PGH.

THE A. P.

WB711PED

LONDON--NIGHT LEAD LETTERS, INSERT AFTER SIXTH GRAF BEGINNING "AMONG THE RECIPIENTS" AND ENDING "IN PALESTINE."

EDEN PICKED UP ONE OF THE LETTER BOMBS IN HIS OFFICE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY, TUCKED IT INTO HIS BRIEFCASE WITH OTHER MAIL AND CARRIED IT TO HIS HOME IN LONDON.

THE YORKSHIRE POST, WITH WHICH EDEN HAS A FAMILY CONNECTION, HAD FORWARDED THE LETTER, WHICH HAD BEEN SENT TO EDEN AT THE POST'S LONDON OFFICE.

EDEN WENT TO ETON WEDNESDAY, LEAVING THE LETTER STILL IN THE BRIEFCASE IN HIS HOME. WHEN HE RECEIVED SEVERAL WARNING MESSAGES FROM THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE, HE NOTIFIED SCOTLAND YARD, WHICH REMOVED THE BOMB.

THE POST, IN DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT, SAID OF EDEN'S LETTER BOMB: "IT WAS FOUND THAT THE INNOCENT-LOOKING ENVELOPE CONTAINED AN INNER ENVELOPE, THE OPENING OF WHICH BY RELEASING A SPRING WOULD HAVE SET IN ACTION A SMALL DETONATOR SHAPED LIKE A PENCIL. THIS WOULD HAVE EXPLODED TWO LAYERS OF POWDERED GELIGNITE."

ALL LETTERS X X X SEVENTH GRAF.

JK617PED

EDITORS

LONDON--THE NAME OF FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN MAY BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF THOSE RECEIVING "LETTER BOMBS." (A109-A81)
THE A.P.

DA113PED

ITALIAN POLICE SAID THEY HAD BEEN UNABLE TO UNCOVER ANY TRACE OF THE SOURCE OF THE EXPLOSIVE ENVELOPES THERE AND SCOTLAND YARD DENIED IT HAD SENT DETECTIVES TO MILAN, WHICH A MORNING NEWSPAPER SAID WAS THE PLACE WHERE THE ENVELOPES HAD BEEN MAILED.

THE YARD'S SPOKESMAN SAID THE LETTER BOMBS--INGENIOUS MAILABLE PACKETS OF EXPLOSIVE POWDER COUPLED TO A DETONATOR--"HAVE NO CONNECTION" WITH THE CRUDE PAPER-WRAPPED BOMB RECENTLY LEFT IN A COLONIAL OFFICE WASHROOM.

THE YARD STILL DECLINED TO CONFIRM OR DENY A LIST OF NAMES PUBLISHED IN LONDON NEWSPAPERS PURPORTING TO HAVE BEEN RECIPIENTS

OF THE ENVELOPES. ADD - LDU - (DAY - LTR - BOMBS) - SUSPICION

AMONG THOSE NAMED WERE SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE; LT. GEN. EVELYN BARKER AND LT. GEN. SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, BOTH FORMER COMMANDING OFFICERS IN PALESTINE.

JR812AED

A97

1947
LONDON--FIRST ADD LETTER BOMBS (A81) X X IN PALESTINE.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID ONE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO ANTHONY EDEN, BUT WAS INTERCEPTED BEFORE THE FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY SAW IT.

N923AED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, CALLING ON BRITAIN TO "DIG FOR DOLLARS" THROUGH INCREASED PRODUCTION, EXPRESSED HOPE TODAY FOR TREMENDOUS STRIDES IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS TOWARD "RESTORING THE EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN QKCOPE AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

RESTORING THE EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

"LOOKING AHEAD, I FEEL FULL OF OPTIMISM," THE FOREIGN SECRETARY TOLD A LUNCHEON OF THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOR CORPORATION.

"I SEE THE VERY SERIOUS TIGHTNESS IN WORLD PRICES AND TRADE JUST BEGINNING TO LOOSEN-- BUT ONLY SLIGHTLY."

DA146PED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-VICE-PRESIDENT ELPIDO QUIRINO OF THE PHILIPPINES CONFERRED WITH BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVES TODAY OVER THE QUESTION OF EVENTUAL TRANSFER OF THE TURTLE ISLANDS TO PHILIPPINE ADMINISTRATION.

THE ISLANDS, PLACED UNDER THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S ADMINISTRATION BY AN ANGLO-UNITED STATES TREATY, WERE CLAIMED BY THE PHILIPPINES MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

QUIRINO SAID HE ONLY WANTED TO BE INFORMED OF BRITISH VIEWS ON THE QUESTION.

QUIRINO IS TOURING EUROPE TO STUDY POSTWAR GOVERNMENT METHODS AND PREPARE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PHILIPPINE LEGATIONS IN LONDON, PARIS AND ROME.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND HIS TWO SONS AND ONE DAUGHTER AND PRESIDENT ROXAS' SON, WHO ARE WITH HIM IN THE TOUR, WERE GUESTS TONIGHT AT A RECEPTION GIVEN BY U.S. AMBASSADOR LEWIS W. DOUGLAS.

G1123AED

NIGHT LEAD (230)

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAS USED UP MORE THAN HALF OF HER \$3,750,000,000 AMERICAN LOAN IN LESS THAN A YEAR'S TIME.

THEY ADDED THAT UNITED STATES EXPERTS WERE STILL COUNTING ON THE BRITISH TO STRING OUT THEIR DWINDLING DOLLARS UNTIL 1949 OR 1950, WHEN THE BRITISH ARE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN REPAYING THE LOAN.

THE INFORMANTS ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS EXPECTING BRITAIN TO GIVE A CLOSER ACCOUNT OF HOW THE MONEY IS BEING SPENT AS IT IS BEING DRAWN FROM THE AMERICAN TREASURY. THEY NOTED SOME FEELING THAT THE BRITISH WERE NOT USING THE MONEY TO SUFFICIENT ADVANTAGE IN RE-EQUIPPING WAR-WORN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

THESE INFORMANTS POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT BRITAIN WOULD BE UNABLE TO TRIM FOOD PURCHASES WITHOUT LOWERING ALREADY SLIM RATIONS, THAT SHE COULD NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST AMERICAN TOBACCO GROWERS BECAUSE OF THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION CLAUSE IN THE LOAN, AND WOULD NOT WANT TO CUT AMERICAN MOVIE IMPORTS BECAUSE MOVIE THEATER TAXES BRING IN ABOUT \$400,000,000 A YEAR INTO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

THESE ITEMS ACCOUNT FOR THE BULK OF BRITAIN'S DOLLAR EXPENDITURES AND THE SPENDING ON FOOD IS ALLOTTED MAINLY TO SUCH BASIC ITEMS AS WHEAT, MEAT AND DRIED EGGS.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, IN A SPEECH TODAY BEFORE THE NATIONAL DOCK LABOR CORPORATION, CALLED UPON HIS COUNTRYMEN TO "DIG FOR DOLLARS" IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS THROUGH INCREASED PRODUCTION.

"LOOKING AHEAD I FEEL FULL OF OPTIMISM," HE SAID.

"I SEE THE VERY SERIOUS TIGHTNESS IN WORLD PRICES AND TRADE JUST BEGINNING TO LOOSEN--BUT ONLY SLIGHTLY."

30. 24- 10173

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL, DESCRIBED IN SOME QUARTERS AS A STEP TOWARD THE NATIONALIZATION OF ALL LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN, WAS APPROVED ON ITS SECOND READING TONIGHT BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE MEASURE ALREADY HAS PASSED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND ITS FINAL ENACTMENT IS NOW ONLY A FORMALITY.

UNDER ITS PROVISION, THE MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING WILL EXERCISE SWEEPING CONTROL OVER ALL LAND DEVELOPMENT. PERMITS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR ANY CHANGES AND TAXES WILL BE IMPOSED ON CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS.

IN OTHER INSTANCES THE GOVERNMENT MAY FORBID THE USE OF LAND FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES, CONTROL THE REGIONS AND DIRECTIONS INTO WHICH INDUSTRY MAY EXPAND, DESIGNATE AREAS FOR HOMES AND SPECIFY WHAT TRACTS MAY BE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

TO COMPENSATE LAND OWNERS FOR LOSSES, A FUND OF 300,000,000 POUNDS (\$1,200,000,000) IS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD ACQUIRE AUTHORITY TO HALT THE HAPHAZARD, SPRAWLING EXPANSION OF LONDON.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE BILL, DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT TAKE OVER MORE LAND THAN IT NEEDED.

JK557PED

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-AMBASSADOR LEWIS H. DOUGLAS WILL VISIT GERMANY NEXT WEEK AT THE INVITATION OF GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, THE EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

Frankfurt, Germany, June 5-(AP)-U.S. army investigators said today they were holding under psychiatric observation an 18-year-old soldier guard who shot to death three German thieves "at very close range."

The soldier, who became hysterical, said the Germans were trying to escape. All three were shot in the back and one gasped a dying statement that the shooting was "in cold blood" and there was no attempt to escape, investigators said. The Germans were captured May 30 while stealing flour from an army supply train in Northeim.

Munich, June 5-(ap)-German leaders from the Russian

here
occupation zone arrived in five big red-flagged limousines tonight

to participate in the first postwar Germany-wide conference of

German governmental officials.

1947
the Russian zone officials, last to arrive, completed the gathering of state government heads from all four occupation zones.

they were invited by the state government of American-occupied Bavaria to discuss Germany's economic problems, principally the currently acute food shortage.

politics have been banned strictly from the program of the two day meeting which is to open tomorrow.

however, there were rumors tonight of impending political strife between the communist-dominated "socialist unity party (SED)"

of the russian zone and the moderately left-wing "social democratic party (SPD)" of the american and british zones. 1947

the SED, formed by a merger of the communists and social democrats in the russian zone, recently has been attempting without success to promote a similar merger in the american zone.

although the german representatives from the american, british and french zones arrived almost unnoticed, crowds gathered quickly around the caravan of limousines bearing the delegates from the five states of the russian zone.

BY GEORGE BRIA

FLORENCE, ITALY, JUNE 5-(AP)-ITALY'S FIRST POST-FASCIST LABOR CONVENTION NEARLY COLLAPSED TODAY WHEN DELEGATES FROM THE BIG COMMUNIST MAJORITY IN THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR SHOUTED "VATICAN," "JESUIT" AND "PROVOCATOR" AT A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ORATOR.

GIULIO PASTORE, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE ON THE CONFEDERATION'S THREE-PARTY SECRETARIAT, LEAPED TO THE MICROPHONE IN DEFENSE OF THE ORATOR, YOUTHFUL ARMANDO SABATINI, AND SHOUTED:

"EITHER YOU ALLOW US TO EXPRESS OUR THOUGHTS OR WE WILL LEAVE!"

SABATINI HAD APPEALED FOR SUPPORT OF ATTEMPTS BY THE NEW COMMUNIST-FREE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE THE COUNTRY'S PRESSING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. "DIFFICULTIES ARE NOT RESOLVED BY RALLIES IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE," HE ASSERTED.

ANGRY SHOUTS BURST FROM THE RANKS OF THE COMMUNISTS, WHO HAVE CHARGED PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI WITH EXCLUDING THEM AND EXTREME LEFT-WING SOCIALISTS FROM HIS NEW CABINET IN AN EFFORT TO SMASH COMMUNISM IN ITALY.

AT THE HEIGHT OF THE NEAR RIOT SABATINI SHOOK HIS FIST UNDER THE NOSE OF COMMUNIST LABOR LEADER GIUSEPPE DI VITTORIO. ORDER WAS FINALLY RESTORED.

VS756PED

SALONIKA, GREECE, JUNE 5-(AP)-A SUB-COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS BALKAN INVESTIGATING GROUP WILL HEAR GREEK ARGUMENTS TOMORROW FOR SUSPENSION OF SUB-COMMISSION HEARINGS UNTIL SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE FACT FINDERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO ENTER BULGARIA.

THE TEAM, WHICH TRIED TO CROSS THE BULGARIAN BORDER TWO DAYS AGO, RETURNED TO SALONIKA AFTER INVESTIGATING INCIDENTS ON THE GREEK SIDE OF THE FRONTIER. IT WAS STATED UNOFFICIALLY THAT A BULGARIAN BORDER GUARD THREATENED TO FIRE ON THE U.N. REPRESENTATIVES IF THEY CROSSED THE LINE.

GREEK AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THAT A NEWLY ARRIVED YUGOSLAV DESERTER HAD REPORTED CONCENTRATIONS OF YUGOSLAV SOLDIERS AND GUERRILLAS IN THE LAKE DORAIN AREA, WHERE THREE BORDERS MEET.

HC410PED

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JUNE 5-(AP)-FRANCE'S DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS PROPOSED TODAY THAT THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ADOPT A STATUTE ASSURING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND RADIO FROM GOVERNMENTAL AND FINANCIAL INFLUENCES.

THE FRENCH URGED THAT SUCH A STATUTE FORBID SALES OF NEWSPAPERS BELOW COST OF PRODUCTION, SO THAT INDEPENDENCE WOULD NOT BE "ILLUSORY."

MILTON M. MURRAY, THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD DELEGATE, AND M.P. JUDIN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MOSCOW TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER TRUD, PRESENTED DIVERGENT VIEWS OF A DEFINITION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

MURRAY SAID HE BELIEVED THE PRESS' FUNCTION WAS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC FULLY AND ACCURATELY, BUT THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO RESTRICTIONS UPON WHO SHOULD PUBLISH NEWSPAPERS. HE ADDED THAT FREELY PUBLISHED, NEWSPAPERS GAVE THE FACTS AND PERMITTED THE PUBLIC TO FORM ITS OWN JUDGMENTS.

THE SOVIET DELEGATE URGED THAT THE CONGRESS PROCLAIM THE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF JOURNALISTS FROM MONOPOLIES AND FROM "PROPRIETORS WHO, IN THE RACE FOR WEALTH, HOLD JOURNALISTS IN BONDAGE."

MQ1015PED

NIGHT LEAD INDIAN

MOSCOW, JUNE 5--(AP)---EUGENE M. ZHUKOV, MEMBER OF A

SOVIET DELEGATION WHICH RECENTLY VISITED INDIA DECLARED IN A PUBLIC LECTURE TODAY THAT THE BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT "IS SO LIGHTHEARTEDLY PROMISING INDEPENDENCE TO INDIA BECAUSE IT KNOWS THAT IT WOULD BE REDUCED TO A FICTION."

1947

ZHUKOV, A CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SAID IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION THE BRITISH PLAN "CONTAINS THE GERM OF THE IDEA THAT COMPLETE FREEDOM CAN BE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED."

DECLARING THAT THE "INDIAN BOURGEOISE IS NOT CONCERNED WITH REAL INDEPENDENCE", HE SAID THE CONGRESS PARTY WAS "HEADED BY BIG CAPITAL, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE BY LARGE LANDOWNERS."

MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, HE SAID, WAS THE "APOSTLE OF INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS, IS REVEALED AS THE MOST REACTIONARY FIGURE", MOHAMED MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, CHIEF OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, "MORE BRITISH THAN THE BRITISH", AND

THE SITUATION, HOWEVER, HAD BECOME SO HOT IN INDIA, HE SAID,

THAT BRITISH IMPERIALISM H'D BEEN FORCED TO MODERNIZE ITS TACTICS WITH UNITED STATES POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES AS A MODEL, BUT AT THE SAME TIME SHE WAS BROADENING HER MILITARY BASES IN INDIA AT AN INTENSIFIED PACE.

WACA GILMORES 1125 600 12M

Moscow, June 5--(ap)--Eugene M. Zhukov, member of a soviet delegation which recently visited India, said in a public lecture today that the british plan providing dominion status for India in her transition to independence "contains the germ of an idea that complete freedom can be indefinitely postponed."

1947
"It is my own personal impression that India's status will not

be ~~changed~~ principally changed in the next three years or so," said

zhukov, a corresponding member of the academy of sciences of the U.S.S.R. "the Indian bourgeoisie is not concerned with the real independence of

the nation, but with seeking a compromise with england which would harmonize with their own narrow aims. this is why the labor government is so light-heartedly promising independence to india -- because it knows that it would be reduced to a fiction."

Zhukov said that in india one could observe "extremely intensified broadening of british military bases," ~~and this~~ This, he said

~~that the main strongholds for british military control in india.~~

"confirms the theory they will be the main strongholds for british military control in india."

1947

(the viceroy of india, viscount mountbatten, said in new delhi yesterday that britain would retain no bases in india, and that it would be "improper" for a foreign power to have such bases there.)

Zhukov said the present british attitude in india was like ~~that~~

"the attitude of the united states toward the philippines -- giving nominal and false freedom."

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET, WHICH RECENTLY ABOLISHED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA, NOW HAS DECREED NEW PENALTIES FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE U.S.S.R. IN ORDER TO "STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY," THE MOSCOW RADIO SAYS.

FOR ONLY ONE OF THE CRIMES LISTED IN THE NEW DECREE--EMBEZZLEMENT OF STATE PROPERTY A SECOND TIME, OR BY A GANG, OR ON A LARGE SCALE--IS THE MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT FIXED AT 25 YEARS IN A LABOR CAMP, THE PENALTY PREVIOUSLY SUBSTITUTED FOR THE DEATH SENTENCE.

THE DECREE, BROADCAST LAST NIGHT, LISTED THE NEW PENALTIES AS FOLLOWS:

THEFT--FIVE TO SIX YEARS IN A LABOR CORRECTION CAMP; THEFT BY A GANG OR ON SECOND OFFENSE--SIX TO 10 YEARS.

ROBBERY--10 TO 15 YEARS, CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE, OR BY A GANG, OR ON SECOND OFFENSE--15 TO 20 YEARS, CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

FAILURE TO REPORT A ROBBERY--LOSS OF FREEDOM FOR ONE TO TWO YEARS OR BANISHMENT FOR FOUR TO FIVE YEARS.

THEFT OR EMBEZZLEMENT OF STATE PROPERTY--SEVEN TO 10 YEARS IN A LABOR CORRECTION CAMP.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF STATE PROPERTY A SECOND TIME, OR BY A GANG, OR ON A LARGE SCALE--10 TO 25 YEARS, CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

THEFT FROM A COLLECTIVE FARM OR COOPERATIVE--FIVE TO EIGHT YEARS; SECOND OFFENSE, OR WHEN COMMITTED BY A GANG OR ON A LARGE SCALE--EIGHT TO 10 YEARS, CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

FAILURE TO REPORT THEFT OF STATE PROPERTY--LOSS OF FREEDOM FOR TWO TO THREE YEARS OR BANISHMENT FOR FIVE TO SEVEN YEARS.

(RUSSIAN SOURCES IN LONDON SAID THAT AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET COMPLAINTS WERE VOICED THAT PENALTIES FOR CRIMES WERE NOT UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND THEY SURMISED THAT THE NEW DECREE STANDARDIZES PUNISHMENTS.)

MK340AED

NIGHT LEAD CRIME (280)

BY EDDY GILMORE

1947
MOSCOW, JUNE 5--(AP)--THE SOVIET UNION PUBLISHED TODAY A SERIES OF DECREES ON CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT WHICH PLACED NEW EMPHASIS ON THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL AND PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REDEFINED AND UNIFIED PENALTIES FOR PLUNDERING STATE AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

ALTHOUGH THE DECREES PROVIDE FOR STIFFER PENALTIES FOR BANDITRY AND ROBBERY BY GANGS THEY SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS MEANING THAT THE U.S.S.R. IS BEING SWEPT BY A CRIME WAVE OR THAT GANGS ARE IN ACTIVE OPERATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. LIKE MANY OTHER NATIONS, HOWEVER, RUSSIA HAS BEEN EXPERIENCING MANY PETTY ROBBERIES OF APARTMENTS AND HOMES.

RUSSIA RECENTLY ABOLISHED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE SECURITY OF THE STATE, THAT IS TREASON OR ESPIONAGE, AND AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE NEW DECREES IS THAT RUSSIA STILL REFUSES TO HAND OUT A LIFE SENTENCE OR EVEN A LONG SENTENCE OF 30, 40 OR 50 YEARS FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY. THE WORST PENALTY FOR A CRIME AGAINST THE STATE IS 25 YEARS, AND THE HEAVIEST FOR A CRIME AGAINST STATE OR PRIVATE PROPERTY IS 30 YEARS.

THE SOVIETS LONG HAVE REGARDED AN OFFENDER AS A PERSON WHO HAS TEMPORARILY GONE WRONG AND CAN BE REHABILITATED INTO A GOOD CITIZEN.

THE NEW DECREES INCLUDE THESE PENALTIES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY:

BURGLARY BY STEALTH OR OPEN ROBBERY, FIVE TO SIX YEARS IN A LABOR CAMP.

BURGLARY BY MEMBERS OF A GANG OR REPEATEDLY BY AN INDIVIDUAL,

SIX TO 10 YEARS.

BANDITRY, OR ATTACKING A PRIVATE PERSON WITH VIOLENCE OR INTENDED VIOLENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEIZING HIS PROPERTY, 10 TO 15 YEARS.

BANDITRY BY MEMBERS OF A GANG OR REPEATEDLY BY AN INDIVIDUAL, 15 TO 20 YEARS.

SEPARATE LIST OF PENALTIES IS SET FORTH FOR PLUNDERING, ROBBING, MISAPPROPRIATING OR DISSIPATING STATE PROPERTY, WHICH INCLUDES THE PROPERTY OF COLLECTIVE AND STATE FARMS. THESE RANGE FROM FIVE TO 20 YEARS.

THE DECREES HAVE THE EFFECT OF STANDARDIZING PENALTIES. THERE HAD BEEN COMPLAINTS THAT THESE WERE NOT UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

PRECEDE LONDON

MOSCOW, JUNE 5--(AP)--PUNISHMENTS TO BE METED OUT FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE SOVIET UNION WERE REDEFINED AND STANDARDIZED TODAY BY A GOVERNMENT DECREE APPARENTLY AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE PROTECTION OF BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PROPERTY.

THE DECREE FOLLOWED BY LITTLE MORE THAN A WEEK GOVERNMENT ACTION ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY -- WHICH HAD BEEN APPLIED FOR THE MOST PART TO OFFENDERS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF THE STATE -- AND SUBSTITUTING 25 YEARS IN A LABOR CAMP AS THE MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR ANY CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THE PENALTIES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE LATEST DECREE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

(EDS--PICK UP PREVIOUS LONDON (A19) AT FOURTH GRAF, BEGINNING "THEFT, ETC. ALSO ENCLOSE IN BRACKETS LAST GRAF BEGINNING "RUSSIAN SOURCES, ETC., AND ENDING X X X PUNISHMENTS.)

JERUSALEM, JUNE 5-(AP)-OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID KING ABDULLAH OF TRANS-JORDAN WAS A LUNCHEON GUEST AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE TODAY OF GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSION OF PALESTINE.

INFORMANTS WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER THE VISIT WAS CONNECTED WITH THE APPROACHING UNITED NATIONS INQUIRY. ABDULLAH HAS BEEN OPPOSING SENTIMENT AMONG THE ARAB LEADERSHIP IN PALESTINE AND IN SOME NEIGHBORING ARAB STATES, WHO WERE INCLINED NOT TO COOPERATE WITH THE COMMISSION.

REPORTS FROM AMMAN SAID ABDULLAH WOULD VISIT BAGHDAD FOR A WEEK STARTING MONDAY, AT THE REQUEST OF THE IRAQI REGENT.

N948AED

AMRITSAR, PUNJAB, INDIA, JUNE 5-(AP)-AT LEAST FOUR PERSONS WERE KILLED HERE YESTERDAY IN RIOTING AMONG RELIGIOUS FACTIONS USING GUNS, BOMBS, FIRE, STONES AND OTHER WEAPONS.

TROOPS FIRED REPEATEDLY IN EFFORTS TO DISPERSE THE MOBS, 75 2E3, 5E36 285E\$432, BOMBING WAS RENEWED. ONE BOMB WAS THROWN IN FRONT OF A MOSQUE. NUMEROUS PERSONS WERE INJURED.

BRIG.KHAN, DIRECTING OPERATIONS TO END HINDU-MOSLEM DISORDER IN GURGAON, 18 MILES FROM NEW DELHI, NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING SPEARED DURING AN INSPECTION TOUR. HE OVERPOWERED AND CAPTURED HIS ASSAILANT. TROOPS WERE D

TROOPS FIRED REPEATEDLY IN EFFORTS TO DISPERSE THE MOBS, BUT WHEN THEY WITHDREW, BOMBING WAS RENEWED. ONE BOMB WAS THROWN IN FRONT OF A MOSQUE. NUMEROUS PERSONS WERE INJURED.

BRIG.KHAN, DIRECTING OPERATIONS TO END HINDU-MOSLEM DISORDER IN GURGAON, 18 MILES FROM NEW DELHI, NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING SPEARED DURING AN INSPECTION TOUR. HE OVERPOWERED AND CAPTURED HIS ASSAILANT. TROOPS WERE DISARMING RIOTERS AND PREVENTING OUTSIDERS FROM ENTERING THE AREA.

N943AED

TEHRAN, JUNE 5-(AP)-IRANIAN TROOPS WERE EN ROUTE TO NORTHWESTERN IRAN TODAY TO BATTLE MULLAN MUSTAFA EL BARZANI, IRAQI KURDISH CHIEFTAIN WHO, THE GOVERNMENT SAID, RECENTLY CROSSED THE FRONTIER FROM TURKEY WITH 500 ARMED TRIBESMEN.

BAGHDAD ADVICES SEVERAL DAYS AGO REPORTED THAT IRAQI TROOPS HAD DEFEATED ~~BARZANI~~ IN BATTLE AND THAT HE HAD FLED ACROSS THE NORTHERN BORDER INTO TURKEY WITH SOME OF HIS FOLLOWERS. THESE ADVICES SPECULATED THAT THE KURDISH CHIEFTAIN MIGHT TRY TO RETURN TO A KURDISTAN PROVINCE IN IRAN, WHERE HE PREVIOUSLY HAD SOUGHT REFUGE AMONG THE KURDS.

BARZANI, HIS THREE BROTHERS AND 19 SUB-CHIEFS ARE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN IRAQ FOR BRIGANDAGE AND ARMED REBELLION.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL HAS INSTRUCTED THE FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC COMMISSION WHICH WILL MEET HERE JUNE 16 TO BRING ABOUT A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PRODUCTION IN ASIA AND THE FAR EAST, DR. T.F. TSIANG, CHINA'S DELEGATE, SAID TODAY.

THE COMMISSION IS ALSO ASSIGNED TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING IN THE ORIENT AND PROMOTE A CLOSER ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG ASIATIC COUNTRIES AND BETWEEN ASIA AND THE WESTERN WORLD.

TSIANG SAID THE COMMISSION WILL HAVE TO MAKE EXTENSIVE SURVEYS OF PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, SARAWAK, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, INDOCHINA, HONG KONG, MALAYAN UNION, SINGAPORE, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND SIAM.

SIXTY DELEGATES FROM THE U.S., CHINA, BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA, AUSTRALIA, THE PHILIPPINES, NETHERLANDS AND SIAM WILL ATTEND.

HF107APS

ONE SOLUTION, HE ADDED, MIGHT BE TO SEND TWO OR THREE MILLION NIPPONESE TO SPARSELY-SETTLED HOKKAIDO, NORTHERN-MOST OF THE HOME ISLANDS. THEN, TOO, INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE COUNTRY WOULD HELP SOLVE THE POPULATION PROBLEM. ~~ADD - TOKYO - (DAY - OKINAWA) - XXX SIGNED~~

DISCUSSING POST-WAR POLICING OF JAPAN, ASHIDA RECALLED THE VERSAILLES TREATY'S ESTABLISHMENT OF NEUTRAL ZONES FOR OCCUPATION TROOPS AND CONTROL COMMISSIONS IN GERMANY. HE SAID IT WOULD BE "DIFFICULT TO FIX A NEUTRAL ZONE" FOR OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN.

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS STATED HE DOES NOT FAVOR KEEPING TROOPS IN JAPAN AFTER THE PEACE OR MAINTAINING "BAYONET CONTROL" OF THE COUNTRY. X/DS637APS NM

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (150)

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-A JAPANESE GENERAL WHO TESTIFIED THE RUSSIANS VIOLATED THE MANCHURIAN BORDER IN 1939 ADMITTED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT HE PRACTICALLY SET UP HIS OWN BOUNDARY.

LT.GEN.MASAO YANO CONCEDED UNDER RUSSIAN CROSS-EXAMINATION THAT HE HAD CONSULTED NO OFFICIAL MAP IN REACHING HIS CONCLUSION THAT RED ARMY TROOPS CROSSED INTO MANCHURIA (THEN MANCHOUKUO.)

PREVIOUSLY, YANO TESTIFIED FOR THE DEFENSE OF HIDEKI TOJO AND 24 OTHER WAR-TIME LEADERS THAT THE RUSSIANS VIOLATED THE FRONTIER BY CROSSING TO THE EAST BANK OF THE KHALKINGOL RIVER, WHICH HE SAID WAS THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN MANCHOUKUO AND OUTER MONGOLIA.

COL.LEO SMIRNOV, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR, RECALLED THAT YANO HAD SHOWN HIM FOUR MAPS PUBLISHED BY JAPANESE OFFICIAL SOURCES WHICH LOCATED

30. 24-10179

THE BOUNDARY IN THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF THE RIVER.

UNDER QUESTIONING, YANO SAID HE HAD VISITED THE AREA PREVIOUSLY AND "IT WAS NOT NECESSARY FOR ME TO CONSULT MAPS" TO DETERMINE WHERE THE BOUNDARY LAY OR CONSULT "MAPS I CONSIDERED UNRELIABLE."

FJ1013PCS

SEOU, JUNE 5-(AP)-LT. HOWARD J. DAGER, AMBLER, PA., WON THE LATEST 24TH CORPS CONSERVATION AWARD OF \$50 AND A SEVEN-DAY VACATION IN HAWAII. THE ARMY OFFICER SUBMITTED A PLAN TO CONSERVE WOOD AND COAL BY INSTALLING HOME-MADE DIESEL OIL EQUIPMENT IN LARGE BOILERS.

VR646ACS

MANILA, FRIDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-A PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN JOINT FINANCIAL COMMISSION WILL SIGN AN AGREEMENT TOMORROW REGARDING FUTURE UNITED STATES LOANS. DR. EDGAR G. CROSSMAN, U.S. CHAIRMAN, SAID TODAY.

IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY THAT THE FILIPINOS HAD LOST THEIR PLEA FOR UP TO \$40,000,000 IN BUDGETARY LOANS FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, BUT CROSSMAN TOLD NEWSMEN DETAILS WOULD BE RELEASED AFTER THE SIGNING.

CY919PPS NM

MANILA, FRIDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE MANILA TIMES SAID TODAY A U.S. MILITARY MISSION HAD SIGNED AN AGREEMENT TO EQUIP THE PHILIPPINES AIR FORCE WITH PLANES FOR THREE SQUADRONS--ONE FIGHTER, ONE TROOP CARRIER AND ONE LIAISON.

THE TIMES ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD FURNISH 27 FIGHTERS, 27 TRANSPORTS AND NINE LIAISON PLANES, PLUS SUBSIDIARY EQUIPMENT. MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY MISSION DECLINED TO COMMENT.

FJ1014PCS

BY STANLEY S. SWINTON (270)

1947
JOGJAKARTA, JAVA., JUNE 5-(AP)-HIGHLY PLACED NATIONALIST SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT THE ~~INDONESIAN REPUBLICAN~~ CABINET HAD DECIDED TO SUBMIT COUNTER-PROPOSALS TO THE NETHERLANDS' "FINAL OFFER" OF A PLAN FOR INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THEY SAID THE REPUBLIC WOULD CALL FOR JOINT DUTCH-INDONESIAN ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERIM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENTIRELY OUTSIDE THE PRESENT NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

ONE INFORMANT SAID THE CABINET'S REPLY TO THE "FINAL OFFER" PRESENTED BY THE DUTCH ON MAY 27 WITH A 14-DAY DEADLINE FOR REPLY WOULD:

1. PROBABLY ACCEPT A NUMBER OF DUTCH MILITARY PROPOSALS, INCLUDING DUTCH MILITARY CO-OPERATION UNTIL THE INDONESIAN ARMY IS TRANSFORMED INTO A MODERN MILITARY ORGANIZATION CAPABLE OF DEFENDING THE EAST INDIES, BUT ALSO INCLUDING PROGRESSIVE DEMILITARIZATION OF BOTH DUTCH AND INDONESIAN TERRITORY IN THE ISLANDS.

2. CALL FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC AND THE NETHERLANDS IN ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IMMEDIATE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH EAST INDONESIA AND BORNEO. THIS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD IN TIME BECOME THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECTED UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA AND WOULD IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC CLAUSES OF THE DUTCH "FINAL OFFER," INCLUDING THE RETURN TO FOREIGN OWNERS OF THEIR PROPERTIES WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE UNITED STATES HAS ASKED THAT THE LATTER POINT BE IMPLEMENTED SPEEDILY.

THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IS COMPOSED OF JAVA, SUMATRA AND MADOERA. BORNEO AND EAST INDONESIA, THE LATTER COMPOSED OF ISLANDS EAST OF JAVA

AND SOUTH OF BORNEO, WOULD BE THE OTHER TWO UNITS OF THE PROJECTED UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA. HOWEVER, THE DUTCH RECENTLY ANNOUNCED RECOGNITION OF THE AUTONOMY OF THE DYAK TERRITORY OF CENTRAL BORNEO, WHILE THE COAST AREAS OF BORNEO DEMAND TO BE INCLUDED IN THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC.

DY1002PED

NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE

BY RAFAEL ORDORICA

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. FILOMENA J. VELAZCO AS CHIEF OF FEDERAL AND BUENOS AIRES POLICE EVOKED REPORTS TODAY THAT PRESIDENT JUAN PERON WAS PURGING HIS GOVERNMENT OF NATIONALISTS WHOSE WARTIME PRO-AXIS SYMPATHIES HAD EMBITTERED U.S.-ARGENTINE RELATIONS.

VELAZCO, COMMANDER OF THE SABER-SWINGING "STRONG ARM" POLICE SQUADS CREDITED IN GREAT PART FOR PAVING THE WAY TO PERON'S RISE TO POWER, WAS SUCCEEDED BY GEN. ARTURO BERTOLLO, WHO WAS DECORATED RECENTLY BY THE UNITED STATES FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE AS A DELEGATE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD.

AMID CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MANY INTERPRETED AS DISMISSAL, PERON ACCEPTED LAST NIGHT THE SUDDEN RESIGNATION OF VELCAZO, LONG REGARDED AS A "FRIEND IN COURT" FOR THE EXTREME ARGENTINE NATIONALISTS. PERON'S ACTION WAS TAKEN BETWEEN THE ACTS OF A GALA BALLET PERFORMANCE COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS CAME AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON THAT THE MISSION HERE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH HAD BEEN SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES IS NOW ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH ARGENTINA, AND THAT MESSERSMITH WAS RETURNING HOME.

THE RESIGNATION OF SPRUILLE BRADEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF LATIN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, WAS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY. BRADEN, AN OUTSPOKEN OPPONENT OF THE PERON ADMINISTRATION, DIFFERED SHARPLY WITH THE POLICIES OF MESSERSMITH.

MESSERSMITH DECLINED TO COMMENT IMMEDIATELY ON THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT. PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID MESSERSMITH HAD NOT RESIGNED.

IT WAS MESSERSMITH WHO PRESENTED THE NEW CHIEF OF POLICE WITH THE U.S. LEGION OF MERIT ABOUT A MONTH AGO.

MEANWHILE, JUAN QUERALTO, A NATIONALIST LEADER, WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST TODAY. HE WAS HEAD OF THE ALIANZA LIBERTADORA NACIONALISTA (NATIONAL LIBERTY ALLIANCE), A GROUP OPPOSED TO "FOREIGN" INTERESTS IN ARGENTINA. HE WAS CHARGED WITH INTERVENING IN A CURRENT STREET CLEANERS' STRIKE.

VICTOR FERNANDEZ BAZAN, VETERAN POLICE OFFICIAL WHO RECENTLY WAS ATTACHED TO THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, WAS DESIGNATED DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE TO REPLACE COL. JOSE DOMINGO MOLINA, WHO RESIGNED WITH VELCAZO.

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ANGEL BORLENCHI MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, DECLARED VELCAZO AND MOLINA RESIGNED "BY THEIR OWN VOLITION" AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT

THANKED THEM FOR THEIR SERVICES.

RELIABLE REPORTS PERSISTED THAT THE PURGE MAY INCLUDE OSCAR R. SILVA, MILITARY SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR PERON.

VELCAZO PLAYED A HISTORIC ROLE AS ORGANIZER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL. HE WAS CREDITED WITH TURNING THE MOUNTED POLICE INTO AN ELITE CORPS OF 20,000 MEN WHOSE SABER BRANDISHING STAMPEDES AT THE SOUND OF TRUMPETS CLEARED THE STREETS OF DEMONSTRATORS OPPOSING FARRELL'S MILITARY REGIME.

HE WAS KNOWN ALSO AS THE MASTERMIND OF THE POLICE SHOCK TROOPS--THE INFANTRY BRIGADE WHICH RAINED RIFLE FIRE ON BUENOS AIRES CROWDS IN THE LATTER DAYS OF THE FARRELL REGIME, WHEN THE WAY WAS BEING CLEARED FOR THE ELECTIONS THAT BROUGHT PERON TO POWER.

FINALLY HE WAS IDENTIFIED BY BOTH GOVERNMENT ADHERENTS AND THE OPPOSITION AS THE COMMANDER OF AN EFFECTIVE ARMED FORCE UPON WHICH PERON RELIED TO STAGE HIS DRAMATIC RETURN FROM PRISON TO THE BALCONY OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE ON OCT. 17, 1945.

ON THAT DAY THE POLICE MARSHALLED THE SO-CALLED "DISINHERITED MASSES" WHICH CLAMORED FOR PERON ON THE PLAZA DE MAYO UNDER THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE WINDOWS. PERON, REMOVED AS VICE PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF WAR BY AN ARMY COUP, RETURNED TO ADDRESS THE CROWDS THAT NIGHT. FOUR MONTHS LATER HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

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IN THE CLIMACTIC DAYS OF THE WAR, WHEN TENSION OVER ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY WAS AT ITS HEIGHT, NATIONALISTS WERE OFTEN RESCUED BY THE POLICE AFTER VIOLENT STREET CLASHES IN WHICH SHOTS WERE FIRED AND MANY PERSONS WERE KILLED.

VELCAZO WAS AN AVOWED SYMPATHIZER WITH THE AXIS ARMIES AND A CRITIC OF BOTH THE ARMIES AND THE DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. HE HELD THAT ARGENTINA'S LOT SHOULD BE CAST WITH THE SIDE OPPOSING THE UNITED STATES ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE U.S. WAS A PREDESTINED FOE OF ARGENTINA.

DA310PEN

SECOND LEAD VELAZCO (170)

BY JOSEPH MCEVOY

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 5--(AP)--GEN. ARTURO BERTOLLO, RECENTLY DECORATED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE AS ARGENTINE DELEGATE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD, WAS SWORN IN TODAY AS CHIEF OF FEDERAL POLICE.

HE SUCCEEDED GEN. FILOMENO J. VELAZCO, WHO RESIGNED ABRUPTLY LAST NIGHT IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MANY INTERPRETED AS A DISMISSAL.

THE CHANGE IN CHIEFS COINCIDED WITH THE ARREST OF JUAN QUERALTO, LEADER OF THE ALIANZA LIBERTADORA NACIONALISTA (NATIONAL FREEDOM ALLIANCE), ON A CHARGE OF INTERVENING IN THE CURRENT STREET CLEANERS STRIKE IN BUENOS AIRES.

THE DEVELOPMENTS WERE INTERPRETED BY POLITICAL CIRCLES AS AN INDICATION THAT PRESIDENT JUAN PERON WAS TURNING AGAINST ARGENTINA'S EXTREME NATIONALISTS.

BERTOLLO, FORMER MILITARY ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON, RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT LAST MONTH FROM U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE MESSERSMITH.

VICTOR FERNANDEZ BAZAN A VETERAN POLICE OFFICIAL WHO HAS BEEN ATTACHED RECENTLY TO THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, WAS NAMED DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE TO REPLACE COL. JOSE DOMINGO MOLINA, WHO RESIGNED WITH VELAZCO.

undated argentina

by the associated press

(ny) the united states and argentina both took steps ~~today~~ ^{yesterday} ~~today~~ ^(thurs)

to implement the accord they recently reached, the u.s. state department

announcing the resignation of ambassador george c. messersmith and

argentina the ~~resignation~~ of chief of federal police gen. juan

filomeno velasco.

messersmith's departure completed the sweep of state

department officials who had split over united states' policy toward

argentina. assistant secretary of state spruille braden resigned

WEDNESDAY
yesterday.

the resignation of velasco under circumstances that

strongly indicated his removal by order of president juan d. peron

was interpreted as a measure of cementing friendly relations with

the ~~united~~ united states because velasco was well known as a leader

of argentine extreme nationalists who expressed sympathy with the axis

during the war.

~~thurs~~ president truman said yesterday that

messersmith's mission of restoring friendly relations with argentina had been completed. messersmith advocated "getting along with

the peron government, while braden was leader of the "get tough" attitude toward argentina.

1947

the accord between the two governments was announced tuesday, when the united states announced argentina had complied with requirement for participation in the forthcoming hemisphere defense conference at rio de janeiro.

indications that extreme nationalists were embattered by the removal of valasco appeared last night when a broadcast of a speech by peron from buenos aires over a national network was mysteriously interrupted by a voice that shouted "death to peron."

the statement which cut the ~~xxx~~ president off the air said the speaker was one of those who defended "the dignity of argentina." the ~~xxxxx~~ extreme nationalists made a fetish of the nation's "dignity" ~~xxxxx~~ to bolster their ~~isolationism and~~

~~xxxxx~~ pro-axis leanings.

30. 24-10181
RUSSIA CONTENDED IN DISSENTING ON THE REPORT THAT THE U.N. CHARTER MADE NO PROVISION FOR MEMBERS TO SUPPLY BASES. JOHNSON COMMENTED ON THIS POINT: ~~INS~~ ~~LI~~ ~~SUCCESS~~ (RPT. ON U.N. FORCES) ~~XXXX~~ ~~TO~~ USE

"IF THE UNITED NATIONS ARMED FORCES ARE TO BE EFFECTIVE AT ALL, THE MEMBER NATIONS MUST MAKE AVAILABLE A SYSTEM OF BASES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD FROM WHICH THEY COULD OPERATE."

ON THE SOVIET UNION'S INSISTENCE THAT CONTINGENTS ASSIGNED TO THE U.N. RETURN TO THEIR HOME COUNTRIES WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER AN EMERGENCY AND NOT TO ANY OUTLYING LOCATIONS, JOHNSON SAID:

"WE ARE SEEKING TO PROVIDE ARRANGEMENTS UNDER WHICH THE COUNCIL COULD BRING ITS FORCES TO BEAR IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME. CONTINGENTS OF THE MEMBER NATIONS WILL NORMALLY BE MAINTAINED, AS THEY ARE AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD."

"THIS NATURAL ADVANTAGE ACCRUING TO THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE KEPT ON AND NOT LIMITED BY ARTIFICIAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE LOCATION OF THE CONTINGENTS."

LAKE SUCCESS, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS HAS CANCELLED PLANS TO LEASE 912 NEW YORK APARTMENTS FOR U.N. EMPLOYEES FROM TWO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE U.N. SAID THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OPERATORS RESPECTIVELY OF THE PETER COOPER VILLAGE AND FRESH MEADOWS HOUSING PROJECTS IN MANHATTAN AND QUEENS "HAVE FOUND IT INADVISABLE TO LEASE WHOLE BLOCKS OF APARTMENTS TO ONE ORGANIZATION, AND THE UNITED NATIONS IS, THEREFORE, NOT ENTERING INTO A LEASE WITH THEM."

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD FROM QUALIFIED SOURCES THAT THE COMPANIES INSISTED THAT ALL APPLICANTS MUST BE PERSONALLY ACCEPTABLE TO THE COMPANIES AS TENANTS.

THE U.N. ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE 912 APARTMENTS STILL WOULD BE ALLOCATED TO U.N. PERSONNEL, BUT THAT WORKERS WOULD HAVE TO APPLY DIRECTLY TO THE COMPANIES AND QUALIFY UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

THE U.N. WILL PAY A 25 PERCENT SUBSIDY DIRECTLY TO THE EMPLOYEE-TENANTS UNDER THE NEW PLAN, INSTEAD OF REIMBURSING THE COMPANIES.

MT940AED

OIL TREATY (400)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 2-(AP)-GEORGE A. HILL, OF HOUSTON, TEX., AN OIL MAN, TESTIFIED TODAY IT IS "IMPERATIVE" THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL TREATY INCLUDE INTERPRETATIONS SUGGESTED BY THE AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE.

APPEARING BEFORE THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, HILL SAID "HARMFUL EXPRESSIONS OF DUBIOUS INTERPRETATIONS EMANATING FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE" MADE NECESSARY THE API RESERVATION "AS AN AUTHORITY AND ENDURING EXPRESSION OF INTENT."

THE COMMITTEE TOOK NO ACTION ON INCLUSION OF THE API RESERVATION BUT CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (D-MICH) SAID THE TREATY COULD BE "REFERRED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT FOR THEM TO MAKE SUCH CLARIFICATIONS AS NECESSARY. THE NET RESULT WOULD REQUIRE BRITISH ACQUIESCENCE."

AMONG OTHERS, THE API HAS ASKED SPECIFIC PREVIOUS SAYING THE TREATY DOES NOT CONFER ANY AUTHORITY ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION IT WOULD CREATE "TO REGULATE OR CONTROL THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES," OR TO "REGULATE THE DOMESTIC PETROLEUM INDUSTRY."

THE TREATY PROVIDES FOR MUTUAL RESPECT OF OIL CONCESSIONS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS IN DRILLING, REFINING AND OTHER OPERATIONS.

MAX P. ZALL, AN ATTORNEY OF DENVER, COLO., WHO SAID HE REPRESENTED INDEPENDENT OIL INTERESTS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA, OPPOSED THE TREATY AND SAID THE UNITED STATES, WITH 30 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S KNOWN OIL RESERVE, HAD "BEEN OUTTRADED."

ZALL SAID THAT IRAN AND IRAQ, WITH GREAT OIL RESERVES, AND RUSSIA,

"WITH A REPORTED 20 PERCENT OF THE KNOWN RESERVES," ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE TREATY. HE CONTENDED THE PACT COULD "DRAG DOWN AMERICAN IN THE WIRE OF INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS."

JOSEPH E. FOGUE, NEW YORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK SAID THE TREATY WAS "NOT WELL DRAFTED." BUT HE TESTIFIED IT "FORDERED AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPORT OUR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND OIL BY A CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURE."

FOGUE AND HILL WERE AMONG SIX INDUSTRY ADVISORS WHO SAT IN ON TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

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J.E. McDONALD, OF AUSTIN, TEX., TEXAS COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE APPEARED IN OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY, SAYING ITS "PURPOSES AND INTENT WERE NOT CLEAR AND IT WOULD LEAD TO CONTROVERSY."

IN TESTIMONY YESTERDAY, RALPH K. DAVIES, WHO WAS DEPUTY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR DURING THE WAR, SAID HE FEARS GASOLINE RATIONING MIGHT RESULT IF THE NATION'S OIL SUPPLIES CONTINUED TO DWINDLE AND IMPORTS ARE INADEQUATE.

DAVIES DID NOT, HOWEVER, PREDICT A RETURN TO RATIONING IN THE NEAR FUTURE. HE SAID THE UNITED STATES NOW IS USING MORE OIL THAN IT IS PRODUCING AND IS NOW A NET IMPORTER OF PETROLEUM.

SOME OIL OFFICIALS, DAVIES SAID, HAVE FORECAST A TEN PER CENT CUT IN HEATING OILS DURING THE COMING WINTER.

IT IS LIKELY THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE TO LOOK TO FOREIGN OIL TO SUPPLEMENT ITS OWN SUPPLY, DAVIES SAID, AND THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL TREATY IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO FOREIGN OIL RESOURCES.

PEASDAMP

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5-(AP)-GEORGE B. MCKIBBIN, CHICAGO ATTORNEY AND 1943 REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR, TODAY WAS APPOINTED DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY IN CHARGE OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATION DIVISION.

MCKIBBIN SUCCEEDS DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD, WHO WAS NAMED TODAY TO BE CHIEF OF THE U.S. MISSION TO GREECE. SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON SAID MCKIBBIN WAS GRISWOLD'S PERSONAL CHOICE FOR THE DEPUTY POSITION.

ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, HE WILL LEAVE FOR GERMANY JUNE 30.
GG727PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5-(AP)-AMERICA'S OWN "DISPLACED PERSONS" PROBLEM--THE 110,000 JAPANESE AMERICANS EVACUATED FROM THE WEST COAST AND OTHER AREAS AS A MILITARY MEASURE TWO MONTHS AFTER PEARL HARBOR--IS NOW BEFORE A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE PROBLEM IS ONE OF COMPENSATING THOSE EVACUATED FOR RESULTING LOSSES, NOT, AS IN EUROPE, OF FINDING THEM A HOME.

THE JAPANESE AMERICANS, THEMSELVES, HAVE TAKEN CARE OF THE LATTER, AFTER BEING RELEASED FROM DETENTION CAMPS. SOME MOVED BACK TO THE HOMES THEY LEFT IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, ARIZONA, ALASKA OR HAWAII.

MANY OTHERS WENT TO THE MIDDLE WEST, PARTICULARLY TO CHICAGO, AND SOME WENT TO THE EAST COAST. FIFTEEN HUNDRED OF THEM ARE NOW WORKING ON A 15,000 ACRE INDUSTRIALIZED FARM NEAR CAMDEN, N.J.

A BILL INTRODUCED BY REP. MICHENER (R-MICH), NOW BEFORE A HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE, WOULD SET UP A COMMISSION IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WITH AUTHORITY TO RULE ON CLAIMS OF LOSS SUFFERED BY THE JAPANESE AMERICANS, MANY OF THEM CITIZENS, AS A RESULT OF THE HURRIED REMOVAL.

REP. GWYNNE (R-IA), CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, SAID TODAY HE WAS "INCLINED TO THINK THAT THE SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD REPORT THE BILL OUT FAVORABLY WITH MODIFICATIONS."

GWYNNE SAID THE COMMITTEE WILL "FURTHER EXPLORE" THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTING UP AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OUTSIDE OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO CONSIDER THE CLAIMS.

HE SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD DISCUSS POSSIBILITY OF SETTING A MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL CLAIM AND INSERTING A CLAUSE TO MAKE INELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT ANY JAPANESE AMERICANS OF "DEMONSTRATED DISLOYALTY." THE BILL ALREADY EXCLUDES THOSE WHO WERE DEPORTED.

"MANY OF THEM DID SUFFER UNUSUAL DAMAGE," GWYNNE SAID, "BUT THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR PUTTING THEM IN BETTER SHAPE THAN MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT IN THE WAR AND SUFFERED LOSSES AS A RESULT."

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GWYNNE SAID THE COMMITTEE HAD NO "ACCURATE ESTIMATE" ON THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DAMAGE CLAIMS THAT MIGHT BE FILED.

DILLON S. MYER, FORMER HEAD OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY WHICH HANDLED THE EVACUATION, ESTIMATED AT ONE COMMITTEE SESSION THAT CLAIMS MIGHT APPROXIMATE \$10,000,000.

MIKE M. MASAOKA, WASHINGTON, D.C., AN OFFICER OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, ASSERTED THE COST "COULD RUN INTO SEVERAL MILLIONS. X X X WE ARE UNABLE TO HAZARD A GUESS."

ONE MEMBER OF GWYNNE'S COMMITTEE, REP. CLIFFORD P. CASE (R-NJ), HAS SUGGESTED A SUBSTITUTE MEASURE ESTABLISHING AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO DETERMINE THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIMS BEFORE FURTHER ACTION IS TAKEN. DR. LEONARD BLOOM, SOCIOLOGY PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFOR-

NIA IN LOS ANGELES, SUGGESTED A MINIMUM "PRESUMPTIVE LOSS" GRANT TO EACH PERSON 18 YEARS OF AGE AT THE TIME OF THE EVACUATION WITH "OVER AND ABOVE THE MINIMUM BLANKET PAYMENT PROVISION FOR REGULAR CLAIMS COURT PRACTICES."

HITO OKADA, PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TESTIFIED "WE PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY RECOGNIZE THAT IN WARTIME EVERY PERSON SUFFERS AND SACRIFICES. WE DO NOT NOW ARGUE THAT MANY OTHER AMERICANS SUFFERED AND SACRIFICED LESS THAN WE DID. X X X

"BUT WE DO INSIST THAT WHAT HAPPENED TO US WAS UNIQUE AND WAS VISITED UPON NO OTHER GROUP OF AMERICANS."

ELMER J. HEWITT, OFFICER OF THE AFL CANNERY WORKERS UNION WITH 1,500 MEMBERS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AT SEABROOK, N.J., SAID A UNION SURVEY THERE SHOWED THE AVERAGE FAMILY LOSS AT \$6,000, "AS A DIRECT RESULT OF EVACUATION."

HEWITT SAID THE SURVEY SHOWED CLAIMS RUNNING FROM A MINIMUM OF \$500 BY A FORMER TRUCK FARM FOREMAN FROM ROSCOE, CALIF., TO \$87,000 BY A FORMER LOOMIS, CALIF., ORCHARDIST.

BLOOM SAID A SEPARATE SURVEY OF 206 FAMILIES SHOWED THE TOTAL MEDIAN PER FAMILY LOSS AT \$9,870.

OKADA SAID A LOGGING FIRM IN OREGON, WITH OFFICES IN PORTLAND, WHICH HE MANAGED BEFORE THE WAR, LOST MORE THAN \$33,000.

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HY329AED

NEW YORK, JUNE 5-(AP)-A PETITION SIGNED BY 652 CLERGYMEN AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF MANY FAITHS URGING PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND CONGRESS TO REJECT PEACE-TIME CONSCRIPTION WAS RELEASED TODAY BY THE REV. DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS, MINISTER OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.

THE PETITION ALSO CALLED UPON THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO SEEK IMMEDIATE AGREEMENT OF ALL NATIONS "TO A PROGRAM OF UNIVERSAL ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION AND UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC POWER FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES."

DR. CHALMERS SAID THAT PRESSING FOR CONSCRIPTION TELLS THE WORLD, PARTICULARLY RUSSIA, THAT "WE HAVE NO FAITH IN THE EFFORTS WE AND THEY ARE MAKING IN THE UNITED NATIONS TO ACHIEVE PEACE THROUGH WORLD ORGANIZATION AND DISARMAMENT."

SIGNERS INCLUDED THE REV. GEORGE A. BUTTRICK, MINISTER OF THE MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH; THE DR. ROBERT GORDIS, RABBI OF TEMPLE BETH-EL, QUEENS; THE REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, MINISTER OF THE COMMUNITY CHURCH, AND THE REV. JOHN LAFARGE, JESUIT PRIEST AND EDITOR OF "AMERICA."

MT932AED

(NY)---ADVANCE)...ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., JUNE 5-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. PARSONS, NAVY DIRECTOR OF ATOMIC DEFENSE, DECLARED TODAY THERE WERE THREE KINDS OF DEFENSE AGAINST AN ATOMIC BOMB.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT A LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE 15TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, PARSONS SAID:

"THE FIRST DEFENSE, WHICH WOULD BE POSITIVE AGAINST A SURPRISE ATTACK, IS POLITICAL AND WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY OPERATIONS UNDER

THE BARUCH PLAN.

"THE SECOND FORM OF DEFENSE IS THE ABILITY TO RETALITE.

"THE THIRD DEFENSE IS PASSIVE AND CONSISTS OF TAKING STEPS TO MINIMIZE THE EFFECT OF ATOMIC ATTACK. THE BIKINI TESTS COME IN THE THIRD CATEGORY OF PASSIVE DEFENSE. THE TECHNICAL REPORTS OF THESE TESTS ARE NOW CLEARLY COMPLETE AND HAVE BEEN ACTED ON BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF EVALUATION BOARD."

THE ADMIRAL SAID THE UNITED STATES ALREADY WAS IN CONTROL OF THE ATOM AND THAT "WHAT WE ARE WORRIED ABOUT IS CONTROL OF THE HUMAN."

PARSONS SAID THAT RUSSIA'S ABSTENTION FROM APPROVING THE BARUCH PLAN FOR CONTROL OF THE ATOM BOMB "IS NOT HAPPY, BUT ALSO IT IS NOT TRAGIC."

HE SAID: "WE HAVE PUT FORWARD A RADICAL, FAR-REACHING PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. IT HAS BEEN CAREFULLY EXAMINED AND SUPPORTED BY MANY OF OUR BEST INFORMED STATESMEN, SCIENTISTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS. IF IT WAS SOUND IN 1946, IT WILL ALSO BE SOUND IN 1950 OR 1956; MEANWHILE, THE WORLD WILL NOT HAVE COME TO AN END."

PARSONS SAID THAT UNTIL A "NEW CROP" OF STUDENTS IS TRAINED AND SEASONED TO HANDLE ATOMIC PROBLEMS "IT WILL BE UNWISE TO LAUNCH HUGE APPLIED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WHICH COULD ONLY BE CARRIED OUT AT THE EXPENSE OF TEACHING."

HE ADDED: "FOR THIS REASON, I CALL THE NEXT FIVE YEARS 'LEAN' AS MEASURED IN THE ECONOMY OF HUMAN TALENT."

PARSONS SAID THERE WERE TWO REASONS WHY MISSILES WOULD REQUIRE MAJOR ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC POWER ON THE GROUND BEFORE THEY "TAKE TO THE AIR."

HE SAID:

"THE FIRST DIFFICULTY APPLIES TO GAS JETS USED IN BOTH ROCKET AND JET PROPULSION. WHEN ORDINARY CHEMICAL FUEL IS BURNED IN THE FAST MOVING GAS, THE WHOLE MIXTURE HEATS UP AND THERE IS ONLY A COMBUSTION PROBLEM TO SOLVE. HOWEVER, A NUCLEAR FIRE IS VERY DIFFERENT, IT CANNOT BURN IN THE MOVING GAS AND MUST, THEREFORE, HEAT THE GAS THROUGH A METALLIC SURFACE. THIS MAJOR PROBLEM OF HEAT TRANSFER WILL CHALLENGE THE BEST EFFORTS OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS."

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B34 (SEG)

"THE SECOND DIFFICULTY APPLIES ONLY TO ROCKETS. IT ARISES FROM THE FACT THAT A ROCKET GETS ITS THRUST BY EJECTING PART OF ITS OWN MASS TO THE REAR. THIS MEANS THAT A NUCLEAR-POWERED ROCKET MUST CARRY ALONG SOME GAS TO BE HEATED BY ATOMIC POWER AND FORM A JET.

"THE MOST EFFICIENT GAS FOR THESE ROCKETS IS HYDROGEN, SO WE CAN SAY THAT SPACE ROCKETS WITH ATOMIC POWER CANNOT HAVE A PRACTICALLY UNLIMITED RANGE SINCE WHEN THEY RUN OUT OF HYDROGEN THEY HAVE NO MORE THRUST."

PARSONS SAID "SOME OF OUR BEST INFORMED EXPERTS HAVE ESTIMATED THAT AT LEAST A GENERATION WILL PASS BEFORE THERE IS ANYTHING LIKE GENERAL USE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN INDUSTRY."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12:30 EST., THURSDAY, JUNE 5).

M655AED

Bulgarian Communist

Regime Jails Opposition

JUN 7 1947

Leader

PETKOV FACES CHARGE OF PLOTTING TO OUST GOVERNMENT BY FORCE

Hungary's Deputy Premier, Ranking Communist,
Boasts Seizure Of Power Caught

United States 'Napping'

Communists' Foe Compares Arrest To Hungarian Act

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 6 (AP)—Nikolai Petkov, leader of the opposition to Bulgaria's Communist-dominated Government, was jailed today and said as he was led to his cell that his arrest was "nothing but a prolongation of what already has happened in Hungary."

He was charged with close connection with two alleged conspiracies against the regime. Petkov said he had been expecting arrest, but declined to expand his brief statement.

Appeal To Petkov Followers

Vladimir Topencharov, head of the Government press bureau, said that Petkov had "acted in fulfill-

ment of suggestions of certain international circles which wished to establish in Bulgaria a government contrary to her democratic and international interests."

He declared Petkov's actions were "similar to those of the Hungarian conspirators."

Topencharov said, "there is only a political link between the Hungarian conspiracies and the Bulgarian ones, but not organizational."

The central committee of the Fatherland Front, which dominates the Government, appealed to Petkov's followers to join the majority party.

Reports No Reaction To Arrest

Topencharov said the arrested leader "did not limit his activity in terms of a legal political struggle against the Government."

"Proved facts show," he alleged, "that Petkov participated in the formation of conspiracy organizations, was their political leader and took an active part in their political development."

The press bureau chief said Pet-

kov's arrest produced no reaction among the populace and that it was not connected with any measures against his followers.

[Tass, official Soviet news agency, quoted the Sofia radio as saying Petkov and his supporters had "prepared a state coup by armed force," a charge similar to that made in a Russian deposition against Ferenc Nagy, Premier of Hungary, who was obliged to resign.]

Deprived Of Immunity

Petkov's arrest came after a six-hour debate in the National Assembly in which the Communist majority accused him of being a leader of Bulgarian "reaction" and Bulgarian "traitors."

The debate was precipitated by the demand of the Government prosecutor that Petkov be deprived

of his immunity from arrest as a deputy in Parliament.

Although two opposition members rose to Petkov's defense, calling him "an honest leader," Parliament voted to deprive him of his immunity and he was arrested immediately.

The prosecutor said he had close connections with a "military club" and a "neutral officer" who had participated in conspiracies.

Signer Of 1944 Armistice

Petkov, leader of the opposition Agrarian party, was a signer of the 1944 armistice with the Allies and a former member of the coalition Fatherland & Front government which was installed following the armistice.

He resigned in September, 1945, however, charging the Communists had taken over the Fatherland Front and the Government and alleging that the Communist-controlled Ministry of Interior was waging a campaign of terror, beatings and killings of political opponents.

In the elections of November, 1946, the Fatherland Front bloc

won 366 of the 465 seats in the National Assembly, with 279 of the seats going to the Communist party. The opposition, led by Petkov's Agrarians, urged its followers not to vote and won only 99 seats.

A U.S. Note Of Protest

Georgi Dimitrov, chief of the Bulgarian Communist party, former secretary general of the Communist Internationale in Moscow and one-time suspect in the Berlin Reichstag fire, became Premier.

The elections, originally scheduled for August, 1946, were postponed when the United States and Britain protested that the election arrangements were not such as to ensure free participation of all democratic elements.

BULGARIA ARRESTS ANTI-RED LEADER

Sofia, June 6 (A.P.).—Nikolai Petkov, leader of the opposition Agrarian party, was arrested today and held for trial on charges of conspiring against Bulgaria's Communist-dominated Government.

The arrest followed a six-hour debate in Parliament on a Government prosecutor's demand that Petkov be deprived of immunity as a member of the Chamber of Deputies in order to be brought to trial. The Prosecutor charged that Petkov had had close connections with a military club and a neutral officer who, he said, had participated in conspiracies against the Government. Members of the Government majority assailed Petkov during the debate as a traitor.

Two opposition speakers defended him as an honest leader.

Many In Budapest Get Foreign News In Secluded Spots

Budapest, June 6 (AP).—Deputy Premier Matyas Rakosi, Hungary's ranking Communist and virtual dictator, boasted that the Communists "perfectly put over" the seizure of the Government in this Soviet-occupied country "before the United States could rub its eyes."

This was disclosed in remarks by Rakosi taken today from the official text of a speech in the files of MTL, the official Government news agency.

The speech, delivered Wednesday

before a group of Communist factory workers, was not carried in the Hungarian press, which failed also to reprint President Truman's characterization of the Communist coup as an outrage.

Cafe Conversations Whispered

"We were able to solve the crisis before the foreign press, good and bad, were able to intervene," said Rakosi in a blunt account of the events which culminated in the ouster of Premier Ferenc Nagy.

"Before the United States could rub its eyes, everything was perfectly put over. Such a task could only be carried out when democracy is united and is led by the brave and iron-fisted Communist party, conscious of its aims."

Meanwhile many of the people of Budapest huddled nightly in cellars or other secluded places as they did during the German occupation to listen to foreign news broadcasts. Cafe conversations were whispered. Members of Parliament, previously glad to chat with an American correspondent, hurried by with scarcely a word.

Radios Reported Confiscated

One man, employed by an American, said in Gyomo, ten miles southwest of Budapest, the political police confiscated all radios and warned residents that listening to foreign broadcasts was banned. The police searched the home of a Hungarian civil employé of the American Graves Registration Service.

Hungarians who called for the United States Information Service News bulletin at the American legation came in hurriedly and departed even faster. Today's bulletin carried Mr. Truman's remarks on Hungary and the comments of Aladar Szegedy-Maszak, Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, on the new government.

He said he refused to go home because he wanted to remain "where I may still raise my voice for my country."

Mayor Kovaco Replaced

The Communists added another victim to their pressure methods—Mayor Jozsef Kovaco, a member of the ousted Premier's Small Land Holders party. He was replaced by Peter Bechtler, a left-wing Social Democrat.

Gyula Szekfu, present Hungarian Minister to Moscow and whose name in Hungarian means literally "pink," was the newest candidate mentioned for Foreign Minister. He was described as belonging to no party but having extreme leftist sympathies.

Sources who ought to know said there was no truth in an Istanbul report that Bela Varga, speaker of the House who fled from Hungary the night of June 1, had been killed before he reached the Austrian border. They called attention to the fact that civil officials of Sopron, largest town near the border, through which Varga passed, had been arrested for letting him proceed.

Hungary's No. 1 Red Brags of Outwitting U.S.

JUN 7 1947

Rakosi Declares Party Took Control Before Washington 'Could Rub Its Eyes'—Terror of Nazi Days Returns.

Budapest, June 6 (A. P.).—Matyas Rakosi, Hungary's No. 1 Communist and virtual dictator, has told factory workers that his party took over control of this country "before the United States could rub its eyes."

"We were able to solve the crisis before the foreign press, good and bad, was able to intervene," Rakosi said. "Before the United States could rub its eyes, everything was perfectly put over."

"Such a task could only be carried out when democracy is united and is led by the brave and iron-fisted Communist party, conscious of its aims."

Tells of Acclamation.

"This is why the feat has been acclaimed by the lovers of democracy all over the world."

Rakosi's description of the events which culminated in the resignation of Premier Ferenc Nagy was delivered Wednesday but was not published in the press here. The excerpts were found today in an official text from the files of M. T. I., the official Government news agency.

President Truman's view—that the coup was an outrage—was not published in any Hungarian newspaper. Brief mention was made that the peace treaty for Hungary had been ratified by the United States Senate.

Reminder of Nazi Rule.

In scenes reminiscent of the German occupation, many persons are huddling every night in Budapest cellars to listen to foreign news broadcasts. In cafes, conversations are carried on in whispers. Members of Parliament pass by American correspondents without a word.

A Hungarian who works for an American said that in the town of Gyomo, about ten miles southeast of Budapest, the political police had confiscated all radios and had warned citizens not to listen to foreign broadcasts.

The home of a Hungarian civilian employee of the American

Graves Registration Service was searched by political police.

Today's bulletin of the United States Information Service, a State Department office, carried President Truman's remarks about the Hungarian situation and the comments of Aladar Szegedy-maszak, Hungarian minister to Washington, denouncing the new Hungarian Government.

Budapest Mayor Resigns.

Hungarians who called for the Bulletin came in hurriedly and departed in even greater haste. The lobby of the American Legation, usually full of Hungarians, has been almost empty for a week.

Meanwhile, Budapest's mayor, Jozsef Kovago, member of the Smallholders party, resigned under Communist pressure. He was replaced temporarily by Peter Bechtler, a left-wing Social Democrat.

Political observers said that Gyula Szekfu, minister to Moscow, was the newest candidate for foreign minister in the new national government. Szekfu is a member of no party but is said to have extreme leftist leanings.

'Dictator Of Hungary' A Russian Citizen

Budapest, June 6 (AP).—Matyas Rakosi, virtual dictator of Hungary and leader of that country's Communist party, is a Russian citizen and a brigadier general in the Russian Army.

The small, bald Rakosi holds only the prosaic title of Deputy Premier, but his power has been supreme since June 1, when the Com-

munist coup forced the resignation of Premier Ferenc Nagy while Nagy was on vacation in Switzerland.

Rakosi formerly was a clothing store clerk. He once was sent to jail in Hungary for trying to establish a Communist government.

He is an inveterate speech maker, traveling from factory to factory before he assumed power to inform workers of "the true political situation." His current aim was reported to be a solidification of unity between the Communists and Social Democratic party for a bloc vote in the next election, scheduled for fall.

prevent the escape of refugees.

Speculation on further Communist moves to strengthen their positions before Soviet occupation troops are obliged by the peace treaties to withdraw from the former Axis satellite nations was aroused by the departure of Premier Petru Groza of Romania and a group of party leaders for Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Mr. Groza made a good-will trip to Hungary

Bucharest, June 6 (AP).—A delegation of Romanian ministers headed by Premier Petru Groza left today for political and economic discussions in Belgrade and Sofia. Their departure aroused speculation that they might discuss the signing of a pact creating a federation of Balkan countries.

The Romanian Minister of Information declined comment, but Government circles, particularly among Communists, categorically denied that such a pact was in the offing.

These circles said that signing of such a pact would be an excuse for the Western powers to sign a similar bloc agreement. They said that the Balkan and eastern European nations would express their solidarity by signing bilateral cultural or political agreements.

Soviet-Inspired Move to Forge Balkan Federation Is Feared

Diplomats at London Believe Russia Wants to Consolidate Hold Before Red Army Leaves; Britain Cautious on Hungarian Coup

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 6.—A new Balkan ferment, inaugurated by the Hungarian upset and high-lighted by the arrest of the chief opposition leader in Bulgaria, roused fears among diplomats here today that a Communist campaign is in full swing to consolidate control in southeastern Europe in direct answer to President Truman's doctrine.

Political police were on the march in Budapest, where an Associated Press dispatch reported the Hungarian people live "in days and nights of suppressed terror" and again listen to forbidden radio broadcasts. Vienna dispatches said the Hungarian border guard had been increased by thousands to

only a few weeks before Premier Ferenc Nagy was toppled. His visit to Premier Marshal Tito, the Soviet Union's strongest supporter in the Balkans, stirred belief that negotiations on a Balkan federation might be under way.

Reports reaching Turkey, always sensitive to any Soviet move, said the Russians had concentrated at least 100,000 troops from east and west in Bessarabia, former Black Sea province of Romania, and that so-called labor battalions

were being sent from Hungary and Romania into Bulgaria. These reports said it was assumed the battalions were to build roads and railroads near the border of Greece.

One outspoken diplomatic source in Istanbul was quoted as saying: "If Russia gets away with this thing in Hungary, then it means Russia stands safe and supreme behind the Iron Curtain, and hopes of democracy there have crumbled for at least a decade."

Other information reaching Turkey said there had been 15,000 arrests of non-Communists in Romania in recent days.

The arrest of Nikolai Petkov, opposition Agrarian, by Communist Premier Georgi Dimitrov's Bulgarian government in connection with alleged conspiracies to overthrow the regime by force, appeared to be in the same mold as the accusations that resulted in the resignation of the Hungarian Premier.

While the State Department in Washington drafted a strong note to Russia charging Soviet interference in Hungarian affairs and threatening to take the case to the United Nations, the No. 1 Hungarian Communist, Matyas Rakosi, was disclosed to have boasted that the "iron-fisted Communist party" had seized the government "before the United States could rub its eyes."

The British Foreign Office took a more cautious attitude than President Truman, who yesterday declared the Hungarian coup an outrage. British officials said they shared American anxiety over events in the Balkans, but were deferring judgment pending a study of documents charging Mr. Nagy with plotting to overthrow "Hungarian democracy." Lieutenant General V. P. Sviridov, Soviet commander in Hungary, was reported by a Foreign Office spokesman today to have evaded a British request for these documents by saying they were in the hands of the Hungarian government.

Authoritative sources said there was no desire here to whitewash the person or role of Mr. Nagy, whom they described as having been a weak Premier.

The British took a stronger attitude toward the Bulgarian situation. Mr. Petkov's arrest followed by a few hours an attack in "Pravda," Communist party newspaper in Moscow, on "right-trend" Social Democrats and a call for

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unity of Europe's working-class parties against Rightist elements. A British Foreign Office spokesman warned Bulgaria that Britain may oppose her application for admission to the United Nations unless she shows a more co-operative attitude toward a U. N. investigating commission. The commission, investigating an incident on the Greek border, has not yet been allowed to enter Bulgaria.

Protest On Paper Suppression

The Foreign Office also announced that a protest had been sent to Bulgaria against suppression of *Svoboden Narod*, one of the chief opposition newspapers in Sofia, for publishing an article critical of the food situation in the country.

The note said that "by means undoubtedly approved by the Government the circulation of the other important opposition newspaper, *Narodno Zemedelsko Zname*, recently has been prevented." The note charged this was "an infringement of the freedom of expression of the press."

Hungarian Minister Resigns

Developments in the Hungarian situation today included the resignation of Paul Auer as Hungarian Minister to France. "It is my own personal decision that I do not want to serve the present Hungarian Government," he said in Paris.

George Szakasits, son of the Hungarian Vice Premier, a Social Democrat allied to the Communists, took over as interim charge d'affaires.

Etienne Poigen, Hungarian delegate to the international committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, also announced his resignation, saying he "did not desire to make common cause" with the present Hungarian Government.

In Stockholm, Vilmos Boehm, Hungarian Minister, said he had been ordered to return home and that he would leave tomorrow. He previously had declared that he was "loyal to the new government."

Evidence Against Nagy Alleged

London, June 6 (A. P.).—Russia had informed Britain that all the evidence and information which led to the resignation of Premier Ferenc Nagy has been handed to the Hungarian Government, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Britain's political representative in Budapest, A. K. Helm, had asked Lieut.-Gen. V. O. Sviridov for copies of all documents on which the charges against Nagy were based.

The spokesman, commenting on

Sviridov's answer added: "We hope the documents will not remain permanently in the hands of the Hungarian Government."

Asked whether Britain shared President Truman's view that events in Hungary were an outrage, the spokesman said that he was not prepared to comment.

Hungarian Minister To France Resigns

Paris, June 6 (A. P.).—Paul Auer, Hungarian Minister to France, today joined the swelling ranks of Hungarian diplomats abroad who refuse to return to Hungary, where the Communists seized control of the Government.

Auer, following the lead of the Ministers in Switzerland and Washington, announced that he did not recognize the new Communist-dominated regime which deposed Premier Ferenc Nagy, and that he was no longer Hungary's diplomatic representative here.

In addition, Istvan Kertesz, Hungarian diplomatic representative in Rome, is reported to have refused appointment as Hungary's Foreign Minister in the new government, an appointment which would have obligated him to go back to Budapest.

Situation In Switzerland

The Hungarian Legation in Geneva announced yesterday that Ferenc Gordon, Minister to Switzerland, would refuse to return home as ordered for consultations with the new government.

The Minister in Washington, Aladar Szegedy-Maszak, disclosed his stand Wednesday, denouncing "Soviets and their agents" and saying he and most of his staff would not recognize the new regime.

A similar announcement was made last night by Laszlo L. Medgyesi, acting consul general for Hungary in New York and a veteran of 30 years in his nation's diplomatic service.

Calls On Bidault

In Paris, Auer called at the French Foreign Ministry with a letter addressed to Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, announcing his decision not to return home. Auer came to Paris a year ago as a member of the Hungarian delegation to the peace conference.

Stephen Bede, Hungarian Government representative in London, left the British capital for Zurich. A spokesman of his office said the envoy was to meet Hungarian Social Democratic leaders, perhaps preliminary to visiting Budapest.

A representative of the Hungarian News Agency asserted that Bede planned "on his own initiative" to visit Budapest and report British reaction to the Communist seizure of power in Hungary.

Border Guards Reinforced.

Vienna, June 6 (A. P.).—Austrians in a position to know said today that Hungary had sent thousands of new border guards to her Austrian frontier, and it would be difficult for more refugees to cross into Austria. Several hundred refugees are believed to have reached the British occupation zone before the vigilance was increased.

Hungarian informants said they had heard that Bela Varga, a Catholic priest and former speaker of the Hungarian Assembly, had reached the American zone, but both American and Austrian officials disclaimed knowledge of his presence. Hungarians in Switzerland also said they believed that Father Varga was in Austria.

Comment In Prague.

Prague, June 6 (A. P.).—The newspaper *Pravo Lidu* of the Social Democratic party said today

that "the Czech people do not want to nor intend to become the object of an international diplomatic game."

It was the only newspaper in Prague to comment on President Truman's denunciation of the Communist coup in Hungary and on speculation by some American foreign observers that Czechoslovakia might be involved in further Russian-sponsored moves in southeast Europe.

"As a sovereign State we emphatically reject all speculation as to our internal political development," *Pravo Lidu* commented. "We reject these conjectures as an irresponsible game and incitement of international unrest, mainly because we are aware of the strictly correct position of the U. S. S. R. toward our sovereignty in the six months after the end of the war and until the Red Army left Czechoslovakia in December, 1945."

Istanbul, June 6 (A. P.).—A rumor circulating here today said that at least 15,000 non-Communists had been arrested in Romania recently. Another report said that the Russians had concentrated at least 100,000 troops in Bessarabia.

U.S. PLANS STRONG PROTEST TO REDS ON HUNGARY COUP

JUN 7 1947
Message Will Accuse Russia of Violating Yalta Agreement.

THREAT OF UN APPEAL

Communist Chief Boasts of Outwitting U.S. in Seizing Power.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (A. P.).—The United States and Britain are reported planning parallel demands to Russia for a joint investigation by the three powers of the Communist coup in Hungary.

This word came from official and diplomatic informants today as the State Department began accumulating evidence in the case. This evidence, authorities said, indicates that the Hungarian affair is part of a wider drive by the Soviets to consolidate their hold over all of eastern Europe.

Prepare Protest to Russia

The day's top developments in the fast moving situation included:

1. The State Department, with direct authorization from President Truman, neared completion of a protest to Russia. This will charge Soviet interference in Hungary and violation of the Yalta agreement. It will urge the joint three-power inquiry—with a threat of an appeal to the United Nations if it is not agreed to.

2. Britain, it is said, has been kept informed of developing American policy and itself advocates the inquiry proposal. Failure of the Russians to agree to a fact-finding investigation would be interpreted both here and in London as an evidence of bad faith on the part of Moscow.

3. Concern was expressed by American diplomats over the arrest in Communist-dominated Bulgaria of the agrarian opposition leader Nicola Petkov. He was reported held under charges similar

to those brought in Hungary against ousted Premier Ferenc Nagy—charges of plotting against "democracy."

4. A Soviet crack-down in Czechoslovakia also was generally expected here. An elected Communist majority controls the government at Prague but diplomats expressed belief the Soviets are uncertain that it can win reelection and probably will try to secure its power permanently by action against non-Communist leaders and by changes in the election laws.

5. Aladar Szegedy-Maszak, former Hungarian minister to Washington, told a news conference today that the situation in his country should be placed before the United Nations. He said: "If there is to be a United Nations, there must be a solution to this case."

6. Officials pondered the reported statement in Hungary by Communist Leader Matyak Rakosi that his party pulled off the seizure of power there before the United States "could rub its eyes." It appeared to offer proof of the American contention that the conspiracy charges against Nagy were employed not because of any misdeed of the exiled premier but to force him out of power in favor of a Communist.

To Speed Protest Note

The American note to Moscow probably will be dispatched within the next three or four days. An initial draft has already been completed but was undergoing study and revision before being put into final form at the state department.

It was while officials were working on this document that initial information reached the department on the arrest of Petkov in Bulgaria. He was described here as a

strong and effective leader in opposition to the Communist government but a man by no means considered disloyal to his country.

The timing is important because Bulgaria is the first of the Balkan states from which Soviet troops would have to be withdrawn under the satellite peace treaties. The Senate ratified these yesterday. Russia has still to ratify them.

Sharp U. S. Note on Hungary

JUN 7 1947
Russia Is Accused of Illegal Interference and Appeal to U. N. Is Threatened.

Washington, June 6 (A. P.).—With President Truman's approval the State Department has drafted a hotly worded note to Russia, accusing the Soviets of illegal interference in Hungarian affairs. The note threatens an appeal to the United Nations.

This was learned from American diplomatic officials who said that the note is one thing the President presumably had in mind when he asserted yesterday that the United States would not stand idly by in Hungary. The note was said to make these four principal points:

1. Directly charges the Soviet authorities in Hungary with participation in the ousting of Premier Ferenc Nagy and other Cabinet officers—the move by which pro-Soviet elements began to take over the Government—and asserts this is a serious interference in the affairs of Hungary.

2. Charges the Soviet Union with breaking the terms of the Yalta agreement respecting great Power protection and development of political independence in ex-enemy small nations.

3. Proposes a joint American-Soviet-British investigation of the Hungarian situation.

4. Warns that unless satisfaction is forthcoming, beginning with the reply from the Soviet Union, the United States may take the case to the United Nations.

U. N. Procedure Debated.

On the latter point, it has not yet been decided at the State Department whether it would be better to appeal to the Security Council or the U. N. General Assembly. The Council is in session at frequent intervals but Russia has a veto there. The Assembly does not meet until September in New York.

Informants in a position to know said the United States will continue diplomatic relations with the new Hungarian regime and that the Minister-designate, Selden Chapin, will leave for his post at Budapest later this month. Such a policy by this country presumably would rule out any possibility of establish-

ing a Hungarian government in exile.

The note to Russia was completed at the State Department and approved in substance by President Truman yesterday.

The draft has not been formally complete and sent to Moscow because it is still under study by various diplomatic officials.

The threat to take the case to the United Nations evidently reflects two points which officials are known to have considered in planning American moves on Hungary. First, the exact legal grounds by which the case could be presented and kept in the U. N. are difficult to define. It is in this respect that the charges of Soviet involvement in the ousting of Nagy become of great importance, since these might be made the basis for a broader charge of Russian political aggression against Hungary.

The second point is the belief held by some authorities that the Soviets would prefer not to have the case aired in the United Nations, with a consequent loss in prestige and to their moral position in Europe especially. Their reluctance here might be a force—these authorities believe—to persuade the Soviets to take a reasonably friendly attitude in discussing the new situation in Hungary with the United States and Britain.

Play for High Stakes Seen.

All three Powers are parties to the Hungarian armistice terms and therefore jointly responsible for conditions in the country. In practice it is said at the State Department that American and British authorities on the Control Commission have been little more than mouthpieces of protest and observers of conditions in Hungary and for that matter, Bulgaria and Romania also.

Actually there is virtually no hope among informed officials that any protest or appeal, even to U. N., will bring any basic change in the situation by which the Soviets now dominate the Budapest Government.

The Soviets are regarded as playing for high stakes—the control of the Balkans and perhaps all Eastern Europe. Hungary and Czechoslovakia have been the two nations they did not have under their thumb with reasonable assurance of long-term control.

The Communists obtained a majority in the Czechoslovak

Government after the last election. Most American diplomatic officials do not believe they could get it again if an election was held today. Therefore, there is some apprehension that Czecho-Slovakia may be next on the list, with the Soviets demanding and getting a series of election laws and related changes to secure Communist or other definitely pro-Soviet leaders in power there.

Ex-envoy Asks U. N. Test.

Aladar Szegedy-Maszk, Hungary's self-exiled former minister, urged today that the Communist seizure of control in his homeland be submitted to the United Nations as a "test case." The envoy told reporters that the survival of small nations in Russian-dominated eastern Europe is involved in Hungary's fate.

"If there is to be a United Nations there must be a solution to this case," he said.

Szegedy-Maszk said he is "afraid" that United States ratification of the peace treaty with Hungary will help the new Communist-dominated regime. The treaty provides for withdrawal of occupation forces. But even after the Soviet occupation officially ends, he said, Red Army forces may remain under a military agreement between Hungary and Russia which he said is reported in preparation.

He made public copies of a note he submitted June 2 to the State Department charging that Russia by the Communist overturn seeks the "economic enslavement," as well as political domination of his homeland. He said that he considers himself no longer Hungary's envoy, but doubts the United States will give him and his staff any sort of recognition.

"Now we are looking for jobs," he said.

He already has surrendered custody of the legation to Paul Marik, counselor, one of the three members of the legation staff of fifteen who decided not to defy the new Budapest regime.

U.S. Seen Aiming To Prevent Italy Coup

Lake Success, June 6 (AP)—United Nations sources speculated today that the sharp American reaction to Communist seizure of power in Hungary might be aimed at discouraging any possibility of a similar coup in Italy.

This line was advanced amid indi-

cations of a possible American appeal to the United Nations in connection with the series of moves by which Communist officials were put into key positions in Budapest.

Three Organs For Appeal

Authoritative sources said the United States had three organs to which it could direct such an appeal:

1. The Security Council, where Russia has a veto.
2. The Security Council's United Nations membership committee, where a Hungarian application for United Nations membership is now awaiting action.
3. The United Nations General Assembly, which meets in New York in September.

Most quarters ruled out the Security Council because of the veto and because it would mean a showdown between the United States and Russia—probably without any constructive United Nations action.

The advantage of bringing the issue before the Assembly, some delegates contend, would be that the case could be aired thoroughly without facing the threat of a veto.

These delegates said, however, that the United States might not find it feasible to select the Assembly as the organ of appeal. They pointed out that the Hungarian issue may be dead by the time the Assembly meets in September.

Ex-Hungary Envoy Urges U.N. Action

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Aladar Szegedy-Maszk, Hungary's self-exiled former minister, urged today that the Communist seizure of control in his homeland be submitted to the United Nations as a "test case."

The envoy said that the survival of small nations in Russian-dominated Eastern Europe is involved in Hungary's fate.

"If there is to be a United Nations, there must be a solution to this case," he said.

Says Russ May Remain

Szegedy-Maszk said he is "afraid" that United States ratification of the peace treaty with Hungary will help the new Communist-dominated regime. The treaty provides for withdrawal of occupation forces.

But even after the Soviet occupation officially ends, he said, Red Army forces may remain under a military agreement between Hungary and Russia which, he said, is reported in preparation.

Treaty Approval Tests Russ Intent In Hungary

Washington, June 6 (AP)—United States approval of the satellite peace treaties shifted to Soviet Russia today sole responsibility for any prolonged delay in pulling Red Army occupation troops out of Hungary.

The Senate ratification action also promised to strengthen this country's hand in dealing with the Soviet-supported Communist coup in Hungary which President Truman denounced as an outrage.

Despite Mr. Truman's bitter words at his news conference yesterday, officials expect any immediate effects to be slight.

Three U.S. "Weapons" Cited

A note protesting to Moscow further economic slaps at Budapest

and a possible move to carry the whole case to the United Nations remain the chief American weapons.

The peace treaties—which zipped through the actual ratification test after two days of hot debate—provide for the withdrawal of allied troops from Italy, Romania and Bulgaria as well as Hungary within 90 days after the Big Four complete the ratification process.

Britain already has ratified and France, like the United States, has taken the principal steps toward complying with treaty procedures.

Russ In Strategic Position
Russia alone has failed to act and thus retains the strategic position of being able to decide when to pull its Red Army troops out of the Balkans.

Even after final ratification, however, Russia will retain the right to keep an unspecified number of troops in Hungary and Romania to safeguard Soviet lines of communication to Austria so long as that country remains under Allied occupation.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) said today that "time will tell" whether the Senate made a mistake by its approval of the treaties.

Sees Regret Over Action

The New Hampshire senator, who led the losing battle against the agreements, said he thinks the early result of withdrawal of American troops from Italy will be Communist seizure of the government there.

"These treaties may come back to plague the Senate," he declared. "If communism sweeps over all of that part of Europe, the Senate will have to decide then what part the treaty ratification played in this

result. A bipartisan coalition pushed the Italian agreement to approval on a 79-to-10 vote after killing off, 67 to 22, a proposal by Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) to delay action until next January 25. Approval of the agreements with Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary came on voice votes.

Italians See "Step Forward"

Rome, June 6 (AP)—Italy's press in general received favorably the news of United States ratification of the peace treaty. The independent *Messaggero* said:

"We are firmly convinced that ratification of our peace treaty by the American Senate is a step forward toward its revision."

Attlee, Churchill Are Targets In New 'Letter Bomb' Attempts

E. CREAGH
LONDON, June 6 (AP) Postal workers intercepted today nine more deadly "letter bombs" reportedly addressed to Prime Minister Attlee, Winston Churchill and other present and former ministers of the British cabinet.

A new bag of mail brought to 20 the number of explosive letters received here from Turin in northern Italy in a "murder-by-mail" campaign which the Stern Gang, Jewish underground group, proclaimed as its project.

Attlee, Churchill Targets

The London press named Attlee and Churchill as among the targets for the nine intercepted bombs, and said others including Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison, Fuel Minister Emanuel Shinwell, Home Secretary Chuter Ede, who has general charge of Scotland Yard, and Health Minister Aneurin Bevan.

The letters were similar to those delivered earlier in the week addressed to Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Anthony Eden, and nine other top-rank political leaders.

Scotland Yard, which has put the blame for the letters on "Jewish terrorists" opposing British policies in Palestine, declined to

confirm whether Attlee and Churchill were among the intended victims. The Yard did not notify the persons whose names were on the envelopes because it wishes to prevent any useful information from reaching the senders of the bombs, a Yard spokesman said.

Mailed From Turin

Police officials said the nine new bombs, like the others, were mailed from Turin and reached British shores by cross-channel steamer during the night. They were detected immediately by one of the special postoffice squads which check every piece of mail arriving from the continent.

Scotland Yard officials said Italian police are trying to trace the senders of the bombs.

None of the 20 letters to reach England has exploded except those detonated in police tests.

Tests conducted by home office explosives experts showed that the bombs would blow a hole in a steel

Attlee, Churchill Are Targets In New 'Letter Bomb' Attempts

plate. In every case the bomb mechanism was found in perfect working order and officials said grave injury if not death would have resulted if the letters had not been handled with great caution.

Letter-Bombs Still Coming Into London

London, June 6 (AP)—Scotland Yard reported today that nine new letter-bombs for Britons had been found in the mails, making a total of twenty discovered since early this week.

Reliable sources said that all twenty of the "murder-by-mail" letters had been posted in Turin, Italy. Dispatches from Jerusalem, meanwhile, said the so-called Stern Gang, Jewish underground group, had announced that its European branch has been sending the bombs.

None Has Exploded

Scotland Yard said some of the new bombs were addressed to

former Cabinet Ministers, but refused to name any of them or to say whether Winston Churchill was among them. A Churchill spokesman said the ex-Prime Minister had no knowledge of any bombs having been sent him.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and his predecessor, Anthony Eden, were among those to whom the earlier dynamite-laden envelopes were mailed. None of the bombs has been exploded, except in police tests, which have shown them powerful enough to maim or kill a man.

Officials said the latest letters were brought across the English Channel by steamer late last night. Post-office employees, scrutinizing mail from the Continent, found them in a single mail bag. Home Office explosives experts examined them for further clues.

The new bombs, it was disclosed, came in slightly larger envelopes than those detected earlier. This confirmed Scotland Yard's belief that the bomb senders would disguise their deadly missives in new ways in an effort to foil rigid security checks now being made with descriptions of the original packets as a guide.

Denies Agents Sent There

Scotland Yard again today denied newspaper reports that any of its agents had gone to Italy, source of the letters, to help Italian police in efforts to trace the would-be assassins.

These letters, as described in the press, have consisted in each case of two envelopes. The outer envelope is the cover. The inner contains gelignite, a kind of gelatin dynamite, and a detonator to be released when the inner envelope is opened and pressure is relieved on a coil spring sandwiched between two pieces of cardboard.

British Pledge Co-Operation With Marshall's Aid Move

London, June 6 (AP)—Authoritative Government sources promised today urgent British action to co-operate with the United States in an aid-for-Europe policy enunciated yesterday by Secretary of State Marshall.

These sources, commenting with authority from Foreign Secretary Bevin, added that they envisaged Russia in the broad pattern of a continental reconstruction program.

The Foreign Office would make no formal comment, but the in-

formants said that Bevin had studied a verbatim report of Marshall's speech at Harvard and that the British Government "warmly welcomed" his statement.

"A New Approach"

The informants said Britain would make "almost immediate" diplomatic contact with the United States Government to follow up Marshall's proposals for aiding European countries, which he called upon to work out together a great new program of reconstruction.

The Marshall speech was termed "a new approach to the problems of European reconstruction."

It will be "an encouragement to Great Britain and to European countries generally to pursue with fresh vigor their efforts for economic recovery, in the knowledge that those efforts would be supported by the United States Government," the sources added.

Aid For Russia, Too

They emphasized the British Government did not believe the Marshall statement implied anything at all which would exclude Russia or Russian-orbit states from the offer of United States economic aid.

"Britain at this moment," it was added, "is pursuing the question of developing trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and if these are brought to a successful conclusion, it will all help to restore equilibrium in war-torn Europe."

London, June 6 (A. P.)—Nine thousand tons of raw Cuban sugar, the first to come to Britain since before the war, arrived today at Barry, Glamorgan, Wales, in the S. S. Mercator Victory.

British Criticize Bulgaria

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Bulgaria's attitude toward the United Nations Balkans Commission will be borne in mind when the Slav nation seeks entry into the United Nations, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. He said the commission had cabled Sofia May 30, for permission to enter Bulgarian territory, and had received a reply that ten days were required to prepare for its arrival.

LONDON FOOD PROTEST MEETING ENDS IN RIOT

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Fist fights, faintings, screaming and a call for police reserves climaxed a heated meeting of some 5,000 women of the British Housewives League at Royal Albert hall tonight to protest food rationing and other governmental controls.

About a thousand men were scattered through the vast hall, and they joined in the clamor as hecklers in the audience, some of them admitting they were Communists and others loudly shouting the slogans of the Labor government, tried to break up the meeting.

The housewives league, which labor party leaders say is a conservative offshoot, met to protest about short food rations, lack of coal, bad transportation and the shortage of homes.

STALIN PRIZE TO VISHINSKY

He Is Honored for a Law Book—Simonov Also Gets Award

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, was among winners of the Stalin Prizes for 1946 for outstanding inventions, improved production methods and works of art and literature, the Moscow radio reported tonight.

The broadcast said the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union announced the prizes today, including 200,000 rubles to Mr. Vishinsky "for work in legal science," his "Theory of Court Evidence in Soviet Law," published in 1936.

Another 200,000-ruble prize went to Konstantin Simonov for his play "The Russian Question," a drama about a United States journalist whose employer instructed him to produce stories detrimental to Russia.

The Moscow radio also announced tonight that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet had conferred the Order of Lenin on Marshal K. A. Meretskov on his fiftieth birthday in recognition of "his services to the state and the armed forces."

Britain Using 168,379 P. W.s

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Minister of Agriculture Tom Williams told the House of Commons today that 168,379 prisoners of war were employed in Britain at the end of April. Of this number, 118,747 were being used in agriculture and the remainder in industry.

British Industry Must Stay With Coal

London, June 6 (A. P.).—The British Government has suspended issuance of authorizations to convert coal burning power and heating equipment to the use of oil.

Fuel Minister Emanuel Shinwell said the Government is not yet certain that there will be sufficient oil to warrant large-scale conversion, and that in any event coal is a cheaper fuel.

About 6½ per cent of the energy now driving British industry is provided by oil, and when the blue-printed conversion program is complete the figure will be about 10 per cent. He estimated that by mid-1948 the use of oil will replace coal to the extent of about 8,000,000 tons a year.

Britain To Sell Poland Industrial Machinery

London, June 6 (AP)—Britain has agreed to sell to Poland £15,000,000 (\$60,000,000) worth of "industrial recovery" machinery—£6,000,000 (\$24,000,000) worth on credit, with repayment to follow delivery of the goods—in the next three years, the Polish trade mission in London disclosed today.

Dr. T. Lychowski, head of the mission negotiating here since last spring, made known the agreement in announcement of the formal conclusion of a new commercial pact involving goods and credits totaling £68,000,000 (\$272,000,000).

June 6, 1944, they opened one of the greatest, if costliest, military campaigns in American history.

Ratio Of The Dead

Wresting the Cherbourg Peninsula from the German forces that had vanquished Europe gave the Allies a major seaport and enough space to load the continent with a striking force powerful enough to sweep 250 miles to Paris within one

month after the break through at St. Lo.

But the men who secured the Cherbourg Peninsula had to do it the hard way, and nearly 90,000 of them paid with their blood. There are nine United States military cemeteries in Normandy, and 28,462 white crosses mark the sleeping places of American soldier dead.

Hedgerow fighting and the hard luck the paratroopers ran into on D-Day are generally accepted as the reason for this overwhelming figure.

Three Factors Blamed

The Nazi machine gunner, lying in wait behind the hedgerows, and his comrade, who turned his ack-ack fire into the clouds of white silk that were American paratroopers, took a toll of about five to one.

There are only about 5,000 Germans buried in Normandy, about 3,000 at La Combe and another 2,000 at St. Mere Eglise.

Major Robert Crisson, 26-year-old regular army officer from Birmingham, Ala., who survived the first wave at Utah Beach and the Nor-

mandy tended to spray the shrapnel toward the ground, and hence a slit trench was no good unless it was covered—and men on the attack don't have that much time.

Trouble In The Drops

Capt. Marion Cole, of Fostoria, Ohio, who landed with the 82nd Airborne Division, says paratrooper casualties were heavy because "night drops are always dangerous."

Cole, now assigned to the Normandy area in the American Graves Registration Command, wasn't wounded on the drop, but was hit three weeks later while fighting in the line.

Hard luck almost got him on the drop because the first man to jump got hung up in the door and delayed the stick. "If we'd been 45 seconds more," Cole said, "we all would have dropped in the Channel."

Many of the paratroopers who landed in trees were killed by the Germans and others were slain by anti-aircraft fire.

"The jerry ack-ack also threw our dropping planes off course," Cole said, "and we had trouble getting together after we'd landed."

29th's Toll The Biggest

Of the five United States divisions that made the H-Hour attack on D-Day and fought on through the Normandy campaign, the 29th, from Maryland, was the hardest hit.

During the campaign the United States 29th Infantry Division had 9,539 men killed or wounded. There are about 15,000 men on a combat

killed or wounded.

The 1st Division, which stormed across Omaha Beach with the 29th, has no figures of casualties listed with the American Graves Registration Command.

Casualties of the other American divisions participating in the Normandy campaign:

Second Infantry, 4,914; 5th Infantry, 1,296; 8th Infantry, 2,800; 9th Infantry, 6,019; 28th Infantry, 367; 30th Infantry, 6,373; 35th Infantry, 3,157; 79th Infantry, 5,819; 83d Infantry, 6,622; 90th Infantry, 1,637; 2d Armored, 1,433; 3d Armored, 1,455; 6th Armored, 29.

Cemeteries Beautiful

These figures do not include the heavy casualties of the Rangers nor the cost of life to the 1st and 2d Amphibious Engineer brigades. The 2d and 5th Ranger battalions scaled 200-foot cliffs between Utah and Omaha to knock out German coastal batteries that were firing onto the beaches.

The amphibians secured both beach areas, unloaded the supplies and meanwhile took a terrific pounding from the German artillery and the Luftwaffe.

The nine military cemeteries in Normandy are landscaped so beautifully that almost every American who sees them expresses the same opinion: "It's too bad they can't be left just the way they are now."

The Way He'd Want It

Mrs. Winona Thomas, of Mount Carmel, Pa., whose husband is buried practically where he fell at Marigny, said:

"I came over here thinking I'd take Craig home with me, but I've changed my mind. I'm sure he'd want it this way."

Lieut. Craig S. Thomas, of the 2nd Armored Division, was a veteran of the African and Sicily campaigns. He was killed in the breakthrough at St. Lo.

WILL MOVE FOOD, FRANCE ASSERTS

JUN 7 1947
Does Not Plan To Requisition Strike-Bound Railroads
R. C. WILSON

Paris, Saturday, June 7 (AP)—The French Government, confronted with a paralyzing railroad strike, announced early today that it would take all necessary steps to keep food moving throughout the country, but that it would not requisition the railroads or workers.

The announcement was made following a meeting of Premier Paul

Ramadier and army and navy chiefs which was called when union leaders refused the Premier's request that they halt the strike in order to permit reopening of negotiations.

Rail traffic at midnight was completely tied up at three major Paris stations, affecting the London boat trains and lines to Switzerland, Germany and Belgium. Operations at three other terminals also were affected.

Won't Bargain Under Menace

Ramadier turned down late yesterday a strikers' proposal to renew negotiations while the stoppage was still in progress, saying: "I refuse to bargain under menace." He later appealed to the workers by radio to return to their jobs as good patriots.

"You cannot desert," Ramadier said in his broadcast to the railroad men on the third anniversary of the Allied landings in Normandy. "You are patriots."

Ramadier has blamed Communists for fomenting many of the strikes that have plagued his administration since he dropped the Communists from the French Government.

Concessions Promised

Before going on the air Ramadier told union leaders that they must get the workers back on the job before he could take up negotiation of their demand.

He promised certain concessions to the workers and said:

"The Government asks you to resume your normal work. You know what the stoppage of the trains means for the nation—the paralysis of economic activity, the food situation menaced and the national life threatened at its heart."

He said the Government intended to go ahead with the reclassification of jobs on July 1, as it promised six months ago. The reclassification is one of the major demands from the strikers, who are seeking pay boosts which the Government estimates will cost the treasury 20,000,000,000 francs (\$166,000,000 a year.)

Present Just Demands

The Government, prior to the union meeting with Ramadier, was reported ready to offer compromise concessions totaling from 10,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 francs.

"Present all the demands that you think just," Ramadier said. "The Government, knowing what the country owes you, pledges itself to do all that is compatible with the economic equilibrium of the nation."

The rail walkout began shortly after midnight Thursday. Thousands of suburbanites and vacationists were stranded.

A complete tieup of the capital's public and private transportation system was averted when the gasoline refinery workers' strike ended

just as the busses and taxis were nearing the end of their fuel reserves.

Vote Of Confidence

To protect himself politically on his labor policy, Ramadier asked for and got earlier in the day a vote of confidence from the Socialist parliamentary group. But the Paris press, with the specter of a general strike in the background, was speculating whether the rail strike would lead to a Government crisis.

Last night Joseph Raseta, deputy from Madagascar in the National Assembly, was arrested on charges of complicity in the recent revolt against French authority in that colony.

He was arrested when he left the Legislative Building, where he had dined after the Assembly voted to lift his parliamentary immunity.

Secretary Also Held

A few hours earlier, his secretary, Jules Rakotomalana, also was arrested when he stepped out of the Palais Bourbon.

The vote by which Raseta's immunity was lifted was 324 to 195.

The ballot was a sharp defeat for the Communists, who earlier posed a motion calling for postponement of any such action.

The Communist motion was rejected by 321 to 289 votes.

Present In Chamber

As the legislature voted, Raseta was present in the chamber, while outside a special police detail awaited, presumably to place him under arrest when he left the Palais Bourbon.

In its action, the Assembly upheld the 7-to-2 vote of a special committee which studied the case and asked that Raseta's immunity be lifted. Gilbert de Chambrun, Communist deputy, presenting the minority report, asked postponement of such a step until a special parliamentary commission had gone to Madagascar to personally interview two other deputies from the island who were arrested in Madagascar shortly after the revolt broke out last March 29.

The French Cabinet recently decreed the abolition of the "Renovation" party to which the three Madagascar deputies belonged.

Former Vichy Official Gets Death Sentence

Versailles, France, June 6 (AP)—The French high court trying former Vichy officials on charges of collaboration today convicted Jacques Benoist-Mechin, who was an under secretary of state, and sentenced him to death.

Benoist-Mechin was accused of having fostered co-operation with the Nazis through a France-Germany committee up to his departure from the Government of Marshal Petain in September, 1942.

Normandy Tour June 6 Shows So Many U.S. Graves

Cherbourg, June 6 (AP)—On a drive through the checkerboard pattern of hedgerows in Normandy on this third anniversary of D-day, the breathtaking sight of endless rows of white crosses beneath the apple trees impresses one more than anything else. R. EUNSON

When elements of five American divisions landed in Normandy—two by air and three by sea—on

mandy campaign, lists three reasons for the heavy toll in Normandy: hedgerows, breaks in the hedgerows and shells exploding in the trees.

In Normandy the farmers use hedges instead of fences to divide one tiny field from another. A machine gunner could lie in wait behind a hedge and kill or wound a half dozen men before he was discovered. The gate into every field outlined a soldier coming through it just as if he were walking into a shooting gallery. The bursts of artillery shells in the umbrella-shaped apple trees of Nor-

mandy campaign, lists three reasons for the heavy toll in Normandy: hedgerows, breaks in the hedgerows and shells exploding in the trees.

The 4th Division, which put 600 men, including the late Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, across Utah Beach on the first wave, suffered 9,282 casualties during the Normandy campaign.

Other Casualties

The 82nd Airborne had 4,979 casualties, practically everyone who landed on D-day at H-hour minus four. The 101st Airborne had 3,746

GERMANS BLAME FAILURE ON SOVIET

(N)
First Conference Break Up
Laid To Pressure

Munich, June 6 (AP)—German officials of the western occupation zones blamed Soviet pressure tonight for the walkout of Russian zone delegates which broke up the first all-German conference since the war.

They charged that the Soviet zone officials were trying to use the conference to bolster Russian demands for a strongly centralized German government instead of the decentralized federation favored by the western Allies.

The five delegates from the Russian zone withdrew from the conference early today after losing their fight to put plans for formation of a central German government first on the agenda of the conference, which had been called to discuss only economic and not political problems.

Definite Instructions

"Our colleagues from the East seemed to be acting on definite instructions," commented Dr. Reinhold Maier, minister-president of Württemberg-Baden in the United States zone. He said the Russian walkout made the conference "a failure in its most important aim," the seeking of united action of all four zones in solving Germany's economic difficulties.

Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president of Bavaria, another state in the United States zone, issued a statement denying "recurring rumors systematically spread by certain circles that the Munich conference is a mere demonstration to pave the way toward a separate peace between the western zones of Germany and the Western powers." He did not identify the "certain circles." ADD

The Russian zone officials demanded that the conference discuss the formation of a centralized German Government, although the conference was called solely to discuss economic problems and politics was excluded in advance from the agenda. When they were unable to broaden the agenda, the ministers-president from the Russian zone walked out of the meeting.

All but two of the Russian zone delegates are members of the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party (S. E. D.) which has consistently supported the Soviet Government's insistence upon a strongly centralized German Government. Two of the Russian zone officials left Munich immediately, but three were still here at mid-day and there appeared a possibility that at least one might remain as an observer.

Stooge Charge Made.

"It has become apparent that we were merely to act as stooges in this conference," declared Dr. Rudolph Paul, S. E. D. minister-president of Soviet-occupied Thuringia, one of those who walked out. "On this basis, no exchange of views was possible."

"The word 'unity' does not seem to exist in Bavaria," commented Dr. Karl Steinhoff, S. E. D. minister-president of Mark-Brandenburg. "The Bavarian dictionary apparently contains only the word 'federalism.'"

"It has become clear here that the partition of Germany seems to be definite," said Dr. Erhard Huebener, Liberal Democrat minister-president of Saxony-Anhalt.

Dr. Hans Ehard, minister-president of Bavaria, who initiated the conference, called the Russian zone walkout tragic in his opening address to the assembly.

Opposes Political Discussion.

Declaring that "it would serve no useful purpose to shift our deliberations to politics," Ehard

said that the Western Zone officials could not bow to the ultimatum from the Russian Zone delegates because their political proposal "would be entirely incompatible with the terms of the invitation to the conference."

The Russian zone officials' proposal said, "As a decisive condition for the negotiations of this conference, we move to accept as the first point on the agenda: Formation of a German central administration by agreement of the democratic German parties and labor unions in order to create a centralized German State." Their motion was unanimously

rejected by the delegates from all other zones.

Red Paper's D-Day Views

Berlin, June 6 (AP)—The Soviet Military Administration's official newspaper told the German people today that the Russians beat Hitler's armies practically single-handedly while the Allies concentrated "chiefly on bombing cities, which they destroyed entirely, while leaving military objects intact."

The declaration was made in a

front-page editorial in the *Taegliche Rundschau* on this third anniversary of the Western front invasion.

Other D-day articles were carried on an inside page. Their general theme was that the invasion of France was of relatively minor importance because the war was decided on the Eastern front, "against much stronger German forces."

Americans Not Surprised.

Berlin, June 6 (A. P.).—American Military Government political observers said today that they were not particularly surprised

by the walkout of the Russian zone delegates from the conference at Munich.

"They apparently went there chiefly to make propaganda for their views and this gesture fits into the pattern," one said.

End Death Penalty for Germans

BERLIN, June 6 (AP).—The Soviet Military Administration in Germany announced today that the recent abolition of the death penalty in the Soviet Union will apply also to German citizens in the Russian occupation zone of Germany who appear before Russian courts for sentence. It does not, however, apply to German defendants sentenced by German courts.

Red Seizure Of Woman, Child In U.S. Zone Protested

Berlin, June 6 (AP)—American authorities here have formally protested to Berlin's Russian commandant concerning the recent seizure by Russian soldiers of a Polish woman and her 12-year-old son in the United States sector of the city.

The protest, sent by Brig. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, United States commandant, asked the Russians to return the pair, demanded an explanation and assurances there would be no repetition of the incident, which, Ryan said, violated four-power agreements and occupation sector jurisdiction.

Taken Away By Six Men

According to information obtained by United States authorities,

the Polish national, Sophie Nestor-witsch, and her son were forcibly taken by six Russians, who took the pair away as many German neighbors watched.

The woman, it was reported, had been employed in the Russians' Berlin kommandantur, had resigned and then had come to live with friends in the United States sector.

An American spokesman said: "For all we know the Russians may have good reason to want the arrest of this woman, and we are asking them for a full explanation. In any case, this information should have been given to us beforehand before any such unilateral action was attempted in our sector."

REICH BOYS FLEE RED FORCED LABOR

Berlin, June 6 (A. P.).—German Social Democratic sources said today they had information from the Russian occupation zone that hundreds of German youths there were fleeing or going into hiding to escape being taken by the Russians for compulsory labor in uranium mines in Saxony, near the Czecho-Slovakian border.

Information comes from Germans who were members of the Social Democratic party before it was merged with the Communists under Soviet sponsorship. The Social Democratic party as such was outlawed in Soviet-occupied territory after many Socialists claimed the fusion was executed under Russian pressure.

According to these sources, the

Russians are working uranium mines south of the industrial city of Aue with such haste that frequent increases in mining personnel are necessary. They said that about 30,000 German miners are working there now, and that about a month ago 4,000 Germans were brought from the Dresden area for compulsory work.

The informants said the uranium miners live in barracks surrounded by wire fences and are cut off from their families and not permitted to write letters or receive visitors. They are said to receive extra food rations for their work. They also added that most of the ore was sent to the Soviet Union by regular rail transport, though some was taken by plane.

U.S.-British Plan Studied On Cotton for Germany

BERLIN, June 6 (AP).—United States and British military government officials conferred today with a delegation of American textile and financial experts on a general plan for the importation of cotton to increase textile production in the combined Anglo-American zones. The output is designed for German consumption and to produce exports to pay for Germany's food and other vital imports.

The conferees sought agreement on an over-all plan for the importation, processing, financing and sale of cotton and textiles which they hoped to submit to top-level American and British officials within a few days.

They sought a plan which could be adapted also to future general financing of other commodities essential to the industry recovery of the two zones, an announcement said.

The conferees included a delegation from Washington, among them representatives of the Department of Commerce and the United States Export-Import Bank.

U. S. Troops Mark Anniversary

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 6 (AP).—United States occupation troops in Germany celebrated the third anniversary of D-Day with military parades and ceremonies today.

Few of the soldiers who landed on the Normandy beaches in 1944 are still in Germany. The largest of the parades was in Heidelberg, United States constabulary headquarters, where troops marched in review before Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burrell, constabulary commander.

Florence, June 6 (A. P.).—Italy's Christian Democrats decided today to stay in the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor, despite abuse heaped upon them all week by Communists angered at being excluded from the new Italian government.

As the Confederation's first-national congress neared closing, Giulio Pastore, Christian Democratic Labor Secretary, stressed the need for trade union unity, divorced from politics. It was apparent his party hoped to keep organized labor from outright opposition to the government.

Mutilations Charged

ATHENS, June 6 (AP).—Reports reaching here today said that Greek guerrillas killed and mutilated thirty gendarmes yesterday in a successful attack on a village ten miles south of the Gulf of Kalamata. The reports said that thirteen other gendarmes were missing and that two women had been abducted.

The Ministry of Public Order said thirty-seven guerrillas were killed in a five-hour battle yesterday when they attacked a military motor convoy between Trolis and Sparta. Eight soldiers were killed and six, including Brigadier Rongopoulos, were wounded.

WORLD'S JOURNALISTS ADOPT FREEDOM PLAN

PRAGUE, June 6 (AP).—The International Organization of Journalists, nearing the end of its world congress, today unanimously approved a broadened resolution on freedom of the press and specific proposals for enforcing it.

The resolutions committee proposal, which was adopted, accepted the entire Copenhagen resolution, drawn up a year ago, when the international organization was formed, as a basis for its stand on freedom of the press and added:

"The people of the world are weary of war and honestly desirous of peace, and men and women of good-will need to know and understand each other so that conflict will not arise between them. It is their right to be fully and freely informed. From this right is derived the right of freedom of the press.

"Thus the IJO must declare: There must be free access to news and information for all journal-

ists; journalists must have full freedom to write and publish news without restriction except for requirements of decency; pending establishment of an international commission to establish these rights, all nations are urged to facilitate that freedom."

Supplementing this and also adopted by the congress was a report on a plan to implement freedom of the press by recommendations to the United Nations sub-commission on freedom of the press. ADD

Nathan in Poland to Make 'Economic Exploration'

WARSAW, June 6 (AP).—Robert R. Nathan, an American expert on economic planning, is in Warsaw by invitation of the Ministry of Industry and Trade to make an "economic exploration" of Poland.

Mr. Nathan, arriving yesterday from Washington, said he would appraise Poland's rehabilitation, her economic needs and the operation of her three-year-plan, and would submit a preliminary report to the Polish government before returning to the United States next Tuesday.

Wrote Report for C. I. O.

Robert R. Nathan, thirty-eight, rose from an obscure post as a government economist to become one of the most prominent New Dealers. After joining the Commerce Department in 1933 he became chairman of the Planning Commission of the War Production Board in 1942 and Deputy Director of Reconversion in 1945. He resigned the latter post in December of that year.

Mr. Nathan figured prominently in the news recently as author of the Congress of Industrial Organizations report which held that American business could afford a 25 per cent wage increase without raising prices or reducing its pre-war profit margin. He is co-author of "Palestine: Problem and Promise," published in April, 1946, which presents a ten-year plan for that country's economic development.

Red Zoners Bolt Reich Talks

Russian Area Delegates Rebuffed in Effort to Discuss Centralized German Rule.

Munich, June 6 (A. P.).—Delegates from the Russian zone withdrew from a Germany-wide conference of German leaders today after a stormy dispute with officials from the other three occupation zones.

Pravda Assails (N) Social Democrats

Moscow, June 6 (AP)—Pravda attacked "Right trend" leaders of Europe's Social Democrats today for attempting to create what it said was a schism with Communists and called upon the working classes throughout the Continent to unite in smashing Right-wing and "bourgeois" political parties.

Boris Ponomarev, writing in the Communist party newspaper, said Social Democrats could be evaluated by their attitude toward:

1. The Soviet Union.
2. Unity of the workers' movement.

3. Foreign politics and the post-war organization of the world.

Called Important

Ponomarev in a previous issue of Pravda had accused the British Labor party of employing "the trump card of reaction" in an effort to keep the workers of the world from uniting with Communists. Foreign observers assessed his commentary today as most important.

Ponomarev said that the "Communists and faithful followers of the movement seeking unity of the working classes have proposed as a necessary condition in their struggle with reaction—the creation of a bloc of anti-Fascist parties to achieve victory at elections and from coalition governments.

Six Countries Named

"In many countries, primarily Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary, the Social Democrats and Peasant parties have followed this path and are actively co-operating with the Communists and large-scale democratic reorganizations are being successfully realized," he said.

The Pravda writer said that in "Britain and Norway Labor governments are in power. In Sweden Social Democrats have existed for over ten years. In France, Belgium, Austria and a number of others Social Democrats occupy important posts in the government.

"Hence, exceptional possibilities for defense of the interests of the working classes and people's masses are in the hands of Social Democrats, but this puts on them enormous responsibilities. Life puts before them the question: Which path will they follow?"

Paid Grave Price

Ponomarev accused the Social Democrats of forcing humanity and the working classes to "pay a grave price" for reformations accomplished between the two world wars, then added:

"Only the Soviet Union freed the peoples of Western Europe and returned to them democratic freedoms. These lessons cannot be cast aside. They cannot be forgotten. They cannot be brushed aside because many right trend leaders of the Social Democrats now are dragging their parties on paths they followed after World War I."

Unification of the working classes, he said, "would play a most important role in the solution of the radical political tasks of the moment. A real blow could be inflicted on imperialistic reaction and many countries could proceed along the democratic path."

"In the meantime, the leadership of a number of Social Democratic parties are intensifying the course of separating the parties and splitting the working classes for an open struggle with the party of the working class—the Communist party."

Pravda Urges Workers To Put Down Rightists

Moscow, June 6 (AP)—Pravda called on the working classes of Europe today to band together to defeat Rightist and "bourgeois" political parties.

In a lengthy article by Boris Ponomarev, the Communist party organ said:

"As a result of advances in the masses, the Communists and Social Democratic parties have received enormous prestige in the overwhelming majority of European countries.

"Anti-Fascist Bloc"

"Communists, faithful followers of unity of the workers' movement and democratic forces, have proposed as a necessary condition in the struggle with reaction the creation of a bloc of anti-fascist parties to achieve victory at elections and form coalition governments."

"In many countries, primarily Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary, Social Democrats and Peasant parties have followed this path and are actively co-operating with Communists and large-scale democratic organizations are being successfully realized.

"In Britain and Norway, labor governments are in power; in Sweden Social Democrats have existed for over ten years.

"Exceptional Possibilities"

"In France, Belgium, Austria and a number of others, Social Democrats occupy important posts in the government.

"Hence, there are exceptional possibilities for the defense of interests of the working classes and

the masses of people in the hands of the Social Democrats, but this puts on them enormous responsibilities. Life puts before them the question which party they will follow. . . .

"Only the Soviet Union freed the peoples of western Europe and returned to them their democratic freedoms. These lessons cannot be cast aside. They cannot be forgotten."

Important Questions

"They cannot be brushed aside because many right-trend leaders of the Social Democrats now are dragging their parties on paths they followed after World War I."

Pravda said there were a number of highly important questions connected with the present policy and course of the Social Democrats, including:

1. Unity of the workers' movement.

2. Attitude toward the U.S.S.R.
3. Foreign politics and postwar organization of the world.

The commentary said unity in the struggle against "bourgeois reaction" was most important. "Bourgeois reaction in the ma-

jority of European countries does not have at present sufficient force, strength nor opportunity to oppose the working classes if united."

"Monopoly Capital" Hit

Attacking what it called "monopoly capital," Pravda said "it can give the masses nothing but endless wars, constantly repeating crises, and uncertainty in tomorrow."

"Presently," it added, "unity of the working class would play a most important role in solution of radical political tasks of the movement. A real blow would be inflicted on imperialistic reaction and many countries could proceed along the gradual democratic path."

"In the meantime, the leadership of a number of Social Democratic parties is intensifying the course of separating parties and splitting the working classes for an open struggle with the party of the working class—the Communist party."

Some Are Lsited

"The right-trend leaders of the Social Democrats have been carrying on their tactics in the course of the last two years. The executive committee of the Labor party and

its international section is the center of this schismatic activity."

Pravda called those seeking separation:

"Leon Blum (former Socialist Premier) and Daniel Meier (presumably Daniel Mayer, Socialist Labor Minister), of France; Debrucker, of Belgium (not further identified); Scherf (presumably Adolf Scherf, right-wing Socialist, and Pollack (presumably Dr. Oscar Pollack, former Socialist editor), of Austria; Tranmel, of Norway (not further identified) the pupils of (Thovald T.) Stauning (Socialist Premier), of Denmark; (Kurt) Schumacher (chairman of the German Social Democratic party), of Germany, and (Giuseppe) Saragat (leader of the anti-Communist faction of the Italian Socialist party), of Italy."

"Recently," the commentary continued, "leaders of the Labor party gave special attention to the coun-tilties of the new democracy, sending to Czechoslovakia and Romania delegations from London with the same schismatic aims, with which they have for the last two years traveled the countries of western Europe."

"Soon after labor came to power in Britain persecution of the Communists in England started. A real campaign is being conducted in South Africa, not only against the Communist party, but against the foremost leaders of the trade-union movement as well."

British Not Using Full Terror-Curb Force

Jerusalem, June 6 (AP)—Sir Alan Cunningham, Britain's high commissioner for Palestine, says that if British military forces "were permitted to use the full power of their weapons against the whole Jewish community, terrorist activities would be brought to an end in a matter of hours."

"But," he added in a report submitted last night to the British Colonial Secretary, "such measures have never been contemplated by his Majesty's Government, nor have they ever been recommended or desired by the army."

Cunningham pointed out that "one hundred per cent defense of all . . . targets against organized attacks that may occur at any place and time of day or night over a period of years is not a practical proposition."

Turks Hang Two Spies

ISTANBUL, June 6 (AP).—The government announced today that two Turkish subjects of Russian origin were hanged yesterday in the eastern province of Erzurum for espionage. The men, Ivan Gori and Mustafa Sagir, were convicted of being in contact with a foreign power, the statement said.

PRINCES END INDIA ROLE

Heads of 500-Odd States
Dissolve Chamber

New Delhi, June 6 (AP)—The Indian Chamber of Princes was prepared for extinction tonight with the blessings of all concerned.

Its end was no surprise. But so far as British officialdom was concerned, the significant factor was that the notoriously jealous princes of 500-odd states failed to make any provision for continuing the organization to resist hostile nationalistic forces opposed to them.

The Chamber of Princes, inaugurated in 1921 on behalf of the British King-Emperor, fell apart at least two months ahead of time over the issue of whether the princely states should join the Congress party in the current Constituent Assembly.

Nawab Of Bhopal Resigns

The chamber would have dissolved in August anyhow, when India's expected states of Hindustan and Pakistan receive dominion status. It was strictly a British inspired organization, established with the idea of making it easier to deal with the maharajahs and nawabs in Britain's exercise of paramount power in India.

The chamber chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal, credited by English officials with having tightened and strengthened the organization, resigned a few days ago because he opposed immediate entry into the Constituent Assembly.

Other princes, among them the Maharajah of Batiala, disagreed. The Maharajah of Patial took over as chancellor, but there was opposition also to that. So the standing committee of the chamber—the real functioning portion of the organization with the viceroy heads—adopted a resolution recommending that the chamber cease to exist,

since the British were quitting India.

There seemed no doubt that the recommendation would be followed and that the dissolution process already has begun.

Although the chamber now is to all intents defunct, there was a time when it marked a new era for

the maharajahs. Before the chamber was formed, the British did not even allow them to correspond with each other.

Theoretically, British officials took no notice of internal affairs

of the princely states but in practice they quite often stopped intrigues and schemes they considered inimical to the best interests either of the people or of British India.

The maharajahs were notorious spenders and a means the British often used to get them into line was a loan of a few million rupees to get them out of financial difficulty. The consideration usually was reforms within the state, governmentally or personally.

China To Free Students If Found Not Red Agents

Shanghai, June 6 (AP)—Hsuan Tieh-wu, commander of the Wosung garrison, promised today to release shortly Shanghai students and newspaper reporters arrested in a recent roundup if there was no substantial evidence they were Communist agents.

Several colleges and universities already had resumed classes following a four-week strike for more food, curriculum changes and an end to the civil war, which led to arrests. Other schools were expected to reopen within a few days.

Many Reported Released

Press dispatches reported that large numbers of students and reporters arrested in Chungking and Hankow had been released.

In Nanking, University of Nanking students vetoed a proposed seven-day strike in sympathy for three Wuhan University students killed Monday in rioting in Han-

kow, and decided on a three-day boycott of classes instead.

At Nanking, China's State Council today approved a special appropriation of 2,314,000,000 Chinese dollars (\$209,500) for the Ministry of Education in response to student demands for a greater share of national expenditures. A spokesman for the council, which met in secret, did not indicate the exact purpose of the funds.

DEMANDS FOR RICE CLOSE FIVE PAPERS

Shanghai, June 6 (A. P.).—All five newspapers in Wusih, industrial center ninety miles west of here, closed down after employees insisted on being paid with rice, the Shanghai Evening Post reported today.

The publishers said they couldn't meet the demands, the Post said, and asked the Government to take over their property and auction the assets.

NANKING SEES SOVIET HELPING CHINA'S REDS

NANKING, June 6 (AP)—The Central News Agency published today a report that the Russians were assisting the Communists in Manchuria. A Government military spokesman said there was no confirmation, but added:

"One of the startling developments of the Communists' Manchurian offensive is the great increase in firepower. This indicates they are obtaining new equipment and munitions from somewhere."

Another Jap Faces Trial

Nanking, June 6 (AP)—Kensuke Isogai, Japanese Governor of Hong Kong during the war, will be tried soon by a Chinese military tribunal on charges of permitting his gendarmes to arrest and mistreat innocent Chinese and British nationals.

CITY CLEARED, PEIPING HEARS

JUN 7 1947
Mission Done, Troops Reported Out Of Pulantien (N)

Peiping, June 6 (AP)—A report that Chinese Government troops have withdrawn from Pulantien "after completing their mission" whetted speculation today on ne-

negotiations for Chinese administration of Port Arthur and Dairen and possible effects on the civil war in Manchuria.

The report, carried by the newspaper *Shih Chieh Jih Pao*, was thus far without official confirmation and gave no details. It did not say what their mission had been or where they went.

It conceded, however, with two developments: Arrival of a Chinese mission in Port Arthur and attacks on Pulantien by Chinese Communists.

Stopped On Peninsula

Pulantien, 45 miles northeast of Dairen and 70 miles northeast of Port Arthur, is the stopper to the bottleneck of the Kwantung Peninsula on which both important ports are situated.

Strong Chinese Government forces have marked time there for many months, awaiting fulfillment of terms of the Chinese-Soviet treaty of August, 1945.

This treaty provides that Port Arthur shall be a naval base, used by both China and Russia, with a Chinese civil administration agreeable to Russia, and that Dairen shall be a Chinese-administered free commercial port.

Mission In Port Arthur

The Russians have hung onto both ports since the Japanese surrender, but now a Chinese mission led by Gen. Tung Yuan-ping has arrived in Port Arthur and is reported to have been given one week to complete its negotiations.

Withdrawal of the Chinese Government forces from Pulantien may have been intended to reassure the Russians of China's good intentions unless the Chinese Communists forced the Government's hand.

[In Nanking the Chinese Central News Agency published a report that the Russians were assisting the Communists in Manchuria. A Government military spokesman said there was no confirmation but added, "one of the startling developments of the Communists' Manchurian offensive is the great increase in firepower; this indicates they are obtaining new equipment and munitions from somewhere."]

The Communists, meanwhile, were pushing toward Mukden, 185 miles northeast of Pulantien.

Press dispatches said the situation was "very tense" but Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commandant, was "perfectly confident" he could handle the situation.

Peiping, June 6 (AP)—The Government poured new reinforcements into Manchuria by rail and sea today, and one Chinese press report said Nationalist troops had launched a counterdrive in a strategic sector of the battle with Chinese Communists.

Red troops continued to menace Mukden, but Chinese dispatches reported a noticeable slackening of pressure on Kaiyuan and Changtu, 50 and 70 miles northeast.

A new threat appeared east of the Chinese Changchun rail line around Sian, about 100 miles south of the capital city of Changchun. The Nationalists acknowledged evacuating Sian in the face of repeated Communist assaults.

Driving For Junction

Chinese dispatches from Mukden said Government forces in Sze-ping-kai, 70 miles southwest of Changchun, had opened a counterdrive northward in the hope of effecting a junction with garrison troops which reached Kungchuling yesterday. Kungchuling is 36 miles southwest of Changchun.

A Mukden dispatch to the newspaper *Shih Tieh Jih Pao* said Nationalist forces had withdrawn from Pulantien, important rail city on Manchuria's Kwantung Peninsula boundary and only 45 miles northeast of Dairen, "after completing their mission."

Week For Task

The report, unconfirmed, coincided with entry of the Chinese preliminary investigation team into Port Arthur by Chinese gunboat from Hulatao. Russia has agreed to Chinese administration of Port

Arthur and Dairen, both of which are still held by the Soviets.

The Chinese mission has been given only a week in which to complete its task. The withdrawal of Government troops from Pulantien may have been reassurance that the Nationalists have no intention of entering either Port Arthur or Dairen in force unless Chinese Communists force their hand.

The Chinese Reds were said to be occupying a position across the neck of the Kwantung Peninsula.

Nanking dispatches described the situation along Mukden's outer defense perimeter as "very tense." The Government's supreme commander, Gen. Tu Yu-ming, was

quoted as "perfectly confident" in the Nationalists' ability to overcome the Manchurian crisis. Harold Milks, Associated Press correspondent in Nanking, said, however, that there was no indication that the force of the Communists' southward drive has been blunted.

Dependents Flock to Japan

YOKOHAMA, June 6 (AP)—An estimated 750 American families of personnel stationed in Japan are due to arrive monthly beginning next month, the 8th Army reported today in announcing faster housing construction.

INDONESIANS ACCEPT INTERIM REGIME PLAN

JOGJAKARTA, Java, June 6 (AP)—The Cabinet of the Indonesian Republic accepted in principle today the proposal of the Netherlands that an interim Indonesian National Government be established over all the islands that comprised the Netherlands Indies.

Such a Government would administer not only the Indonesian Republic territory of Java, Sumatra and Madura, but also Borneo and the islands of East Indonesia.

Tension between the Indonesians and the Dutch, which has grown in recent weeks, was expected to ease with the Republic's approval of this first concrete step toward realization of the projected United States of Indonesia since the signing months ago of the Cheribon Agreement by Indonesian and Netherland Government representatives.

The Indonesian Republic's Premier, Sutan Sjahrir, told a news conference that the Cabinet he heads supported "reorganization of the former Netherlands Indies Administration into an all-Indonesian Government."

Mr. Sjahrir said an Indonesian counter-memorandum, replying to the Dutch "final offer" of May 25, would be forwarded today and would "provide a detailed account of what we think the Government should be."

Many In Korea Quit Russ Zone For U.S. Area

Seoul, June 6 (AP)—A steady

stream of Koreans continues to migrate from Russian-occupied northern Korea to the American southern zone. The United States Army's 24th Corps announced today that 36,592 refugees were checked into the American sector during May.

Of the total, 35,163 came from northern Korea and 1,429 from Manchuria. They found food and shelter at four refugee camps south of the thirty-eighth-degree parallel—geographical boundary dividing Korea—before moving farther south.

The announcement said the migration was a "serious drain on resources" of the southern zone and had "seriously affected food supplies" in south Korea.

American military government has not restricted the movement of Koreans across the thirty-eighth parallel, the 24th Corps said.

Joint Commission

Meanwhile, the joint United States-Soviet commission on Korea still could not agree on which Korean political groups to consult in establishing a unified provisional government or on the admittance of correspondents to their negotiations.

Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, chief United States delegate, came out of a meeting today with the report the commission was "having difficulty" defining "broad consultation," to which both parties previously agreed.

He said it was the opinion of the American commissioners that the Soviet definition "narrowed" this term, but gave no details. However, he said that Col. Gen. T. F. Shtikov, chief Soviet delegate, had today accepted consultation on an all-inclusive basis, and that final agreement was expected, possibly tomorrow.

United States-Soviet negotiations in 1946 broke up after the Russians insisted on consulting only with Korean factions that favored trusteeship. That, in effect, meant Korean Communists only.

News men were again barred from the meeting today, but Brown and Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, United States commander of South Korea, continued efforts to loosen the Soviets' restrictive press policy.

Evatt's View Of U.S. Policy

Sydney, June 6 (AP)—Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, in his first public comment on President Truman's foreign-aid program, said today that it meant an end to the policy of "peace at any price."

In a report on foreign affairs

presented to Parliament in Canberra, Evatt interpreted the new United States policy as one of "granting material assistance and moral encouragement to certain countries in need of aid if they are to resist external pressure whether physical or ideological."

Evatt said the United States "seems unwilling to condone any longer manifest injustices necessarily caused by a policy of securing some solution that is 'peace at any price.'"

Col. Beall Gets Decoration

Manila, June 6 (A. P.).—Col. Burns Beall of Richmond, Va., was awarded the Army's Legion of Merit today for work in evacuation of the Nazi army and German civilians from the Austrian Tyrol in the summer of 1945 when he was Chief of Staff of the 42nd Infantry Division.

Peron Gets Radio Death Threat

Argentine Nationalists Blamed for Attack and Broadcasting Station Is Suspended.

Buenos Aires, June 6 (A. P.).—President Juan D. Peron was confronted today by new opposition at home, apparently because of policies he adopted to restore friendly relations between Argentina and the United States.

An unidentified voice mysteriously broke into a nationwide presidential broadcast last night with the shout: "Death to Peron," and there were indications that the interrupter was an extreme Argentina nationalist affronted by the resignation Wednesday of Juan Filomepo Velazco, Federal Police Chief.

Velazco's resignation, under circumstances strongly suggesting that he had been dismissed on Peron's order, previously had been interpreted as a measure designed to cement friendship between Argentina and the United States. Velazco was known as a leader of extreme Argentine nationalists who had expressed Axis sympathies during the war.

Peron's Speech Cut Off

Peron was speaking at a farewell celebration for his wife, Eva Duarte Peron, who is heading for a tour of Europe, when his

speech was cut off and an unidentified voice said:

"Very good, General. We here denounce those who proclaim themselves supporters of a false social justice. We call upon Argentines."

"Workers: We are the same who on other occasions watched over Argentine dignity. We return to say what the people want to know. Death to Peron! Peron, Peron—death!"

The phrase "watched over Argentine dignity" was taken by many to be an identification of the speaker with the Argentine Nationalist cause, since the Nationalists made a fetish of "Argentine dignity" in maintaining neutrality during the war and

day. He had been an advocate of a "get tough" policy toward this country.

Argentine officials maintained silence on Messersmith's resignation but left no doubt that they

were sorry to see him go. Newspapers said the resignation was "lamentable and strange."

SHIFT IN U. S. ENVOY PIQUES ARGENTINES

Pro-Peron Press Sees Recall of Messersmith as a Step Producing 'Displeasure'

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (AP)—Argentina's pro-Government press today interpreted the withdrawal of United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith as an unfriendly act, one newspaper calling his case a "dismissal."

The newspaper *Democracia*, which is reported owned by Eva Duarte Peron, wife of President Juan Peron, said the withdrawal had "produced a reaction of evident displeasure."

"This step breaks the mold of the policy of rapprochement because it comes at a time when good relations between this nation and the country he represents are being consolidated," said the editorial.

"The people can only interpret the withdrawal of the Ambassador as an unfriendly gesture."

Democracia praised Mr. Messersmith as a great friend and "authoritative observer."

Laborista said that "what interests us is the unfriendly attitude assumed by those who terminated the functions of the distinguished North American Ambassador in moments of profound historic importance for the world."

Tribuna said Mr. Messersmith had "performed a miracle in changing a hostile and difficult situation into a cordial and friendly one during his service in Argentina." It added that the United States State Department's attitude was "frankly incomprehensible at this time," and that "the retirement appears an unfriendly act on the part of the United States."

using the same frequency as the Belgrano transmitter had broke into the Peron broadcast.

The Government ordered the Belgrano station suspended

"until investigation shows the origin and responsibility for this gave irregularity."

The incident followed by only a few hours the announcement in a Washington of the resignation of United States Ambassador George C. Messersmith. President Truman said Messersmith's mission—to restore friendship between the United States and Argentina—had been accomplished.

Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, former Ambassador here, resigned the previous

Nationalists Bolster Forces In Manchuria

(A)

Brazil Expects Visit by Truman

Rio De Janeiro, June 6 (A. P.).—Usually reliable informants said today that President Truman had accepted an invitation from President Eurico Gaspar Dutra to visit Brazil this year. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Truman's visit may follow the Rio De Janeiro Conference on Hemispheric Defense, which they said may be set for September.

force after fifteen months of secret discussions. In the report Russia opposed the United States, Britain, China and France on more than a third of the basic principles.

The Council is now debating the report in efforts to reach agreement and start machinery for setting up the international units.

Predominance Threat

On the matter of providing contingents, where Russia insists that every one of the major powers provide exactly the same numbers, Gromyko said this was necessary

Small Global Police Unit Is Demanded By Russians

Big Force Not Needed with Germans, Japs Beaten, Gromyko Declares.

Lake Success, June 6 (A. P.).—Russia said today that the world situation does not warrant maintenance of "inflated armies, navies and air forces" and insisted that the proposed United Nations global police force be small.

Delivering an hour-long policy speech to the Security Council, Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, cautioned the great powers against maintaining such forces on the pretext they were needed for use by the peace agency.

"We cannot but take into account that the aggressive bloc headed by Hitlerite Germany and militaristic Japan had been defeated and that ex-enemy states have been placed under the control of the Allies," he said. "It follows, therefore, that there is no necessity in general that the United Nations maintain excessively numerous armed forces."

No Mention Of Balkans

"Under such conditions it is impossible to justify the maintenance of inflated armies, navies and air forces, including armed forces, made available to the Security Council."

Gromyko made no mention of conditions in the Balkans and eastern Europe.

He stood firm on every one of the major objections raised by Russia in the Military Staff Committee, which finally submitted a widely split report on the global

to prevent giving any one a "predominant position."

Here he warned that the acceptance of the principle of comparable contributions (supported by the other four powers) "might lead to the use of the organization of the armed forces in the interests of individual powerful states and to the detriment of legitimate interests of other countries."

Won't Agree On Bases

Gromyko also:

1. Declared Russia could not agree to granting bases for United Nations forces because the Charter made no such provision and because acceptance "would be used by some countries for exerting political pressure on other countries, which have provided such bases." He said the insistence on bases was merely an attempt to by-pass the Charter "in the interests of the policy of certain powerful nations."

2. Declared there was no reason for any country to have forces stationed outside its own borders. In this connection, Gromyko declared that "the presence of armed forces of certain states in territories of other countries, including members of the United Nations, would constitute means of political pressure on these countries."

3. Contended that any forces contributed to the United Nations should be pulled back to home ground within 90 days. Any other system, he added, would be used as a "pretext for continuous presence of foreign troops" and told delegates there were many examples of troops having appeared in foreign territory and refusing to leave even when "they were looked upon as uninvited guests."

Gromyko concluded by saying that Russia hoped for establish-

ment of an international force and blamed the delays on organization on the other big powers which submitted "proposals incompatible with the fundamental principles" of the United Nations.

Progress Disappointing

Col. W. R. Hodgson, of Australia, said the Military Staff Committee had made "a disappointing rate of progress" in its long deliberations and insisted that the small nations should have a voice in the work of the military group.

He added that no information was given during the long committee deliberations to the small countries, which "cannot even sit as observers."

Hodgson said he was surprised that the military men had laid stress on "moral weight" behind decisions as important. He noted that "the moral weight behind the League of Nations decisions proved to be of very limited value and my Government is firmly of the opinion that irrespective of any moral weight behind the forces their size must be completely adequate for the task."

Australia opposed the Russian demand that every one of the big powers supply exactly the same contingents, declaring:

"It is unthinkable that because one or other of the great powers does not happen to possess suitable or sufficient types of naval or air forces, such for example as aircraft carriers, that the United Nations forces should be deprived of that particular type of striking power."

20,728 JEWS PETITION U.N. JUN 7 1947

Displaced Ask Speed On Immigration Into Holy Land

Lake Success, June 6 (A. P.).—The United Nations Palestine Inquiry Commission announced tonight that 20,728 Jewish inmates of the various displaced persons camps in the United States occupation zone of Germany had petitioned the United Nations to facilitate their immediate immigration to the Holy Land. This development came shortly after Trygve Lie, secretary general, announced he had transmitted a British appeal to the 55 member governments of the world organization to discourage illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine during the Holy Land inquiry.

Palestine Meeting June 15

A spokesman for the Jewish

Agency accused Britain of asking the United Nations "to sanction and co-operate in an illegal act."

"It is incredible," the spokesman said, "that Britain should ask the members of the United Nations to act as accessories to her illegal and inhumane conduct. No Jew who enters Palestine today enters illegally. It is illegal to keep them out."

Winding up its preliminary work here before leaving for Palestine June 10 and 11, the commission agreed that it would grant no hearings in the United States to either Jews or Arabs. It scheduled its first meeting in Palestine for June 15.

Claims To Represent 160,000

The commission announced it had received on May 29 a cable from the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the United States occupation zone of Germany inviting the inquiry group to visit the displaced persons camps in Europe in order that the displaced persons may be able to present their views and aspirations directly to the commission.

The central committee said it represented 160,000 Jewish displaced persons whose "overwhelming hope is to resettle in Palestine."

The United Nations inquiry group had agreed earlier that it would not decide whether to visit Europe's displaced persons camps until it reached Palestine.

U.S. First Country To Act

The British appeal was transmitted May 29 and the United States was the first country to take action on it. President Truman yesterday urged "every citizen and resident" in the United States to refrain from activities which might "inflamm the passions" of peoples in Palestine.

Lie expressed the hope that all members of the United Nations would give consideration to the appeal and inform him of any action their government may be able to take.

The appeal, signed by Valentine Lawford, Deputy Delegate, said that "it appears to His Majesty's Government that one of the most important ways in which members of the United Nations can assist toward a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem is by doing all in their power to discourage illegal immigration while the question remains sub judice."

WASHINGTON, June 6—(AP) Senator Taft (R-Ohio) lashed back at President Truman on the economic battlefield today, blaming the Truman administration for high prices and keynoting a likely major issue for the 1948 presidential election.

"What I object to is the President's inconsistent talk about lowering prices," Taft said in a statement, "when every policy of his administration has increased prices and is still doing so."

"He proposes to veto the law of supply and demand and avoid the results of his own policies by occasional grumbling at businessmen and high prices."

Answers Truman's Attack

Thus Taft replied to Mr. Truman's attack yesterday in which the Chief Executive accused Taft of pursuing a "boom and bust" economic bubble and harboring "fallacious and dangerous" economic views.

The clash of views between the White House and the Republican Senate policy chief, floodlighting Taft anew as a possible 1948 GOP presidential candidate, broke into the open when Mr. Truman took the Ohio lawmaker to task at his news conference yesterday. Mr. Truman took particular exception to a remark by Taft in an interview that apparently the President had sidetracked a campaign to keep prices down in favor of "heavy spending abroad that will keep them up."

In a 700-word statement, Taft today declared that Mr. Truman has "created all the basic conditions which compel high prices." And he listed five points to illustrate what he termed the President's inconsistencies:

"1. The President was the one who vetoed the first OPA bill (last year) and then abandoned OPA control after Congress gave him full power to regulate most prices, including the price of all manufactured goods."

"Because we prohibited OPA prices below cost, he decided to take off every control. Apparently, if he was not allowed to bust, he proposed to boom."

"2. The President encouraged a

pattern of general wage increases all over the United States on the theory that they could be granted in all fields without price increases, a theory which even his strongest supporters immediately found to be unsound.

"3. The President has fought every effort of the Congress to reduce government expenses and taxes. Taxes increase costs and increased costs inevitably mean higher prices."

"4. By vetoing the Case Bill (last year's labor measure), and otherwise, he has resisted the effort to curb the power of the labor union leaders which meant higher wages for a very limited group of powerful unions, but increased costs for everybody else."

"5. Huge dollar funds have been made available through the international bank, the International fund, the British loan and many special loans, far beyond the proof of specific needs which I have always voted to meet."

"This has of course forced up the price of many basic materials, particularly when dispensed through stupid government buying policies which have brought the government into the market at the most inopportune moments. Now administration supporters seem to be contemplating vast additional loans abroad."

Taft said that the President, "having created all the basic conditions" for high prices, now "blames businessmen, none of whom have any control over their costs boosted by the President's policies—and 90 percent of whom have no control over the prices they can charge."

Denies Making Statement

Taft cited Mr. Truman's statement quoting the senator as taking the view that "the only way to bring prices down is to reduce the demand for goods."

"Of course, I never made any such statement," Taft said. "Mr. President, when and where did I make that statement?"

"Obviously, the soundest way to bring prices down is to increase productivity and otherwise decrease costs. Obviously, prices will come down if the supply is increased."

"Obviously also, increased demand will raise prices and nothing the President says is going to change the law of supply and demand."

"The best government policy is to cut government expenses and cut taxes. The cutting of taxes increases the purchasing power of many millions more than do wage increases and it does not increase costs. Nor does it increase demand because it simply shifts purchasing power from government spending to private spending. So let the President sign the tax bill."

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 6—Following are the texts of Senator Taft's reply to President Truman on economic issues and of the Senator's statement on April 28 to which he refers in the reply:

Reply to the President

President Truman issued a statement yesterday attributing to me a lot of economic views on wages and prices which I have never expressed. A full statement expressing my views, given out by me on April 28, was available to him and is set out below.

What I object to is the President's inconsistent talk about lowering prices, when every policy of his Administration has increased prices, and is still doing so.

1. The President was the one who vetoed the first OPA bill and then abandoned OPA control after Congress gave him full power to regulate most prices, including the price of all manufactured goods. Because we prohibited OPA prices below cost, he decided to take off every control. Apparently, if he was not allowed to bust, he proposed to boom.

2. The President encouraged a pattern of general wage increases all over the United States on the theory that they could be granted in all fields without price increases, a theory which even his strongest supporters immediately found to be unsound.

3. The President has fought every effort of the Congress to reduce Government expenses and taxes. Taxes increase costs and increased costs inevitably mean higher prices.

4. By vetoing the Case Bill, and otherwise, he has resisted the effort to curb the power of the labor union leaders which meant higher wages for a very limited group of powerful unions, but increased costs for everybody else.

"Stupid" Buying Charged

5. Huge dollar funds have been made available through the International Bank, the International Fund, the British loan and many special loans, far beyond the proof of specific needs which I have always voted to meet. This has of course forced up the price of many basic materials, particularly when dispensed through stupid Government buying policies which have brought

Taft Slaps Back at Truman In Dispute on High Prices

the Government into the market at the most inopportune moments. Now administration supporters seem to be contemplating vast additional loans abroad.

Having created all the basic conditions which compel high prices, he blames business men, none of whom have any control over their costs boosted by the President's policies, and 90 per cent of whom have no control over the prices they can charge. He proposes to veto the law of supply and demand and avoid the results of his own policies by occasional grumbling at business men and high prices.

The President of the United States has quoted me as follows: "The Senator states that the only way to bring prices down is to reduce the demand for goods."

Of course, I never made any such statement. Mr. President, when and where did I make that statement? Obviously, the soundest way to bring prices down is to increase productivity and otherwise decrease costs. Obviously also, prices will come down if the supply is increased.

Obviously, also, increased demand will raise prices and nothing the President says is going to change the law of supply and demand. The best governmental policy to reduce is to cut government expenses and cut taxes. The cutting of taxes increases the purchasing power of many millions more than do wage increases, and it does not increase costs; nor does it increase demand because it simply shifts purchasing power from government spending to private spending. So let the President sign the tax bill.

Huge Wage Rises Stressed

Like the President, I would like to see a reduction in prices, but let us remember that the cost of living has only increased 58.5 per cent over prewar, whereas hourly wage earnings in manufacturing have increased 90 per cent, and weekly earnings have increased 100 per cent. While many prices should and probably will fall during the next six months, they do not present a major threat to prosperity if wages have increased even more than prices. The important thing is to have the right relationship.

The wholesale price index is now slightly below the index of three months ago. Prices somewhat higher than normal tend to increase production. We certainly should not force such a reduction

of prices as to interfere with more production which is the ultimate solution.

Mr. Truman recognizes this as to farm commodities when he argued for the farm support program on food, but he can see only evil in existing prices for manufactured goods. The President now admits that raw material prices are determined by the law of supply and demand but these are the prices which brought about the general increase.

Since 1939, all commodities have gone up 97 per cent, food commodities alone about 190 per cent, whereas manufactured goods have only gone up 80 per cent in spite of the increase in the price of raw materials and wages. The general high level of prices is due substantially to the President's own policies.

Statement of April 28

President Truman's recent remarks on prices and wages all seem directed toward preventing a tax cut by the Republican Congress although such a tax cut is essential.

The President proposes no real remedy for high prices. He implies that business men are responsible for the high cost of living and that his efforts to hold down prices have been sabotaged by "a group." He further implies that all prices except some farm prices must be lowered and that moderate wage increases are justified to sustain mass purchasing power (but that taxes must, under no circumstances, be reduced).

Other statements have made clear the President's views that a total budget of 37½ billion dollars of expenditures must under no circumstances be cut by Congress. These views present such a distorted appraisal of present conditions that we ought to consider a few basic facts.

I believe that many prices are too high and it would be better if they were lower. They are too high because of extraordinary demand growing out of accumulated shortages, enlarged money incomes and wartime savings, some continued shortages of production, and extraordinary exports financed for foreign countries in excess of imports.

Undoubtedly sellers have taken advantage of these conditions, and there has been a sellers' market. But costs of labor and material have increased so that some

increase was necessary if sellers were to continue in business.

From the point of view of preventing a depression and hardship, the important factor is not so much the increase as the relation of wages and prices. What are the facts?

Cost-of-Living Facts Given

The cost of living today, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is 55 per cent over prewar; wholesale commodity prices are 80 per cent over prewar; hourly wage earnings are 86 per cent over prewar, average weekly earnings representing take-home pay are 90 per cent over prewar. The recent increase in wholesale prices may threaten a further increase in the cost of living if not checked or reversed, but the real weekly earnings of factory workers are 27 per cent better than prewar.

They are not as high as in 1945, but men then worked forty-eight hours and the Government paid the bill and subsidized the food. It should be noted, however, that price increases in other lines than manufacturing have not been so great, and in some lines there has been a decrease in real wages. It is desirable that wages and prices be stabilized as quickly as possible with a proper relation to each other, and that the substandard wages rather than the high wages be increased.

In considering prices we ought to divide them into two classes: First, the prices of basic commodities such as wheat, lumber, cotton and the like; and, secondly, the prices of durable manufactured goods.

Prices of basic commodities cannot be controlled by anybody because the price is made on a free market by supply and demand. In this field we can only urge more production, and more restraint on the part of buyers, including the Government for export. Prices somewhat higher than normal tend to increase production and decrease demand. We certainly should not force such a reduction of prices as to interfere with more production which is the ultimate solution.

Truman's Farm Stand Cited

Mr. Truman recognizes this as to farm commodities when he argues for the farm-support program, but he can see only evil in higher prices for the business man.

Commodity prices have increased far more during the past

six months than the price of durable manufactured goods. In fact, there has been a very small increase in the price of durable manufactured goods after the initial increase following the demise of OPA. Undoubtedly manufacturers have made more profits than were necessary, and in such cases they should be urged to reduce their prices and their profits.

However, they face possible wage increases, commended by the President, and they cannot count on the continued volume which has made their present margins so profitable. Corporate profits only consumed 7 per cent of the national income last year, so, even if profits were cut in half, the addition to wages justified thereby would be less than 5 per cent. Of course, many companies have not been making profits and are not in a position to reduce prices.

The President does not suggest reimposing price controls, but he grumbles because they have been removed. It should be remembered that Congress passed an act giving him full power to retain the control of prices on manufactured goods. He voluntarily abandoned that power.

My criticism of price control in manufactured goods was that the theories of Chester Bowles held these prices so low that many such goods were not being produced at all. The tremendous volume of production now existing could not have existed under Mr. Bowles' theory of price control. Many controls, however, could have been retained to prevent such large price increases as were not justified by increased costs and the need for increased production.

Truman Wage Policies Hit

Of course, the President's policy of encouraging wage increases (regardless of any increase in productivity) inevitably increases costs and prices. It did so in the winter of 1946-1947 and a large part of the 1946 price increases were the result of his own policy at that time.

Such general wage and price increases leave the white-collar worker, therefore, in a worse condition than he was before, so that when the President weeps for millions of American families who are going into debt, he should remember that such a condition is in part the result of his own policies in the past.

The President justifies moder-

ate wage increases without increased productivity on the ground that we must sustain mass buying power for fear that such power may fall off, and bring on a depression, but he opposes tax reduction which is by far the best method of increasing mass purchasing power. The benefits of tax reductions go to forty-six million tax payers, and increase their purchasing power. The benefits of more wage increases are likely to go to only a few millions of workers with exceptional economic power.

Price decreases are to be preferred to wage increases, but general tax reduction is the best method of all. The President's arguments contradict themselves. He has opposed every reduction in Government expenditures. He has opposed every tax cut. But these two measures will do more to relieve inequality and maintain prosperity than anything else that can be done.

Treasury Estimates Assailed

The Treasury estimates in January, 1947, for the fiscal year 1947 were nearly four billion dollars wrong. The estimates submitted in January for the fiscal year 1948 are evidently also wrong, but Mr. (Secretary of the Treasury) Snyder is refusing to bring them up-to-date for fear they may show a surplus which would justify a tax cut by a Republican Congress. If we cut the budget four or five billion dollars, I venture to predict that we can make the proposed tax cut of nearly four billion dollars and at the same time reduce the public debt by another four billion before July 1, 1948.

In the meantime we can agree with the President that everything possible should be done to reduce prices where too liberal profits exist and where it can be done by the exercise of reasonable restraints by buyers, including the Government buying for export. There is every reason to believe that the price of commodities will rather decline during the next six months than increase.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced last week that the average of all wholesale commodity prices at primary markets have dropped one and a half per cent from the peak of three weeks ago. Food commodity prices are down 5 per cent from the peak of early March.

TRUMAN GREETSWAR COMRADES

JUN 7 1947
Attends 35th Division Reunion; Visits Mother, Finds Her Much Improved.

KANSAS CITY, June 6—(AP) President Truman flew from Washington to Jackson County today for his most joyous homecoming in many months.

He found his mother happy and feeling much better after a grave illness. His old war comrades extended welcome arms and noisy acclaim.

Mr. Truman speaks tomorrow night at 10:03 o'clock (EST) to the Thirty-Fifth Division reunion. Today the ex-soldiers roared applause when he arrived with General Dwight D. Eisenhower to greet this morning's business session with a simple "I'm glad to be here."

Visits Mother

From this welcome he drove to his mother's cottage in rural Grandview, after a brief lunch at his hotel suite.

There he found 94-year-old Mrs. Martha E. Truman smiling her own welcome "quite avid and alert," to quote Brig. Gen. Wallace H. Graham, the President's physician.

The chief executive, who spent nearly two weeks at his mother's bedside recently, carried a box of fresh flowers.

Returning an hour later to Kansas City with his sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman, he told reporters as he entered the hotel:

"Mother's getting along all right. I found her in good shape. She's better than when I left here."

The amazing Mrs. Truman, who fractured her hip in a fall at her Grandview home in February, was doing so well that General Graham considered it safe to remove an oxygen tent from the little cottage today. He retained an oxygen mask and tank, however, for use as a heart stimulant.

The President's arrival at the Fairfax airport was in sharp contrast to his last flight into Grandview to sit at the bedside of the mother.

Stepping out of the plane with General Eisenhower, the army's

chief of staff and Fleet Admiral William B. Leahy, his own chief of staff, the President was welcomed by his cousin, Major General Ralph E. Truman, former head of the 35th Division Association and Henri Bonnet, the French ambassador and others.

Whisked to municipal auditorium, he took a few minutes to speak to his World War I buddies.

"I am glad to be here to open this session. I know I am going to enjoy the privilege of seeing as many as possible of you personally."

The President, wearing a red band with the orange letters, designating his membership in Battery D, appeared this afternoon at a reception in the Hotel President where he and General Eisenhower shook hands with several score division members and other notables.

He coughed occasionally, showing the effects of a bronchial indisposition, but otherwise appeared in good health.

U.S. WILL CONTINUE TO AID OPPRESSED, EISENHOWER SAYS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6; (AP) —Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared tonight that "we intend to continue the firm champion of those who seek to lead their own lives in peace" despite any "hostility" from another nation.

Without naming Russia, the army chief of staff noted that "at least one of the powerful nations does not see eye to eye with us on measures for the stability peace demands."

"But another's indifference—or even hostility—must not deflect us from the course we deem right," he continued.

To Champion Oppressed

"We do not dictate to any nation what it does internally but we intend to continue the firm champion of those who seek to lead their own lives in peace with world neighbors. They need our help."

The general added that "without American aid, guidance and leadership there is immediate danger of social, political and economic chaos among hundreds of mil-

lions."

Eisenhower's address was for a reunion of the 35th Division which formed part of his armies in Europe in World War II and in which President Truman served as an artillery officer in World War I. The President is to address a reunion memorial meeting tomorrow night. Mr. Truman and Eisenhower flew here today from Washington in the presidential plane.

Eisenhower recalled that three years ago today was D-Day and "we struck with all we had" in the Normandy landings "on behalf of those less fortunate and to perpetuate the system we call America." "But," he cautioned, "pride in this record, however, must be tempered by realization of our own prior fault in permitting conspiracy against the world's peace to become menace to the world's freedom."

The general said that the Second World War and the price this country paid for it was the penalty for years of indifference when this nation stripped itself of strength necessary to security and to leadership for peace.

"Because we did not sustain the peace, we drifted into danger and freedom was jeopardized," he said.

Forrestal Tells Annapolis Class Of World Peril

Secretary Calls Navy Peace Force Amid 'Unrest and Trouble'; 494 Graduated

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6 (AP).—A graduating class of 494 midshipmen whipped their white caps toward the ceiling of the United States Naval Academy's Dahlgren Hall today and launched their service careers in a world which James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, told them was full of "unrest and potential trouble."

The colorful commencement exercises climaxed a round of "June Week" festivities which sparkled with a full peace-time program of parties, parades, proms and the bestowing of honors.

Old Dahlgren was packed with parents, sweethearts and the gold braid of high rank as 471 graduates rose in a body and took their oath of office from Vice-Admiral

H. P. Blandy, commander of the Atlantic Fleet. Among the midshipmen was his son, William Purnell Blandy.

438 Commissioned

Of the graduates, 438 became Navy ensigns and thirty-three second lieutenants in the Marine Corps. Twenty-three others received Bachelor of Science degrees but were discharged or are awaiting final determination of their physical status for commissions.

Twenty of the class were bridegrooms, for the swearing in released them from the academy restriction against matrimony, and they flocked to the chapel to be married.

After the oath taking, the new officers gathered in front of the old Japanese bell which Commodore Perry brought back when he opened Japan to the world. There they had pinned on the insignia of their new rank, with mothers and sweethearts doing the honors.

Admiral James L. Holloway Jr., new superintendent of the academy, introduced Mr. Forrestal to the throng as "one of the nation's greatest public servants."

Navy "Force for Peace"

He told the graduates they were entering a Navy "deployed around the world as a great stabilizing force for peace and for civilization."

Mr. Forrestal added that the United States, to avoid another war, must solve "political, economic and security problems such as the nation has never faced."

This country is the "principal core of stability in a world shaken by six years of bitter and destructive fighting," the Secretary declared.

He predicted that the years ahead will be "more deeply vexed and 'troubled' than those which have confronted any generation since the start of the Civil War. "Today the foundations of control and authority are shaken," Mr. Forrestal continued. "Economic stagnation of Germany and Japan enforces a substantial drain upon our own economy. We cannot exterminate, nor permit to starve, these millions of human beings."

Cites Areas of Unrest

"But . . . we shall have to watch most carefully against a rejuvenation of the conditions which produced Hitler, conditions which were largely the result of divergent policies among the victors

after World War I had been won. "In all of the great continents there are vast areas of unrest and potential trouble. China, India, the Middle East, Africa and Europe—all have within them seeds of unrest and of hunger which can develop into political chaos.

"There is no formula, no magic blueprint which can provide the solution to problems that have come from ancient bitterness, from friction between races, and hatreds that have existed over centuries.

"But we have made a beginning in the Charter of the United Nations and the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers. However acrimonious these discussions may be or become, they are better than resort to arms."

U. S. Is Advised To Create Bold Peace Program

Young Republicans' Parley Hears Keynote Talk by Representative Byrnes

MILWAUKEE, June 6 (AP).—Immediate development by the United States of a "bold program for peace" which "will kill forever our political isolation from the rest of the world" was urged by Representative John W. Byrnes, Republican, of Wisconsin, today in the keynote address of the Young Republican National Federation Convention.

"The eventual scope of such a bold program will tax the productive genius of the American system to the utmost," Representative Byrnes told 700 delegates at the opening convention session in the Milwaukee Auditorium. "It involves nothing less than world leadership toward peace, prosperity and freedom."

Declaring "we are dangerously close to losing the peace by reason of our very blindness to the urgency of our danger," Representative Byrnes asserted the Administration "must stand indicted for its failure to take the people into its confidence and to make clear the issues involved."

"It is tragic that, with the world calling for boldness of action, we are presented with piecemeal proposals, each designed to cope with the latest emergency," he said. "Such indecision can only drive

the American people into an isolationism which they neither feel nor desire."

Mr. Byrnes said the nation's attitude in world affairs "must be co-ordinated under a unified administration," with the American people provided with "a broad outline of the job to be done" and "a universal understanding of the urgency of the world situation" created.

"The American people cannot long be sold on a program to feed and clothe the world," he declared. "They will support a program which will help the peoples of the world feed and clothe themselves."

In national affairs, Representative Byrnes said, a "strong, free and productive America" must be maintained.

"Within our system," he said, "we must guard against the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few, we must return to the states those powers of government we have denied them for so long and we must eliminate waste and inefficiency from government."

In the principal address at a noon luncheon for delegates, Governor Frank Carlson, of Kansas, attacked Federal spending under the present Administration and declared that "to my mind there is only one answer."

"To safeguard our youth from the politician's poison, we must root out the entrenched bureaucracy at Washington by the election of a Republican President to sit alongside the Republican Congress," he asserted.

Governor Carlson said his main plea was for education because "the haunting fear of our time is ignorance." He said the "most stubborn fact" facing state governors was that the Federal government was "pre-empting the field" of learning because 82 per cent "of all taxes collected are going to the Federal government."

Pepper Backing 'Liberal' Aim Of Wallace

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Senator Pepper (Fla.) said today he is going to stick with the Democratic party through thick and thin but

will fight along with Henry A. Wallace to make it "the liberal party."

Pepper said he thinks the present Democratic leadership had better take heed of what Wallace is saying or it may find some of the citizens whose support it needs staying away from the polls in November, 1948.

"The Democratic leadership cannot afford to neglect the interests of the people," Pepper said.

Wants It A "People's Party"

"It must be the people's party as contrasted to the Republican, which is the party of privilege. I'm going to do everything I can to make it the liberal party."

But come what may, Pepper said, he will stick with the Democrats.

And unlike Wallace, he said that if President Truman is the 1948 nominee, the Chief Executive will find Pepper fighting for his election.

At a news conference in Raleigh, N.C., yesterday, Wallace was asked directly if he would support Mr. Truman for re-election.

"That depends on"—he said, pausing a moment and then adding: "I would say 'no.'"

Elaborates Statement

Wallace went on to elaborate that he is "doing everything I can to make the Democratic party a liberal party." He said that if it becomes a "war party, a party of reaction and depression, then I'll no longer be a Democrat."

Pepper said he can't go along with that. He was born a Democrat and intends to be one until he dies, he said, adding, there would be no third party for him.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) said he bets that when the final turn is called, Wallace will be found supporting Mr. Truman.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) said he doesn't much care what Wallace does, adding that "he can't hurt Mr. Truman."

On the Republican side, Senator Brewster, of Maine, said the former Vice President seems to think the Republicans are going to win in 1948.

"Eyes On Nomination"

"Henry obviously has his eyes on the Democratic nomination in 1952, looking over the horizon of a Republican victory in 1948," Brewster said.

Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) said Wallace appeared to have made a "sound decision" in his obvious threat to try to start a third party, adding that the former Roosevelt Cabinet member "never has been either a Republican or a Democrat." Wallace was a Republican before he entered the Cabinet.

"Henry is running under a third-party banner whose colors contain an abundant amount of red," Bridges said.

ROOSEVELT SNUB IS SEEN ON COAST

JUN 7 1947

Los Angeles, June 6 (A. P.).—A Jackson Day dinner gave California Democrats a touch of political indigestion today. The discomfort occurred after two principal speakers representing the national administration failed to appear at last night's \$25 to \$100-a-plate banquet.

Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder telegraphed regrets, pleading a suddenly called Cabinet meeting as the reason he couldn't be here. Then Gael Sullivan, executive director of the Democratic party, withdrew after arriving here, citing a hurry call back to Washington for conferences with President Truman.

Los Angeles political writers openly viewed the situation as a political slap at James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President and chairman of the California State Central Committee, and as indication of a rift between conservative Democrats and supporters of Henry A. Wallace.

The principal speaker last night, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the late President's widow, talked on a note of world unity and peace, and said that "if we fail in the United States, how can any country hope to succeed."

"We hear some people say 'Let's fight Russia now while the atom bomb is ours,'" she said. "We could set Russia back 100 years, perhaps, but Russia can scatter her people. We are the most vulnerable to the atom bomb and we won't always be the only one that has the atom bomb."

"Are we willing to make sacrifices for peace that we made for war?"

DEWEY TALKS WITH STASSEN

JUN 7 1947

Both Deny Parley Concerned Domestic Politics

New York, June 6 (AP).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Harold E. Stassen conferred today and after-

ward both said there was no domestic political significance to their meeting.

Stassen, only announced candidate for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination, talked with Dewey for an hour and twenty minutes in the Governor's hotel suite.

Neither had comment on domestic or foreign issues after their conference, but Stassen, asked about praise for him voiced at Raleigh, N.C., yesterday by Henry A. Wallace, declared:

"I have made it very clear I completely disagree with Mr. Wallace. The policy advocated by Mr. Wallace would make of America a nation of fellow-travelers going down the wrong road."

Esteem Expressed

Wallace, visiting Raleigh on a nation-wide speaking tour, had said he could not "imagine myself campaigning for a Republican under any circumstances," but had singled out Stassen as one Republican he held in "high esteem."

Dewey, a front runner for the GOP nomination next year, met tonight in Albany with Gov. Earl Warren of California, who also has been mentioned as possible standard-bearer for the party in 1948.

Warren arrived here by plane in the afternoon and said his meeting with Dewey would be "purely social and had no political significance."

"Discussed Stassen's Trip"

Both Dewey and Stassen said in separate news conferences after their meeting that they discussed only Stassen's recent ten-week trip through sixteen European countries and, said Stassen, "the implications on America of world economic policy."

Dewey, 1944 GOP presidential nominee, said he was "in pretty general agreement on the facts" Stassen related.

But neither would disclose what specific aspects of the European situation they discussed.

Stassen, considered in Republican circles as liberal in his views on foreign and domestic affairs, talked with the New York Governor immediately after Dewey held an hour-long conversation "on foreign affairs" with Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of the Methodist Church New York Conference, and John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs adviser to Dewey in the 1944 campaign.

Dewey apparently thought the earlier conference of sufficient significance to announce it at his news conference regarding the interview with Stassen. But he did not reveal the subjects discussed.

"There can be little disagreement on the facts and many of the conclusions" of Stassen's trip,

Dewey said.
Believes in Maintaining Touch
Stassen, former Minnesota governor, said he always had been "a strong believer in the leaders of the Republican party staying in touch with each other" and that he had failed in an attempt to consult Dewey immediately upon returning from Europe because the Governor was absent from Albany.

Previously, Stassen said, he discussed his trip with four Republican leaders—Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio; Senator Arthur H. Vendenberg, of Michigan; House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House.

Asked at the airport if he would accept the nomination for Vice President on a Dewey-for-President ticket, Warren replied, "No, I do not care to discuss that at this time—there are too many 'ifs'."

"Good," Warren answered again. The California Governor said the main purpose of his trip East was to deliver the commencement address at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., Sunday. Dewey is a trustee of the college.

'VOICE OF U.S.' BILL IS HELD UP BY HOUSE JUN 7 1947 Vote Deferred Until Next Week After Bitter At- tack On Measure

Washington, June 6 (AP)—An attempt to push through a measure authorizing the Administration to operate a foreign information and educational exchange program bogged down in the House late today under an acrimonious attack, and a decision was deferred until next week.

Representative Bender (R., Ohio) declared the program "is part of the whole Truman doctrine of draining off the resources of the United States to support every reactionary government in the world."

But Representative Frances Bolton (R., Ohio) said that "the women of this country do not want more wars and they are willing to spend anything save their honor to prevent another."

House Unit Dominates Debate
The pending bill, among other

things, would authorize the "Voice of America" broadcasts and an educational exchange program.

Throughout the day, members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee—unanimously supporting the bill—had dominated the debate, drawing repeated protests from those in opposition.

But late in the day Representative A. L. Miller (R., Neb.) gained the floor to protest that bringing of foreign students to this country would "keep GI's in this country from getting an education" because of the overcrowded condition of educational institutions.

Representative Willis Bradley (R., Cal.) protested that there is "no limitation" on the numbers that could be brought in, and declared: "God knows, I know of nothing that could be written more broadly to spend money."

Adjournment Preferred

At this point Representative Rizeley (R., Okla.) called for a quorum. But Republican Leader Halleck (Ind.) chose adjournment instead.

"We cannot continue to toot on a tin whistle in a world filled with percussions and brasses," cried Representative Jackson (R., Cal.).

"If General Motors can spend \$15,000,000 to advertise cars, can we do less to advertise freedom of speech, or worship of information? If Proctor & Gamble can spend \$21,000,000 to advertise bubbles, can we do less in telling about our schools, churches and hospitals?"

From Representative Lodge (R., Mass.) came the argument that "democracy must be an article for export if it is to survive. . . . We must be articulate if we are to do away with the forces of darkness and despotism."

Opposition Articulate

But the opposition was articulate, too, if outnumbered.

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) declared that the educational exchange program would lead to "importation" of professors from "behind the iron curtain . . . to poison the minds of our youth."

And Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) said he is "sick and tired" of "pouring out millions for foreigners while denying our own farmers the money they need"—a reference to cuts in the agriculture appropriation.

U. S. Urged to Admit 400,000 DPs; Must Do Share, State Dept. Says

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of State John H. Hilldring told a house judiciary subcommittee today that the United States cannot successfully seek homes for Europe's displaced persons in South America and Palestine unless this country accepts its share of the burden.

For the administration, he endorsed the bill by Rep. Stratton (R., Ill.) to admit 400,000 European refugees to the United States over the next four years.

Immigration Curb Urged

John B. Trevor, president of the American Coalition, another witness, called for "suspension of all immigration into the United States, except for the wives and children of American citizens."

He told the committee his coalition represents 85 "patriotic, civic and fraternal societies," including

the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Entry of 400,000 persons from Europe, he said, would place a "dangerous burden upon our American economic system."

The hearing produced a heated clash when Rep. Gossett (D-Tex), a committee member, observed: "Isn't this supposed to be an Anglo-Saxon country—that is, English-speaking? I am not referring to New York City—that isn't an English-speaking place."

Rep. Celler (D-NY), another committee member, quickly interposed: "I resent that," he said "the people from one place are as good as those from another" and that there are "German-speaking communities in Gossett's state of Texas."

Making a general observation on

the legislation, Gossett said, "it seems to me we've got enough poison to absorb in the nation's blood stream, without bringing in any more."

Churchman in DP Plea

The Rev. Samuel McCrea Calvert, secretary general of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, saying he represented 28,000,000 persons, pleaded for admission of 400,000 war refugees.

He contended they are "displaced" because they refuse to live

under Communist-dominated governments in their own countries.

"Today," he continued, "these men, women and children without a country are huddled in detention camps supported by the charity of UNRRA and will continue to be charity cases under the international refugee organization after June 30 unless we take measures to arrange for their resettlement."

He said more than three-fourths of the refugees are Christians.

Speaking for the State Department, Hilldring said:

"We will not lessen our efforts to resettle as many of these displaced persons as possible in Europe and Latin America, and to obtain a just solution of the Palestine problem which may enable a large number of displaced persons to enter the Holy Land."

"But we cannot pursue these efforts with any degree of success if we are not willing to help relieve ourselves of our problem."

The subcommittee recessed its hearings until next Friday.

War Powers 1947 'Still Needed'

Washington, June 6 (AP)—The Under Secretaries of State, Commerce and Agriculture departments told Congress today that some presidential wartime powers must be continued to avoid a scramble for scarce materials.

They testified before a House Judiciary subcommittee in support of a bill to retain some controls until June 30, 1948. Most of these controls will expire with the end of this month, unless Congress renews them.

The Under Secretaries are Dean Acheson, of State; William C. Foster, of Commerce, and N. E. Dodd, of Agriculture.

Five Specific Powers

Foster summed up the case: "The continued exercise of certain limited emergency powers, for a limited period, is required to complete the orderly reconversion of the domestic economy from a wartime to a peacetime basis in the interest of the American people and to support the foreign policy of the United States."

Specifically, they recommended retaining for a time:

1. Power to require the export of equipment and supplies needed to help put other nations back on their feet.
2. Controls over export of tin products and nitrogen fertilizers so other nations will get a fair share and be able to grow and

can more of their own food.

3. Control over imports of fats, oils and rice.

4. Authority to earmark for export materials necessary to expand abroad production of goods or products critically needed in the United States.

5. Domestic controls over the distribution and use of hard fibers and cordage, tin, antimony, cinchona bark, quinine and quinidine.

"Heavy Responsibility"

On the opposite side of the Capitol, C. Tyler Wood, deputy to the Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs, made a similar plea for extension of export controls. He told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

"The fact that we are so large a factor in the world supply picture places a heavy responsibility upon us, and we cannot meet that responsibility merely by letting our surpluses flow to the readiest markets."

LOCAL OPTION' OUT OF RENT MEASURE JUN 7 1947 Clause To Let Local Govern- ments End Curbs Dropped

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Senate-House conferees agreed today to eliminate from the final draft of rent control extension legislation a "local option" provision which would have permitted city, town or county governments to end rent control within their borders when they deem it wise.

They likewise dropped a provision authorizing individual states to put their own control programs into effect.

Senator Buck (R., Del.) said the conference committee also agreed to accept a provision in the Senate bill which puts the housing administrator, Frank Creedon, in charge of rent control.

Buck said the conferees still are at loggerheads as to when rent control should expire.

Bills Provide 15% Boosts

The Senate bill continues the program through next February. The House measure continues it through December 31, but gives the President authority to extend it another three months—through March 31, 1948.

Both Senate and House versions contain provisions whereby renters

could "mutually agree" with their landlords for a fifteen per cent rent increase. In return, the renters would get leases guaranteeing their continued occupancy at no higher charge through December 31, 1948.

The conferees agreed on a section setting up local advisory boards in each defense rental area. These boards would submit recommendations for rent increases or removal of ceilings to the national rent administrator.

The recommendations would go into effect automatically unless the administrator ruled otherwise within 30 days.

Building Permits Required

Buck reported a tentative agreement to scrap a Senate provision giving the administrator authority to require permits for commercial construction.

Both bills require permits for recreational construction. They also wipe out all construction controls on new housing.

In eliminating the Senate section giving state legislatures the right to put state control programs into effect, the Senate yielded to a House contention that the Federal Government should not delegate authority to the states.

There is nothing in the bill which prohibits a state from setting up a rent control program on a standby basis, as in New York, but it could not be put into effect while the Federal program remains in operation.

THOMAS PROMISES MELLETT HEARING JUN 7 1947 Says Columnist Will Be Called In Probe

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.), chairman, said today the House Committee of Un-American Activities will give Lowell Mellett, columnist, "full opportunity" to answer a statement that Mellett got Robert Taylor to act in a pro-Communist movie.

Mellett, Thomas said, will be given a chance to testify to the committee, probably in September, at hearings on communism in Hollywood.

During a recent preliminary investigation in Hollywood, Thomas said Taylor had informed the committee that Mellett persuaded him to appear in a Communist-slanted

movie, although the actor wanted to go into the Navy.

In OWI At That Time

At the time of the movie-making Mellett was in the Office of War Information.

Now a newspaper columnist, Mellett released last night a letter to Thomas suggesting he wanted to tell his side of the case before September. He said the committee used "hit-and-run or hit-and-smear" tactics.

He said a refusal to grant an immediate hearing would be "the essence of un-Americanism."

Thomas said he will send Mellett a reply.

"Mr. Mellett may be assured," the chairman said, "that he will be given full opportunity to give his side of the case. But it will be at the proper time and under the proper circumstances. That probably will be next September."

M'MAHON ASKS PROBE ON 'AXIS SALLY' STATUS

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn) asked the State department today for "full information" on reports that Rita Louise Zucca, who broadcast from Rome during the war as "Axis Sally," is to be permitted to make her residence in this country.

McMahon wrote Secretary of State Marshall that protests of the Central Veterans Association, Inc., of Stamford, Conn., representing 15 veterans' organizations, "should merit the most serious consideration."

A resolution wired to Secretary Marshall earlier this week by the Stamford Veterans Council, said that Miss Zucca intends to live in Stamford.

McMahon said Miss Zucca, following the liberation of Italy by the Allies, was tried and sentenced to 4 1-2 years in prison. She was freed Aug. 19, 1946, after serving nine months of her sentence.

Chandler Accused Of Getting Pay For German Propaganda

Boston, June 6 (P)—Douglas Chandler, 58, former American newsman on trial for treason, was accused in Federal Court today of receiving 7,500 German reichsmarks a month—approximately \$3,200—for broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Berlin during wartime.

Oscar R. Ewing, special assistant to the attorney general, charged in his opening to the jury that Chandler signed contracts to make recordings beamed at the United States and that he followed definite categories of propaganda worked out by Dr. Joseph Goebbels and others high in the Nazi Government.

Only One Witness Called
Ewing told Judge Francis J. W. Ford and the jury that Chandler had said he broadcast as "Paul Revere" because Paul Revere saved

the American colonies from the British and that he would save them again from the British.

Only one witness was called before court adjourned until Monday. He was Edward Sittler at whose home in Germany the Government alleges Chandler prepared a radio talk.

Daughter In Court
Sittler identified a signature on a passport as that of the defendant. The tall, graying defendant, a native of Chicago, allegedly went to Germany in 1941 to make the broadcasts.

The Government said it would prove seventeen overt acts—each by the testimony of two witnesses as the law requires.

Chandler's daughter, Laurotto, 21, sat all day in the courtroom not far from the prisoner's place between two guards.

BIPARTISAN BLAST AT ITO CONSIDERED

JUN 7 1947
Senate Finance Group May Issue Objections to Charter Being Drafted at Geneva

WASHINGTON, June 6 (P)—A bipartisan majority of the Senate Finance Committee is studying the

possibility of issuing a critical blast at the proposed International Trade Organization. Such a move might shake the Geneva conference to its foundations.

Chairman Millikin, Republican, of Colorado, told a reporter today the committee is considering a formal statement outlining objections to the charter, now being whipped into final form at the Geneva meeting of eighteen nations.

Mr. Millikin declined to go into details. But Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine, said in an interview that he, for one, is urging the committee to go on record publicly against any binding commitments at Geneva which he said might among other things give away this country's right to control its own crop production.

"I think what is being done at Geneva is a part of the Administration's program to tie us up in knots internationally," the Maine Senator said. "If we agree in a treaty on international control of wheat, for instance, we won't have any further recourse if we are ordered to cut or increase our wheat production."

A Democratic member of the committee, who declined use of his name, said that while he would join in a statement criticizing the proposed charter's terms, he had cautioned members that any such statement at this time might sink the Geneva meeting.

Will Clayton, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, already is fighting one battle in Congress to prevent action he has said would destroy the confidence of other nations in this country's readiness to lower world trade barriers.

He has urged members of a Senate-House conference committee to strike from a wool price support bill the House-approved amendment which he said United Kingdom countries have interpreted as a dictate to the President to increase American tariffs on wool any time imports threaten to undermine the price-supported domestic market.

This controversy affects, primarily, efforts at the Geneva conference to reach general trade agreements with other countries under authority of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

The Senate committee majority, however, is understood to be questioning the State Department's right to carry through to final conclusion any negotiations under the ITO banner without further

consultation with Congress.

The group also has raised the point with the department whether the ITO charter is to be submitted to Congress as a treaty, requiring two-thirds Senate approval, or merely as a resolution requiring simple majority votes in both Houses to become effective.

Ecuador to Impose Currency Controls

World Fund Is Permitting 'Emergency Measure'

WASHINGTON, June 6 (P)—The forty-four-nation World Fund announced today it will allow inflation-troubled Ecuador to impose certain restrictions on the exchange of its currency for dollars as an "emergency measure" for as long as two years.

American exporters were warned yesterday by the Commerce Department to use "caution" in extending credit to importers in Ecuador because of the situation there. The department said Ecuador had been "flooded" with importer goods at "very high prices."

The fund, set up largely to minimize imposition of international currency restrictions, said that it has sent a technical mission to Ecuador.

Under the emergency measure, the fund said, different exchange systems will be set up covering payments for imports on the basis of whether those imports are "essential, semi-essential or luxury" goods. Those in the latter two classes will pay a surcharge of 5 sucres a dollar for dollar exchange. Importers of essential goods will obtain dollars at the official rate of 15.04 sucres.

May Exports Of Grain Establish Record

Washington, June 6 (P)—The Agriculture Department today reported that May shipments of grain and grain products to shortage areas abroad were a record 1,704,000 long tons or about 66,444,000 bushels. They compared with 1,552,000 long tons in April.

The May exports raised the total for the eleven months July, 1946, through May to 12,699,000 long tons or about 493,915,000 bushels.

Wheat and wheat products made up 351,119,000 bushels of the eleven months' exports.

The May exports included 351,000 tons of wheat, 600,000 tons of

flour, 607,000 tons of corn and 146,000 tons of other grains.

The occupied zones in Europe and Asia got about 730,000 tons. UNRRA countries 380,000 tons, and cash-paying governments the remainder.

2 Americans Receive High Dutch Decoration

Washington, June 6 (P)—The highest Netherlands military decoration, the Military Order of William, was presented today to Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, West Point commandant, and to Mrs. Jean G. Boyd, of Stockton, Cal., widow of Major Charles K. Boyd, of the United States Army Air Forces.

The presentation was made at a ceremony at The Netherlands Embassy by Dr. Alexander Loudon, The Netherlands Ambassador, in the name of Queen Wilhelmina.

Major Boyd was the pilot of a glider tow-plane. He was made a Knight Fourth Class of the order. He was killed during the airborne invasion of Holland, September 19, 1944.

AAF GROUNDS SKYMASTERS

JUN 7 1947
Orders Tail Section Checkup; Navy Unit Clears Plane

Washington, June 6 (P)—All Douglas C-54 Skymasters in the Army's transport service were ordered today to undergo inspection of tail assembly fittings in a temporary grounding which officials said would not interrupt scheduled operations.

The Army Air Forces Air Transport Command acted in what was described as "a route flying safety precaution" based on reports from Wright Field that inspections had shown looseness and shearing in bolts and vertical stabilizer attachment fittings in some planes. ATC said it has 194 C-54's in operation.

Navy Directs Check
The Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics later took parallel action to require inspection of the 66 Sky-masters operated by the Naval Air Transport Service and 30 to 40

others used for nonscheduled flying.

Commander Tom South, of NATS, announced that the R4D was given a clean bill of health following complete check of the tail assembly.

"No weaknesses or troubles were revealed," he said. "There has been no disruption of NATS schedules and no planes have been grounded."

Airlines Carry Out Inspections
The nation's commercial airlines, which operate 254 Sky-masters converted from the military type for domestic and international services, indicated there would be no interruption of schedules. The Air Transport Association said tail-assembly inspections had been under way for some time, and that in general the airlines make more frequent inspections than the military services.

The army-navy orders came in the wake of commercial flying's two worst accidents, both involving converted military types. Officials said, however, that the orders were unrelated to the airline crashes.

CAA Inspections Ordered
One of the crashes, involving 53 fatalities in an Eastern Air Lines plane which dived into the ground near Port Deposit, Md., a week ago, is believed by officials to have resulted from some failure in the tail structure. James M. Landis, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, said such a cause was "clearly indicated."

Since the accident, both the Douglas company and the Civil Aeronautics Administration have ordered tail-assembly inspections.

Douglas Aircraft officials, in a statement today, said reinspection of "certain hinge bolts in portions of the tail assembly" had been ordered pending "completion of official investigations of the accident to the DC-4 type of plane in Maryland recently."

The vertical stabilizer of an airplane is the upright part of the tail and serves to hold the plane on a straight course. Fittings in the vertical stabilizer are attached to the rudder, which is used to make turns.

C-54 Performance Praised
Maj. Gen. Robert Webster, ATC commanding general, described the order as a "routine precautionary measure that the AAF has imposed on many of its aircraft from time to time."

"Some C-54's showed signs of wear in the tail-assembly bolts," he said in a statement. "However, this does not indicate a general condition. As a precaution it was therefore deemed advisable to have all such aircraft checked."

"Performance records of the

C-54 since its adoption by the AAF proved conclusively that this aircraft meets the most rigid safety requirements. The routine check now being made will in no way hamper operations, but will assure a continuance of its already fine record."

Planes of both services are required to undergo inspection of the particular fittings before being flown again.

PLANS TO BROADEN INQUIRY ON STEEL

JUN 7 1947
Martin, Head of Senate Group, Slates Parley for Next Week to Map Future Course

TO LAST SEVERAL MONTHS

Full Picture Sought on Situation—Rockwell at Quiz Sees No Scarcity, Barring Strikes

WASHINGTON, June 6 (P)—A Senate Small Business subcommittee today wound up the first phase of its inquiry into the tight steel market and staff aides said they are planning a broader investigation.

The subcommittee, which for several weeks has been listening to the woes of small business men unsuccessful in efforts to buy steel, heard Willard F. Rockwell, Pittsburgh manufacturer, as the day's first witness.

George F. Meredith, executive director of the subcommittee staff, said Mr. Rockwell wrote the group that he has been unable to obtain steel from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh. Mr. Meredith quoted him as saying he was a long-time customer of the Otis Steel Company, Cleveland, which Jones & Laughlin took over in 1942.

A. J. Hazlett, Jones & Laughlin vice president, told the subcommittee yesterday that Otis is making every effort to supply old customers, but he acknowledged that is not always possible because capacity of the mill has been reduced.

Meet for Action Next Week

Chairman Martin, Republican, of Pennsylvania, told a reporter the subcommittee will meet early next week to discuss the future course of the investigation.

Mr. Meredith said the committee probably will require several months of additional hearings to get the full picture.

Mr. Martin said the group wants to determine whether present steel capacity of the country is adequate. He said indications are that present shortages are a result of "extraordinary demand" and of the war.

The subcommittee plans, however, to study probable future needs in an effort to determine whether further expansion is advisable.

Mr. Rockwell, former production director of the Maritime Commission, predicted that "barring strikes, there will be no shortage of steel inside of twelve months."

Mr. Rockwell is chairman of the board of the Rockwell Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, and an officer of companies in Cleveland, Detroit and elsewhere.

He told the subcommittee there are these three reasons for the steel shortage, the chief one being strikes:

1. Strikes, including those in steel, coal, the electrical industry which prevented delivery of electrical equipment required in installation and operation of cold rolling mill equipment, and "innumerable" others;

2. "A terrific waste brought about by the ill-considered and unjustified demands of the military procurement forces during war";

3. "Peacetime exporting of steel which, in some cases, may be necessary to aid the recovery of our allies and former enemies, but in other cases is not only detrimental to American interests but is detrimental to world interests."

Mr. Rockwell said the present steel shortages are proving disastrous to all business and will cause bankruptcy of hundreds of small companies. He attributed them to reduction in output rather than shortage of steel mill facilities.

He said there "would be no steel shortage" now if there had been produced the 21,000,000 tons the experts have estimated "were lost through strikes in the first year after V-J Day, equal to a three-months supply."

Referring to the waste he charged to the military procurement forces, Mr. Rockwell said:

"As a member of the Army and Navy Munitions Board executive committee of the Material Requirements Committee of the War Production Board, I have been present at meetings where cross examina-

tion of representatives has made it apparent that steel requirements demanded were most unreasonable, but in which the argument was ended when Army representatives claimed that any further discussion would involve disclosure of military secrets."

Urges Scrap Imports

Mr. Rockwell urged return of steel scrap from Japan, Europe and elsewhere. In response to a question by Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, whether the cost of returning scrap would not be more than its worth, the witness replied:

"Send a couple of good scrap dealers over there and they'll get it back," adding that this scrap would boost production.

As result of the exporting of steel, Mr. Rockwell said his company is forced to purchase tin plate from England at "from 17 to 20 cents a pound," while tin plate is being shipped "on Government orders to Canada, New Zealand and Australia at a price of 7 cents per pound."

He said the United States Steel Corporation is providing his company with "only a fraction of the tonnage which we require."

Mr. Rockwell said one of the companies with which he is associated—the Bossert Company, Utica, N. Y., a subsidiary of Timken-Detroit Axle Company, of which he is chairman of the board—has been notified by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh that it would not furnish Bossert any more steel after the filling of present orders.

He said Jones & Laughlin stated that it requires "considerably more

of its own steel for its own barrel factory and other products."

Mr. Rockwell commented:

"It is obvious that if the steel companies continue to enter into competition with their customers in the fabricating and in the steel consuming manufacturing industries, we shall soon be competing with vertical trusts of the type which existed in Germany."

He said, in response to questions, that his company has bought steel on the "gray market" and will have to continue to do so until it can get all the steel it needs in the normal way.

He said his company has spent \$250,000 in premium prices for steel this year.

"The gray market is no myth to us," he said.

The "gray market" involves alleged sales of steel at excessive prices over their normal mill value.

H. E. Robinson, a sales manager for Jones & Laughlin, testified, however, that it has had to curtail deliveries to Bossert and others because of a fall-off in production. He said this has been due to strikes

and to the closing of the Lakewood (Cleveland) Plant of Otis Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin subsidiary. He said the Lakewood plant was closed because it was obsolete.

Mr. Robinson denied the company's barrel plant operations were the cause of the reduction of steel shipments to Bossert.

RAKOSI WAS ARRESTED IN THE FALL OF 1923 AND AGAIN TWO YEARS LATER, AND CHARGED THEN WITH PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT. HE HAD A FORGED PASSPORT. HE ASSERTED THAT HIS SPINE WAS INJURED IN THIRD DEGREE QUESTIONING, DURING WHICH HE WAS SAID TO HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT RUSSIA SENT A \$100,000 FUND TO AID IN HIS PLOT.

HE WAS SENTENCED TO EIGHT AND A HALF YEARS AT HARD LABOR. AGAIN IN 1935, AFTER A LONG INVESTIGATION, HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES BROUGHT HIM TO TRIAL ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON, 21 COUNTS OF HOMICIDE AND 489 OTHER OFFENSES. HE WAS SENTENCED TO EXILE IN RUSSIA ON 511 COUNTS.

ADD-BUDAPEST (RAKOSI-SKEFCH)-XXV FOR FALL. WHEN RUSSIA WAS AT WAR WITH GERMANY, HE WAS ONE OF THE SIGNERS IN MAY OF 1943 OF A RESOLUTION DISSOLVING THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, THE AGENCY FOR FOMENTING WORLD REVOLUTION.

WITH RUSSIAN ARMIES VICTORIOUS, HE REEMERGED IN HUNGARY AS ONE OF THE STRONG POLITICAL FORCES. HE ACCOMPANIED NAGY TO W

HE ACCOMPANIED NAGY TO WASHINGTON A YEAR AGO ON A MISSION IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES RESTORED TO HUNGARY GOLD WHICH GERMANY HAD STOLEN FROM HER.

HIS NAME BEGAN TO APPEAR IN DISPATCHES IN JANUARY AS AMONG HUNGARIAN LEFTISTS PLOTTING TO FORCE DISSOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT. HE WAS IN THE FOREFRONT OF SHARPSHOOTERS AT THE DOMINANT SMALL HOLDERS PARTY.

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UNDATED BALKANS (500)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CHIEF OF THE

ARRESTED TODAY AS VARIOUS REPORTS FROM THE BALKANS PICTURED RUSSIA AS INTENT ON DEFYING THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND MOVING SWIFTLY TO NAIL EASTERN EUROPE PERMANENTLY INTO HER SPHERE.

HUNGARY'S LEADING COMMUNISTS AND "STRONG MAN" BEHIND THE SCENES, MATYAS RAKOSI, BOASTED THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD ESTABLISHED THEIR COUP IN HUNGARY "BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COULD RUB ITS EYES."

THESE DEVELOPMENTS UNDERSCORED THE BALKAN PICTURE:

1. COMMUNIST PREMIER PETRU GROZA OF ROMANIA AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET LEFT FOR BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, WHENCE HAVE COME RECENT PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT A BALKAN FEDERATION DOMINATED BY RUSSIA WAS IN THE MAKING. THE ROMANIANS PLAN FURTHER CONFERENCES LATER IN BULGARIA.

2. NIKOLAI PETKOV, LEADER OF BULGARIA'S OPPOSITION AGRARIAN PARTY, WAS ARRESTED IN SOFIA AND HELD FOR TRIAL ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRING AGAINST THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT.

3. THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S APPROVAL, DRAFTED A HOTLY WORDED NOTE TO RUSSIA, ACCUSING THE SOVIET UNION OF ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE IN HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS IN THE COMMUNIST OUSTER OF PREMIER FERENC NAGY AND SEIZURE OF POWER IN BUDAPEST.

THE NOTE THREATENED AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

MEANWHILE, A GROWING NUMBER OF HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATS ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION OF REFUSING TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND.

FANNED BY THESE EVENTS AND BY SHADOWY REPORTS OF IMPORTANT DOINGS IN BELGRADE, RUMORS SPREAD RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT EUROPE'S CAPITALS, INCLUDING ONE THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATED IN BESARABIA AND THAT MASS ARRESTS WERE MADE IN ROMANIA.

A158

IN MOSCOW THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA SAID THAT "COMMUNISTS, FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS OF UNITY OF THE WORKERS' MOVEMENT AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES, HAVE PROPOSED AS A NECESSARY CONDITION IN THE STRUGGLE WITH REACTION THE CREATION OF A BLOC OF ANTI-FASCIST PARTIES TO ACHIEVE VICTORY AT ELECTIONS AND FORM COALITION GOVERNMENTS."

"IN MANY COUNTRIES," PRAVDA SAID, "PRIMARILY POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND PEASANT PARTIES HAVE FOLLOWED THIS PATH AND ARE ACTIVELY COOPERATING WITH COMMUNISTS AND LARGE-SCALE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE BEING SUCCESSFULLY REALIZED."

ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES DENIED THAT THE TREK OF GROZA AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, GEORGE TATARSCU, TO BELGRADE HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH A BALKAN FEDERATION.

BELGRADE WAS THE SOURCE OF REPORTS EARLY THIS WEEK THAT A

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BALKAN FEDERATION WOULD BE FORMED THERE SOON. IN THE FEDERATION, THESE REPORTS SAID, WOULD BE AN AUTONOMOUS STATE TAKING IN ALBANIA AND MACEDONIA, WHICH NOW LIES IN GREECE AND THE YUGOSLAV FEDERATION.

SEVERAL DAYS AGO BULGARIAN PREMIER GEORGI DIMITROV AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED IN BELGRADE, BUT THE YUGOSLAVS DENIED THIS OFFICIALLY. RESIDENTS OF BELGRADE ON MAY 31 WERE TOLD TO HANG OUT FLAGS "IN PREPARATION FOR A VISIT OF RARE GUESTS."

IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY, MELTING POT OF EUROPEAN RUMOR, A REPORT SAID THAT BELA VARGA, CATHOLIC PRIEST AND SPEAKER OF THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT WHO FLED AFTER THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER NAGY, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED. THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY IN BUDAPEST AND GENEVA, HOWEVER, WAS THAT FATHER VARGA WAS SAFE IN AUSTRIA.

ANOTHER ISTANBUL RUMOR SAID AT LEAST 15,000 NON-COMMUNISTS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN ROMANIA RECENTLY.

FURTHER, ANOTHER TURKISH REPORT HAD IT THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD CONCENTRATED AT LEAST 100,000 TROOPS IN BESSARABIA.

HUNGARIAN

N127PED

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 6-(AP)-REAL ESTATE CIRCLES SAID TODAY FERENC NAGY, FORMER HUNGARIAN PRIMER, WAS NEGOTIATING FOR A YEARS' LEASE ON A GENEVA VILLA WHICH HE ALREADY IS OCCUPYING.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT IN THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION WAS THE RESIGNATION OF ETIENNE POIGEN, HUNGARIAN DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS. HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE "DID NOT DESIRE TO MAKE COMMON CAUSE" WITH THE PRESENT HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

RQ1005AED

JUN 7 1947

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-LASZLO L. MEDGYESY, VETERAN HUNGARIAN DIPLOMAT, DESCRIBED THE PRESENT BUDAPEST GOVERNMENT WHICH CAME TO POWER IN LAST WEEK'S COUP D'ETAT AS "A SLAVE OF THE SOVIETS" IN ANNOUNCING HE WOULD REFUSE TO OBEY ANY ORDERS FROM THE NEW REGIME.

RECENTLY GRANTED A THREE-MONTH LEAVE AS ACTING CONSUL GENERAL FOR HUNGARY IN NEW YORK, MEDGYESY, WHO HAS SERVED FOR 30 YEARS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF HIS NATION, SAID IN A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT:

"RECENT DEVELOPMENTS SHOW CLEARLY THAT HUNGARY'S YOUNG DEMOCRATIC STATEHOOD IS UNABLE TO ASSERT ITSELF AND IS DOOMED UNDER THE TIGHT GRIP OF THE SOVIET UNION."

MEDGYESY SAID THE NEW HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH OUSTED THE FORMER NON-COMMUNIST ADMINISTRATION, "IS NEITHER THE CHOICE NOR THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE."

RQ822AED

IF THE CASE WERE TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY, THE 55-MEMBER BODY COULD ONLY MAKE A RECOMMENDATION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE ASSEMBLY COULD NOT TAKE ANY DIRECT ACTION OTHER THAN TO APPOINT A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, IT WAS GENERALLY FELT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD EXHAUST ALL OTHER MEANS BEFORE BRINGING THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THESE MEANS WERE EXPECTED TO INCLUDE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND A RENEWED ANGLO-AMERICAN DEMAND FOR A THREE-POWER INVESTIGATION OF HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

HUNGARY IS STILL UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE THREE-POWER ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

M258AED

DISPATCHES FROM JERUSALEM LAST NIGHT SAID THE STERN GANG DECLARED THAT THE EXPLOSIVE PACKETS, RECEIVED IN ENGLAND IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, HAD BEEN MAILED FROM ITALY BY MEMBERS OF ITS EUROPEAN BRANCH. +DD-LBU-(DAY-LETR-BOLDS)-XXXCARD-ARD

THESE REPORTS, CONFIRMING SCOTLAND YARD'S THEORY THAT JEWISH EXTREMISTS WERE TO BLAME, CAME AS BRITAIN TIGHTENED SAFEGUARDS AGAINST DETONATION OF ANY SUCH "MURDER BY MAIL" LETTERS, NONE OF WHICH YET HAS BEEN SET OFF.

POSTMASTERS AND CUSTOMS MEN AND ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS WERE WARNED TO BE ON GUARD AGAINST SUSPICIOUS LOOKING LETTERS AND PARCELS. THE WARNING TO GOVERNMENT OFFICES WAS SENT IN URGENT MEMORANDA FROM THE CABINET SECRETARIAT.

IN KEY POST OFFICES, CRACK DETECTIVES AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENTS HELPED SORTERS CHECK MAIL, IN MANY PLACES USING X-RAY MACHINES. LEONARD BURT, WARTIME ANTI-ESPIONAGE AGENT, HEADED THE DETECTION DRIVE.

LETHAL LETTERS SO FAR INTERCEPTED HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED, AMONG OTHERS PERSONS, TO BEVIN; ANTHONY EDEN, FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY; ARTHUR GREENWOOD, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO; JOHN STRACHEY, FOOD MINISTER; SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT; SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, FORMER PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER, AND LT. GEN. SIR EVELYN BARKER, FORMER BRITISH ARMY COMMANDER IN PALESTINE.

THE YORKSHIRE POST, WITH WHICH EDEN'S FAMILY IS CONNECTED, REPORTED THAT THE LETTER TO HIM WAS RECEIVED ORIGINALLY AT THE POST'S LONDON OFFICE, FORWARDED TO EDEN'S OFFICE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND CARRIED HOME BY EDEN HIMSELF IN HIS BRIEFCASE BEFORE HE GOT WARNING MESSAGES FROM THE NEWSPAPER AND CALLED IN SCOTLAND YARD.

M418AED

folo london night lead letters

by michael goldsmith

JUN 7 1947

turin, italy, june 6-(ap)-turin police said tonight that

the city's area, reported point of origin "letter bombs" sent to

prominent britons, contained a well organized unit of the jewish underground organization, irgun x zvai leumi.

however, official confirmation that the "letter bombs" were mailed from the turin area could not be obtained. more than 12,000 jewish displaced persons from central europe are reported living

in the turin area.

the british consulate here received a telegram from the british embassy in rome warning it to be on the alert for "letter bombs" that might be sent to it by the jewish organization.

police and postoffice officials of turin ^{and} ~~because~~ ^{residents} they knew of the letters only through the press, but many citizens of the city ~~maintaining~~ claimed knowledge of anti-british activities among the ~~displaced~~ jewish residents.

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dr. luigi massagano, chief of turin political police, said anti-british and sionist leaflets frequently were distributed in the city.

"without a doubt," massagano said, "irgin svai leumi has a powerful organization among the displaced persons in this area which passes out anti-british propaganda among other jews and the italian populace."

two thousand jewish displaced persons are concentrated in the all-jewish UNRRA camp at grugliasce, 10 miles from turin, and camp officials said irgun svai leumi had been active there for at least a year

(200) NIGHT LEAD D-DAY
LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY DECLARED TONIGHT IN A STATEMENT ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORMANDY THAT "THE SKILL AND TOUGHNESS OF THE ALLIED FORCES" WAS THE FIRST REASON FOR THE OPERATION'S SUCCESS.

OTHERS, SAID THE CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF IN A BBC ANNIVERSARY BROADCAST, WERE UNITY AND TEAMWORK AMONG THE ALLIES; COMPLETE ALLIED MASTERY IN THE SEA AND AIR AND SUPERIORITY IN SUPPLIES; SOVIET SUCCESSES IN THE EAST; DETERMINATION OF BRITISH MEN AND WOMEN ON THE HOME FRONT.

DURING THE DAY THE ONLY OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE ANNIVERSARY IN LONDON WAS THE DISPLAY OF A BRONZE PLAQUE AT GEN. EISENHOWER'S SECRET WARTIME HEADQUARTERS AT NORFOLK HOUSE, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER'S GROSVENOR SQUARE OFFICES.

IN BERLIN TAEGELICHE RUNDSCHAU, OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, TOLD THE GERMANS THAT THE RUSSIANS BEAT HITLER'S ARMIES PRACTICALLY SINGLE-HANDED, WHILE ALLIED EFFORTS WERE CONCENTRATED CHIEFLY ON "BOMBING CITIES, WHICH THEY DESTROYED ENTIRELY WHILE LEAVING MILITARY OBJECTS INTACT."

AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS IN GERMANY OBSERVED THE DAY WITH MILITARY PARADES AND CEREMONIES IN THE MORNING, AND A HOLIDAY IN THE AFTERNOON FOR SPORTS AND RECREATION.

PP550PEP
LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-ONE MORE FACET OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF PLANNING AND NATIONALIZATION--THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL--WAS ON THE ROAD TO FINAL ENACTMENT TODAY.

THE MEASURE, WHICH SOME SOURCES CALLED A STEP TOWARD THE NATIONALIZATION OF LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN, CLEARED ITS LAST MAJOR HURDLE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS LAST NIGHT, WINNING APPROVAL ON THE CRITICAL SECOND READING. IT ALREADY HAS PASSED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND FINAL APPROVAL NOW IS ONLY A FORMALITY.

THE BILL EMPOWERS THE GOVERNMENT, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO EXERCISE SWEEPING CONTROL OVER ALL LAND DEVELOPMENT; TO PROHIBIT THE USE OF LAND FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES; TO CONTROL THE REGIONS AND DIRECTIONS IN WHICH INDUSTRY MAY EXPAND; TO DESIGNATE AREAS WHICH MAY BE USED FOR HOMES AND THOSE TO BE USED FOR FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

A FUND OF 300,000,000 POUNDS (\$1,200,000,000) WAS AUTHORIZED TO COMPENSATE LANDOWNERS FOR LOSSES.

M411AED

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30.24- 10199

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN IS READY TO TURN OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF TURTLE ISLANDS TO THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC AS SOON AS THE ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS ARE SETTLED.

THE TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION WAS RAISED BY VICE PRESIDENT ELPIDO QUIRINO OF THE PHILIPPINES, NOW ON A EUROPEAN TOUR, ON THE BASIS OF A 1930 TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WHICH TRACED THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE PHILIPPINES AND BORNEO.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE TREATY INCLUDED THE TINY GROUP OF ISLANDS IN PHILIPPINE TERRITORY, BUT THE ADMINISTRATION WAS TEMPORARILY LEFT IN THE HANDS OF THE NORTH BORNEO COMPANY, WITH A PROVISIO THAT IT WOULD BE TRANSFERRED WHENEVER THE PHILIPPINES REQUESTED IT WITH ONE YEAR'S NOTICE.

QUIRINO, WHO ALSO DISCUSSED WITH FOREIGN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVES THE SETTING UP OF A PHILIPPINE LEGATION HERE, WAS THE GUEST OF HONOR AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

AFTER A SPECIAL AUDIENCE GRANTED HIM BY THE KING TODAY, QUIRINO LAID A WREATH OF FLOWERS ON THE WAR MEMORIAL.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY PLANNED TO LEAVE LONDON FOR PARIS JUNE 9.

IP751AED

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-SOVIET HISTORIAN I. LEMIN, DETAILING VAST AMERICAN EXPORTS TO RUSSIA DURING THE WAR, ASKED IN A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT "WHY ECONOMIC COOPERATION CAN NOT DEVELOP IN PEACETIME."

IN HIS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE COMMENTARY ON "THE POSSIBILITY OF COOPERATION BETWEEN IDEOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DIFFERENT SYSTEMS," DR. LEMIN SAID:

"COOPERATION OF THE POWERS COMPRISING THE ANTI-HITLER COALITION WAS BY NO MEANS CONFINED TO THE MILITARY SPHERE. ECONOMIC COOPERATION TOO DEVELOPED ON A LARGE SCALE.

"AMERICAN EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET UNION, FOR EXAMPLE, INCREASED 15 TO 20 AND EVEN 30 TIMES AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR PERIOD. IN 1943 AND 1944, ALMOST ONE-QUARTER OF AMERICA'S EXPORTS WENT TO THE U.S.S.R. THE SOVIET UNION CONSUMED TWO-FIFTHS OF AMERICA'S EXPORTS OF MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND AUTOMOBILES AND ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF AMERICA'S FOOD EXPORTS, RUBBER GOODS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

"THE QUESTION NATURALLY ARISES WHY ECONOMIC COOPERATION CAN NOT DEVELOP IN PEACETIME TO THE ADVANTAGE OF BOTH SIDES, HAND IN HAND WITH POLITICAL COLLABORATION AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE PEACE. THIS ALSO APPLIES TO CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN NATIONS OF THE ANTI-HITLER COALITION."

MI09AED

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-A BRONZE PLAQUE WAS DISPLAYED TODAY AT GEN. EISENHOWER'S SECRET WARTIME HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON AT NORFOLK HOUSE, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER'S GROVESNOR SQUARE OFFICES.

OTHERWISE THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY PASSED WITHOUT OFFICIAL NOTICE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MT932AED

DUBLIN, JUNE 6-(AP)-FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENT IN THE FUEL SITUATION IN IRE AS A RESULT OF THE IMPORT OF AMERICAN COAL, MAINLINE DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICES WILL BE RESTORED STARTING JUNE 16.

SERVICES WERE CUT JAN. 20 TO FOUR DAYS A WEEK AND FEB. 24 WERE COMPLETELY SUSPENDED. A FOUR DAY SERVICE HAS BEEN OPERATING SINCE MAY 24.

FOLD CHERBOURG

ST. LO, FRANCE, JUNE 6-(AP)-THIS ROAD CENTER IN WESTERN FRANCE, WHICH WAS THE SPOT CHOSEN FOR THE BREAKTHROUGH OF AMERICA'S ARMORED FORCES IN JULY OF 1944, LOOKS LIKE AN ARIZONA MINING TOWN TODAY.

PREFABRICATED WOODEN DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS HOUSES HAVE REPLACED THE STONE WALLED BUILDINGS THAT WERE 90 PER CENT DESTROYED IN THE BATTLE.

HORSES DRAWING BIG WHEELED NORMANDY WAGONS ARE TIED TO HITCHING POSTS OUTSIDE ONE STORY WOODEN BUILDINGS THAT LINE THE DUSTY STREETS.

FIRE-GUTTED WALLS OF THE PRISON AND POST OFFICE STILL STAND BLACK AND OMINOUS ON THE HILL, BUT MOST OF THE OLD BUILDINGS ELSEWHERE ARE NOW PILES OF BRICK AND STONE, STACKED NEATLY BESIDE THE ROAD.

ABOUT HALF OF THE 18,000 CIVILIAN INHABITANTS HAVE RETURNED.

M352AED

IT WAS DISCLOSED ALSO THAT IF THE SOVIET ZONE OFFICIALS HAD TAKEN THEIR SEATS THEY WOULD HAVE MET A CHALLENGE FROM SEVEN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN THE WESTERN ZONE OF THEIR "AUTHORITY TO SPEAK IN THE NAME OF THEIR PEOPLE." A RESOLUTION PREPARED BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS CHARGED THAT THE SOVIET-SPONSORED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OFFICIALS WERE NOT CHOSEN IN A FREE ELECTION BECAUSE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS BARRED IN THE SOVIET ZONE ELECTION LAST FALL. ADD-MUNICH-(NITE-CONF.)-XXX CIRCLES

DR. RUDOLF PAUL, MINISTER PRESIDENT OF SOVIET-OCCUPIED THURINGIA, ONE OF THOSE WHO WALKED OUT, DECLARED: "IT HAS BECOME APPARENT THAT WE WERE MERELY TO ACT AS STOOGES IN THIS CONFERENCE. ON THIS BASIS, NO EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WAS POSSIBLE."

RP508PED

BY TOM REEDY

MUNICH, JUNE 6-(AP)-DR. MAX BRAUER, MAYOR OF HAMBURG, SAID TONIGHT THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD REACTIVATED BUCHENWALD AS A CONCENTRATION CAMP AND THAT 800 MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WERE HELD THERE ON POLITICAL CHARGES.

BRAUER, A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HIS PARTY, POSSESSING THIS INFORMATION, HAD REFUSED TO APPLY TO THE RUSSIANS FOR PERMISSION TO FUNCTION IN THE SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY.

THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE RECOGNIZED ONLY THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY (SED), WHICH WAS FORMED IN A MERGER OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC AND COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THEIR ZONE.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE

30. 24-10201

REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THE SED IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES. BRAUER ASSERTED THAT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WOULD SEEK LICENSE TO FUNCTION IN THE SOVIET ZONE ONLY "IF PERSONAL FREEDOM AND THE SECURITY OF OUR MEMBERS CAN BE GUARANTEED."

"WE HAVE IT ON VERY GOOD AUTHORITY THAT 800 MEMBERS OF OUR PARTY NOW ARE IN BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP. THEIR FAMILIES HAVE CONFIRMED THIS," HE SAID.

MQ941PED

(140)
BERLIN, JUNE 6-(AP)-DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S APPOINTEE TO HEAD THE U.S. MISSION TO GREECE, SAID AMERICA SPENT BILLIONS FIGHTING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND "THEREFORE WE MUST BE WILLING TO SPEND SOME MONEY TO PREVENT ANOTHER."

GRISWOLD, FORMER REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA AND NOW DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID HE REGARDED HIS NEW JOB AS PRINCIPALLY ADMINISTRATIVE AND THAT HIS DUTY WOULD BE TO "SEE THAT THE PROGRAM MOVES ALONG AND GREECE IS PUT BACK ON HER FEET ECONOMICALLY".

THE NEW APPOINTEE SAID THAT HE FAVORED "USING OUR ECONOMIC STRENGTH TO STOP WARS BEFORE THEY GET STARTED, RATHER THAN USING OUR YOUTH AFTER THEY GET STARTED."

GRISWOLD CITED RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN HUNGARY AS "AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN BE DONE BY A MINORITY" AND SAID HE BELIEVED "THE THREAT OF COMMUNISM" SERIOUS.

"COMMUNISM SEEMS TO THRIVE ON DISTRESS," HE SAID, "GREECE IS A COUNTRY IN DISTRESS. I DON'T TAKE IT THAT WE ARE TRYING TO CONVINCE ANYONE FOR OR AGAINST ANY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT, BUT WE WANT PEOPLE TO BE PERMITTED TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICE."

MK724AED

BERLIN, JUNE 6-(AP)-MYER COHEN, ACTING CHIEF OF UNRRA'S DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS IN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST, IN A FORMAL STATEMENT TODAY STRUCK OUT AGAINST WHAT HE TERMED "A CAMPAIGN OF INCORRECT AND ILL-INFORMED ABUSE WHICH HAS BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST LOYAL AND HARDWORKING EMPLOYEES OF UNRRA."

COHEN'S STATEMENT, WHICH WAS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH PUBLIC RELATIONS FACILITIES OF THE BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT HERE, ASSERTED THAT CHARGES AGAINST UNRRA HAD BEEN RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES BY AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE REFUGEES DEFENSE COMMITTEE AND THAT "A SIMILAR CAMPAIGN" HAD ORIGINATED IN EUROPE.

HE ATTACKED AS FALSE WHAT HE SAID WERE CHARGES THAT UNRRA EMPLOYEES WERE DRAWING HUGE SALARIES AND LIVING ALLOWANCES RESULTING IN A DEFICIT TO THE ORGANIZATION AND THAT THEY WERE PERMITTING "SQUALID CONDITIONS" IN UNRRA CAMPS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY.

HE ASSERTED THAT IF THESE CHARGES WERE TRUE THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES "WOULD HAVE BROUGHT IT TO UNRRA'S ATTENTION." INSTEAD, HE SAID, THE BRITISH DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF IN GERMANY, MAJ. GEN. W.H.A. BISHOP, RECENTLY PRAISED UNRRA'S WORK.

JR816AED

BIELEFELD, GERMANY, JUNE 6-(AP)-MRS. HEINRICH HIMMLER, WIDOW OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO CHIEF SOUGHT BY BAVARIAN DENAZIFICATION OFFICIALS FOR TRIAL, IS A PATIENT IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM HERE.

"SHE IS A PHYSICAL AND MORAL WRECK," PASTOR RUDOLF HARDT, DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTION SAID TODAY.

HE SAID SHE HAD TRIED THREE TIMES TO COMMIT SUICIDE, EMULATING HER HUSBAND WHO CRUNCHED A PHIAL OF POISON WHILE BRITISH OFFICERS WERE QUESTIONING HIM IN 1945.

ALTHOUGH BAVARIAN AUTHORITIES APPEARED UNAWARE OF MRS. HIMMLER'S WHEREABOUTS, BRITISH OFFICERS SAID THEY HAD KNOWN ALL ALONG OF HER PRESENCE IN BIELEFELD. THEY SAID NO REQUEST FOR HER ARREST HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE U.S. ZONE.

HARDT SAID SHE COULD NOT RECEIVE VISITORS AND DID NOT KNOW SHE AND OTHER WIVES OF LEADING NAZIS WERE WANTED. HE SAID HER CONDITION CURRENTLY WAS "FAIRLY NORMAL" NOW, BUT THE SHOCK OF THE NEWS MIGHT AGAIN DISRUPT HER MENTAL BALANCE.

MRS. HIMMLER, 53, AND HER DAUGHTER, GUDRUN, 17, OCCUPY A SMALL CELL-LIKE ROOM IN A PORTION OF THE ASYLUM RESERVED FOR ELDERLY PATIENTS. SHE ARRIVED LAST OCTOBER WITH DISCHARGE PAPERS FROM THE LUDWIGSBERG INTERNMENT CAMP IN THE U.S. ZONE, DIRECTING HER TO THE ASYLUM.

"AS THIS IS A PROTESTANT CHURCH INSTITUTION, WE TOOK HER IN AS AN ACT OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY," HARDT SAID. "WE JUST REGARDED HER AS A MENTAL CASE. I KNOW SHE WAS IN THE NAZI PARTY, BUT SHE DID NOT BELONG TO ANY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SHE HAD BEEN UNCONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED BY THE AMERICANS."

"SHE JUST SEEMS LIKE A PLAIN GERMAN HOUSEWIFE. SHE HAS BEEN WORKING AS A SEAMSTRESS TO EARN HER KEEP."

MT907AED

BY ELTON C. FAY

FRANKFURT, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND HAS DEMONSTRATED, AT LEAST TO ITSELF, THE FEASIBILITY OF STRIKING TARGETS IN EUROPE FROM OFFSHORE ATLANTIC BASES WITH LONG RANGE HEAVY BOMBERS.

THE COMMAND OF THE B29 SQUADRON WHICH LANDED AT GIEBELSTADT LAST NIGHT WAS CHECKING UP TODAY ON TECHNICAL DETAILS OF ITS PRACTICE MISSION TO EUROPE AFTER A NON-STOP 1,700-MILE FLIGHT FROM THE AZORES.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO COMMANDING OFFICERS WAS THE ABILITY OF PRESENT DAY CREWS TO NAVIGATE OVER LONG WATER DISTANCES AND THROUGH BAD WEATHER TO REACH A PINPOINT TARGET--AND WHETHER THE BIG BOMBERS COULD REACH THE TARGET WITH THEORETICALLY ENOUGH FUEL TO RETURN TO THEIR BASE.

WHATEVER THE RESULTS OF THE TECHNICAL ANALYSIS, OBSERVERS FLYING WITH THE NINE-PLANE SQUADRON NOTED THE SEASONED PERFORMANCE OF THE CREWS IN FIGHTING THROUGH MURK AND ICING CONDITIONS, THEN REFORMING OVER PARIS AND ROARING ON TO GIEBELSTADT IN TIGHT FORMATION.

THE UNITED STATES APPARENTLY IS CONTINUING OPERATIONS AT THE AZORES BASE UNDER AN INFORMAL UNDERSTANDING WITH THE PORTUGUESE, PENDING A HOPED FOR DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT.

BASE FACILITIES ARE SHARED WITH AN ELEMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE AIRFORCE. AT PRESENT IT IS USED ONLY FOR AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

OPERATIONS, WEATHER REPORTING FLIGHTS AND OCCASIONAL USE OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT BOUND ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

THE GROUP OF AIR CREWS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL ARE UNDER THE COMMAND OF COL. JOHN L. WARREN, VETERAN AIR OFFICER, WITH THE PORTUGUESE AIRFORCE CARRYING ON ITS OWN PROJECTS.

ONE SCHOOL OF MILITARY THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON CONTENTEDS THAT IT WOULD BE UNSAFE FOR THE U.S. TO PLAN ON BASES ON THE EUROPEAN MAINLAND IN THE EVENT OF FUTURE WAR.

THIS SCHOOL BELIEVES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ALL OF THE CONTINENT AND PERHAPS ENGLAND WOULD BE OVERRUN QUICKLY BY ANY MAJOR POWER IF WAR CAME, THUS PRECLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BEACHHEADS LIKE THOSE USED IN THE LAST WAR.

SUCH BASES AS THE AZORES AND FAR NORTH ISLANDS THUS BECOME OF PRIME VALUE AS BOMBER STAGING FIELDS FOR LONG DISTANCE STRIKES.

RQ815AED

NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN LABOR (200)

FLORENCE, ITALY, JUNE 6-(AP)-A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC ORATOR CAUSED ANOTHER NEAR-RIOT AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION TONIGHT BY IMPLYING THAT HIS PARTY HOPED EVENTUALLY TO CONVERT THE COMMUNISTS TO CHRISTIANITY.

DURING THE ANGRY HUB-BUB, FRENZIED DELEGATES SMASHED THE CAMERA OF ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER J. WALTER GREEN AND PREVENTED HIS MAKING PICTURES OF THE WILDLY GESTICULATING ASSEMBLY.

THE WRANGLE WAS THE MOST SERIOUS SO FAR OF THE STRIFE-TORN CONVENTION, WHICH NEARLY HAS COLLAPSED SEVERAL TIMES ALREADY THIS WEEK. IT TOOK ALL THE PERSUASIVE POWERS OF THE CONFEDERATION'S LEADERS TO RESTORE ORDER.

BIG, SLOUCHING GIUSEPPE DI VITTORIO, COMMUNIST SECRETARY-GENERAL, ROARED THROUGH AMPLIFIERS THAT THERE WAS "NOTHING IN THE ORATOR'S STATEMENT THAT WOULD INDICT ANYONE" AND APPEALED TO THE CONGRESS TO ALLOW FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

THE SPEAKER WHO SET OFF THE UPROAR WAS LUIGI MORELLI.

BEFORE THE EXCITEMENT, GIULIO PASTORE, SECRETARY OF THE CONFEDERATION AND A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT, SAID HIS FELLOW PARTY MEMBERS WOULD REMAIN IN THE LABOR ORGANIZATION DESPITE THE ABUSE HEAPED UPON THEM BY COMMUNISTS, WHO HAVE BEEN PROTESTING EXCLUSION OF COMMUNISTS FROM THE NEW CABINET OF PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI.

MQ938PED

ROME, JUNE 6-(AP)-A UNITED STATES ARMY WAR CRIMES COMMISSION YESTERDAY FOUND IDO TURCHI GUILTY OF THE SLAYING OF 2ND LT. ROBERT H. CALKINS OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF. (STREET ADDRESS NOT AVAILABLE) AFTER THE LATTER HAD PARACHUTED FROM A DISABLED PLANE NEAR GROSSETTO, APRIL 26, 1943, THE ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE REPORTED TODAY FROM LEGHORN.

TURCHI, WHO FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE ITALIAN 38TH FIRE BRIGADE AT GROSSETTO, WAS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

A PROSECUTION WITNESS, GIUSEPPE TONCELLI, TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD RESCUED THE FLIER FROM A GROUP OF ENRAGED ITALIAN CIVILIANS, BUT THAT AS HE AND CALKINS WALKED AWAY FROM THE FIELD TURCHI APPROACHED FROM THE REAR AND STRUCK THE FLIER WITH THE BUTT OF HIS RIFLE. CALKINS DIED A MONTH LATER AS A RESULT OF WOUNDS INFLICTED BY TURCHI, THE ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JP756AED

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, June 6-(AP)-A military court started

hearings today in the cases of three Greek citizens and two others accused

of espionage under the recalled Greek military attache, Lt. Col. George

Diamantopolous.

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CHARGED THAT
The public prosecutor said the colonel established spy ring

headquarters in a large coffee shop on the main street of Belgrade and in a

small tea room owned by one of the defendants, Nikola Belojanis, a Greek.

The other accused were Dimitrije Boshkovich, former bank clerk who admitted writing letters in code about Greek border information; Stefan

Zafrijades, a Greek; Kosta Fillovich, a chemist; and George Bakdevinoglu,

a Greek who was a mechanic at the Zemun airport near Belgrade and who was accused of furnishing information on the Yugoslav air force.

The prosecutor charged that most information allegedly gathered by the defendants was to be given the United Nations balkan investigating

commission (which accused Yugoslavia of major complicity in the Greek civil

30. 24 - 10203

Prague, Czechoslovakia, June 6-(AP)-The newspaper Pravo Lidu of

the social democrat party commented today that "the Czech people do not want to nor intend to become the object of an international diplomatic game."

It was the only newspaper in Prague to comment of President Truman's denunciation of the communist coup in Hungary and on an Associated Press report that American foreign observers were speculating that Czechoslovakia might be involved in some further Russian-sponsored move in southeast Europe.

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"As a sovereign state we emphatically reject all speculation as to our internal political development," Pravo Lidu commented, "We reject these conjectures as an irresponsible game and incitement of international unrest, mainly because we are aware of ~~the~~ strictly correct position ~~in~~ of the U.S.S.R. toward our sovereignty in the six months after the end of the war and until the Red Army left Czechoslovakia in December 1945."

The communist newspaper Rudepravo printed 37 words of the Washington ~~XX~~ dispatch on its frontpage. The labor newspapers ignored the story. Few other papers were published because of a press holiday.

THESE PROPOSALS INCLUDED GUARANTEES OF UNRESTRICTED INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FOR JOURNALISTS, ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIFORM PRESS CABLE RATES AND FACILITIES FOR SPEEDING SUCH TRANSMISSION, FREEING JOURNALISTS FROM DISCRIMINATORY NATIONAL TAXES OR RESTRICTIONS, PROTECTING THEM AGAINST UNJUST ARREST OR EXPULSION AND THE OPENING OF AVENUES FOR UNRESTRICTED CIRCULATION OF WORLD-WIDE PUBLICATIONS.

THERE WAS NO ACTION ON A CZECHOSLOVAK RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PRESS OPERATES IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

PR620PED ~~ADD-PRAGUE~~ (WIFE-JOURNALISTS)-XXV-PRES
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JOURNALISTS ENDED ITS DISCUSSION OF A DEFINITION OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WITHOUT A DECISION OR A VOTE TODAY. THE GREEK DELEGATION, REFUSED PERMISSION TO SPEAK, WALKED OUT, BUT WAS PERSUADED TO RETURN BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE MILTON MURRAY. THE ORGANIZATION HAS AS ONE OF ITS AIMS THE EXTENSION OF TRADE UNIONS AMONG NEWSPAPERMEN.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATE IVO SARAJCIC ATTACKED THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND ASSERTED THAT TWO PROMINENT GREEK JOURNALISTS HAD BEEN KILLED IN GREECE.

THE GREEKS ASKED A RIGHT TO SPEAK IN REPLY FOR TWO MINUTES AND WALKED OUT AFTER THE CONGRESS VOTED DOWN THE REQUEST.

G1207PED

WARSAW, JUNE 6-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE ESTIMATED 500 AMERICAN WAR DEAD IN POLAND WOULD BE EXHUMED EXCLUSIVELY BY POLISH AUTHORITIES BUT THAT A SMALL GROUP OF U.S. OFFICERS WOULD BE INVITED TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFICATIONS.

TWO GROUPS OF OFFICERS FROM BERLIN HAVE BEEN HERE AND WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE REQUESTED LIBERTY OF ACTION IN LOCATING AND IDENTIFYING THE GRAVES.

"POLAND IS ONE GREAT CEMETERY OF WAR DEAD OF MANY NATIONS, INCLUDING 400,000 RUSSIANS," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "THERE WOULD BE CHAOS IF WE PERMITTED ALL COUNTRIES TO SEND GROUPS OF OFFICERS ABOUT THE COUNTRY LOCATING GRAVES. THE JOB OF GOING AROUND THE COUNTRY WILL BE OURS, BUT AMERICAN OFFICERS WILL BE INVITED TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFICATION."

RW1053PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE JOURNAL OF THE SUPREME SOVIET TODAY PRINTED A DECREE PROVIDING RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET CITIZENSHIP FOR PERSONS NOW RESIDING IN BELGIUM.

THE DECREE APPLIES TO CITIZENS OF THE FORMER RUSSIAN EMPIRE AS WELL AS TO THOSE WHO HELD AND LOST CITIZENSHIP IN THE SOVIET UNION, AND ALSO IS APPLICABLE TO THEIR CHILDREN. THOSE PERSONS IN BELGIUM WISHING TO RE-ESTABLISH SOVIET CITIZENSHIP MUST APPLY TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN BELGIUM BEFORE NEXT JAN. 1.

RW1051PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 6-(AP)-SOVIET REAR ADM. E. SCHWEDE SAID IN A PUBLIC LECTURE LAST NIGHT THAT THE PRESENT NAVAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES HAD "NOTHING IN COMMON WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND IS FORMULATED WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE U.N. RESOLUTION ON CURTAILING ARMAMENTS"

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ARMAMENTS."

"IT WOULD APPEAR," THE ADMIRAL SAID, "THAT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAVE NO SERIOUS NAVAL RIVALS AND THEY COULD NOW PREPARE TO DISARM. BUT THE OPPOSITE OF THIS IS THE FACT."

SCHWEDE, WHOSE AUDIENCE INCLUDED SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND TWO U.S. NAVAL ATTACHES, SAID THAT AMERICAN "RETENTION OF AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY POWERFUL NAVY" SHOWED "A TENDENCY TO LOCATE UNITED STATES SHIPS IN FOREIGN PORTS, AND A DESIRE FOR WORLD DOMINATION."

THE ADMIRAL, ILLUSTRATING HIS LECTURE WITH SLIDES HE SAID CAME FROM AMERICAN SOURCES, DECLARED THAT ALL THE INFORMATION HE HAD RECEIVED POINTED TO "A WIDE SYSTEM OF U.S. NAVAL BASES, WITH TWO DEFENSE LINES--EXTERNAL, OR FRONT LINE, AND INTERNAL, LAND AND SHORE BASES."

THIS SYSTEM, HE SAID, PROVIDED FOR BASES ON THE APPROACHES TO FOREIGN CONTINENTS.

"IF THIS BE DEFENSE," HE ASKED, "WHAT IS MEANT BY OFFENSE?"

SCHWEDE SAID HE HAD AN "UNOFFICIAL AND UNVERIFIED REPORT" THAT THE BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY WAS BEING EQUIPPED WITH GERMAN ROCKETS. HE ADDED THAT HE LEARNED THE CARRIER MIDWAY WAS BEING EMPLOYED IN ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

"THIS IS VERY CHARACTERISTIC AND FORCES US TO BE ON GUARD," HE DECLARED.

DURING A QUESTION PERIOD, SCHWEDE WAS ASKED IF THE U.S. NAVY HAD ANY ATOMIC ARMAMENTS.

"WE HAVE NO INFORMATION ON THIS," HE REPLIED.

SW1007AED

Tehran, June 6-(ap)-a u.s. embassy spokesman said today a proposed tour of aserbaijan and kurdistan by clyde dunn, state department expert on iran, and gerald docher, the embassy's secretary, had been postponed at the suggestion of the iranian foreign office. The spokesman said

the foreign office explained that government officials in the north now were occupied with the shah's tour of the provinces and thus would be unable to give a "proper reception" to the american party. II

RANGOON, BURMA, JUNE 6-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REAFFIRMED YESTERDAY THE BURMA DEMAND FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN THE BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA WAS ANNOUNCED AND INDIAN LEADERS ACCEPTED AT LEAST TEMPORARY DOMINION STATUS, THE BURMESE CABINET WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REVIEWED BURMA'S DEMAND IN VIEW OF THE NEIGHBORING STATE'S DECISION.

A MASS RALLY WAS CALLED FOR JUNE 10 TO REITERATE INDEPENDENCE DEMANDS.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE SAID 200 ANTI-GOVERNMENT IRREGULAR ATTACKED A POLICE OUTPOST AT PONAGYAUNG MAY 31 AND FOUR LOYALISTS WERE WOUNDED. ANOTHER POLICE REPORT SAID EIGHT REBELS WERE DROWNED

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ATTACKED A POLICE OUTPOST AT PONAGYAUNG MAY 31 AND FOUR LOYALISTS WERE WOUNDED. ANOTHER POLICE REPORT SAID EIGHT REBELS WERE DROWNED AT LEWISADINE WHEN A POLICE PATROL SANK THEIR BOAT IN MIDSTREAM.

MT952AED

RANGOON, BURMA, JUNE 6-(AP)-SOME 300 MEMBERS OF THE BURMA POLICE FORCE WILL LEAVE HERE TOMORROW FOR AKYAB TO JOIN MILITARY AND CIVIL FORCES WHICH ARE ENGAGED IN FIGHTING A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ARAKAN, IT WAS STATED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE FORCE COMPRISES VOLUNTEERS DRAWN FROM ARMY RANKS AND INCLUDES BRITISH, INDIANS AND BURMESE.

U. BA MAUNG, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE BURMA POLICE, SAID THAT SINCE COMBINED MILITARY AND CIVIL ATTACKS HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST THE ARAKAN REBELS, THE SITUATION HAD IMPROVED.

GENERAL MUST HAND OVER A GREAT MANY POWERS TO THE NEW INDONESIAN EXECUTIVE BODY. HE CAN RETAIN VETO POWER, BUT MUST BE CONCRETELY LIMITED SO THAT HE NORMALLY WOULD NOT MIX IN THE EXERCISE OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS UNLESS THE SITUATION WERE EXTRAORDINARY.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE REPUBLIC LEADERS BELIEVED EITHER A THREE-MAN BOARD OR AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MODELED ON THAT OF INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT WITH THE DUTCH GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POSITION ROUGHLY ANALAGOUS TO THAT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA, WOULD BE THE BEST IDEA FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVE CONTROL IN THE INTERIM ALL-INDIES ADMINISTRATION.

SJAHRIR DECLARED THAT "IF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED, MANY ANTAGONISMS IN THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SPHERES WILL BE LESS DIFFICULT." ADD-(JOG-JAKARTA, JAVA)-XXX SHOULD BE.

OTHER REPUBLICAN SOURCES INDICATED THAT THE PROPOSALS MADE BY THE DUTCH FOR ADJUSTMENT OF THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE INDIES WERE LARGELY ACCEPTABLE TO THE CABINET. II

NIGHT LEAD CHINESE STUDENTS (250)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-MAYOR K.C. WU INFORMED PARENTS OF STUDENTS HELD AS COMMUNIST AGENTS TODAY THAT THEIR CHILDREN WOULD BE RELEASED AFTER A TWO TO THREE-MONTH PERIOD OF "RE-EDUCATION."

THE PARENTS HAD DEMANDED THE RELEASE ON BAIL OF ALL STUDENTS HELD AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT PRODUCE SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE BEFORE ARRESTING THOSE ON ITS "BLACKLIST."

THE STUDENTS WERE ARRESTED IN WHAT THE MAYOR DESCRIBED AS A SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT COUP WHICH AVERTED A GENERAL UPRISING JUNE 2, THE DAY STUDENTS HAD PLANNED FOR A NATION-WIDE "END THE CIVIL WAR" DEMONSTRATION.

PARENTS EMERGING FROM A CONFERENCE WITH WU SAID THE MAYOR TOLD THEM THE "RE-EDUCATION" PROGRAM WAS NECESSARY TO ALLAY ANY GRUDGE THE STUDENTS MIGHT HOLD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. THEY REPORTED HE ASSURED THEM STUDENTS WOULD BE LODGED IN A "NICE HOUSE WITH A GARDEN" AND WOULD RECEIVE GOOD TREATMENT.

ORIGINALLY, SHANGHAI AUTHORITIES HAD ANNOUNCED THAT ALL COMMUNIST AGENTS WOULD BE DEPORTED TO COMMUNIST TERRITORY.

STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS OF NATIONAL CHIAOTUNG AND FUTAN UNIVERSITIES CONTINUED THEIR STRIKE IN PROTEST TO THE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO RELEASE THE STUDENTS. A LARGE NUMBER ARE UNDER ARREST BUT THE EXACT TOTAL IS UNDETERMINED.

A CURFEW WAS LIFTED AT CANTON, WHERE SEVERAL STUDENTS WERE KILLED OR INJURED RECENTLY IN A CLASH WITH POLICE, BUT SUN YAT SEN UNIVERSITY, WHERE THE FIGHTING BROKE OUT, REMAINED CLOSED.

A DISPATCH FROM CANTON SAID STUDENTS UNDER ARREST WERE GIVEN A CHOICE OF "FORSAKING THE COMMUNIST PARTY OR BEING SENT TO COMMUNIST AREAS."

HF955PPS

SHANGHAI, JUNE 6-(AP)-CHINA WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY JOHN W. POWELL IN HIS CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AS "PROBABLY ONE OF THE LEADING SANCTUARIES OF THE WORLD FOR FORMER GERMAN 'BIG SHOTS'".

THE AMERICAN EDITOR-PUBLISHER WROTE THAT THE GERMANS WISHED TO AVOID REPATRIATION TO GERMANY AND WAR CRIMES OR DENAZIFICATION TRIALS, AND THAT THEIR PRESENCE WAS FAVORED BY SOME CHINESE.

POWELL ATTRIBUTED THIS TO "THE DESIRE OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT CHINESE BUSINESS MEN AND INDUSTRIALISTS AS WELL AS OF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF TO '... (3 28-5 5836 :-

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TO 'MAKE WHAT THEY CAN' OUT OF GERMAN ASSETS LEFT IN CHINA AT THE WAR'S END."

WITHOUT DISCLOSING IDENTITIES OR THE SOURCES OF HIS INFORMATION, POWELL SAID "THERE ARE KNOWN TO BE A SCORE OF GERMANS, MOSTLY FORMER NAZIS, WHO ARE STILL AT LARGE IN CHINA. FURTHERMORE, INFORMATION FROM GERMANY REVEALS THAT REMNANTS OF THE NAZI MACHINE THERE STILL HAVE OCCASIONAL CONTACT WITH GERMANS IN CHINA AND ARE ATTEMPTING TO ENFORCE 'PARTY DISCIPLINE' BY VARIOUS MEANS, INCLUDING GESTAPO METHODS, UPON THE GERMAN COMMUNITY IN CHINA.

"IT IS KNOWN IN GERMANY THAT I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AND OTHER GERMAN TRUSTS HAVE ACTUAL PLANS FOR MAINTAINING, SECRETLY OF COURSE, WORLD HEADQUARTERS IN SHANGHAI."

POWELL WROTE THAT THE DEFAG AND BAYER PHARMA, MAIN SUBSIDIARIES IN CHINA OF THE SUPPOSEDLY DISSOLVED I.G. DYE TRUST, WERE TAKEN OVER BY

THE CHINESE ALIEN PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION "IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S PLANS."

HE CONTINUED THAT AS FAR BACK AS LAST JAN. 15 IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE EXECUTIVE YUAN HAD ORDERED CENTRAL TRUST OF CHINA TO REORGANIZE DEFAG AND BAYER UNDER CHINESE LAWS SO THAT THESE PLANTS COULD RESUME UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

SUCH ACTION IS UNDERSTANDABLE IN VIEW OF CHINA'S NEED FOR FACTORIES, POWELL WROTE, BUT "THE ATTEMPT AT SECRECY" AND "THE VARIOUS STRATEGEMS USED TO HIDE FORMER NAZIS AND TO TRANSPORT SOME OF THEM AROUND THE WORLD CAN ONLY ALARM AMERICANS, BRITISH AND RUSSIANS WHO SACRIFICED LIVES AND MATERIAL TO RID THE WORLD OF 1947."

FJ600PCS

WAR TRIAL (170)

TOKYO, JUNE 6-(AP)-DEFENSE COUNSEL FAILED TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO INTRODUCE WINSTON CHURCHILL'S OPINIONS ON THE FUTURE SOVIET COURSE IN WORLD AFFAIRS AS PART OF THEIR CASE IN THE MAJOR JAPANESE WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR ARTHUR COMYNS-CARR OF BRITAIN SUCCESSFULLY OBJECTED TO INTRODUCTION OF PORTIONS OF CHURCHILL'S MARCH 5, 1947 ADDRESS AT FULTON, MO. "AS MUCH AS I RESPECT MR. CHURCHILL," HE SAID, "HIS OPINIONS OF TODAY ARE NO JUSTIFICATION FOR JAPANESE AGGRESSION."

THE DEFENSE SOUGHT TO QUOTE THE FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER IN SUPPORT OF ITS CONTENTION THAT THE GERMAN-ITALO-JAPANESE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT WAS MERELY AN EARLIER VERSION OF OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM'S SPREAD.

COUNSEL FOR EX-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND 24 CO-DEFENDANTS FAILED ALSO TO OBTAIN ADMITTANCE OF A SINGLE ONE OF TEN DOCUMENTS, ALL OFFERED BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY OWEN CUNNINGHAM, DES MOINES, IA., AS EXPLANATION OF JAPAN'S MOTIVES IN JOINING THE ANTI-COMINTERN FRONT.

THE COURT ALSO HEARD A JAPANESE WITNESS -- LT. GEN. MASAO YANO-- WHO HAD TESTIFIED THE RUSSIANS VIOLATED THE MANCHURIAN BORDER IN 1939. UNDER RUSSIAN CROSS-EXAMINATION, HE CONCEDED THAT HE PRACTICALLY SET UP HIS OWN BOUNDARY.

X340APS NM

TOKYO, JUNE 6-(AP)-RED CROSS CLUB AND RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE FAR EAST COMMAND AREA WILL BE TAKEN OVER AND OPERATED BY THE ARMY AFTER MARCH, 1948, A JOINT RED CROSS-ARMY STATEMENT SAID TODAY.

THE TURNOVER, BEGINNING NEXT MONTH, WILL BE GRADUAL. ARMY HOSTESSES WILL BE RECRUITED FROM AMONG RED CROSS GIRLS AND CIVILIANS NOW IN THE THEATER. RED CROSS SAID MORE THAN 500 OF ITS WORKERS ENGAGED IN FIELD, OFFICE AND HOSPITAL WORK WILL REMAIN ON THE JOB UNTIL THE END OF THE OCCUPATION.

ALL RED CROSS-OWNED SUPPLIES AND FACILITIES WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE ARMY WITHOUT EXPENSE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

RA503ACS

OSAKA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-ONE WOMAN WAS TRAMPLED TO DEATH IN THE RUSH TO SEE EMPEROR HIROHITO HERE YESTERDAY AND U.S. MILITARY POLICE HAD TO FIRE BLANKS TO DISPERSE THE SURGING CROWDS.

IT WAS THE EMPEROR'S FIRST VISIT TO OSAKA IN 17 YEARS AND THE CROWDS MIGHT HAVE CAUSED MORE SERIOUS TROUBLE HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE RING OF WHITE-HELMETED MILITARY POLICE SURROUNDING HIM.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HE BEGAN HIS "MEET THE PEOPLE" TOURS, HIROHITO VISITED NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND PLANTS.

HODGE SENT ANOTHER LETTER YESTERDAY TO LT.GEN.G.P.KOROTKOV, RUSSIAN COMMANDER OF NORTH KOREA, SEEKING ENTRY OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN THE SOVIET ZONE WHEN THE JOINT COMMISSION MEETS AT PYONGYANG, SOVIET HEADQUARTERS.

KOROTKOV HAD REQUESTED CLEARANCE OF A CORRESPONDENT FOR TASS, OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY. HODGE, ON JUNE 3, ACCEPTED SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS (PLURAL) ON CONDITION THAT KOROTKOV ALLOW "ALL ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS I PERMIT TO ACCOMPANY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO PYONGYANG." ~~ADD SEOUL - (QUIT RUSS ZONE) - XXX POLICY~~

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER REPLIED JUNE 4 HE SOUGHT ENTRY FOR ONLY ONE TASS MAN AND THAT "YOU MAY SEND ONE AMERICAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVE TO PYONGYANG." SO HODGE WROTE BACK, "AS YOU KNOW THERE IS NO OFFICIAL AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY" SIMILAR TO TASS.

HODGE SAID IT WOULD BE "IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO DESIGNATE ANY ONE" CORRESPONDENT OF "SEVERAL WORLDWIDE COMPETITIVE" AGENCIES AND "SEVERAL DIFFERENT COMPETITIVE PUBLICATIONS" NOW IN SEOUL. HE SAID HE INTERPRETED AN EXCHANGE OF PRESS PRIVILEGES TO MEAN "RECIPROCITY BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORLD PRESS RATHER THAN BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS."

X721APS NM

BATAVIA, JAVA, JUNE 6-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.HERBERT B.LOPER AND 13 OFFICERS OF AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION WILL ARRIVE SUNDAY TO DISCUSS THEIR PROJECT OF MAPPING THE ENTIRE ORIENT. JUN 7 1947

THE PROJECT IS TO PRODUCE TOPOGRAPHICAL, HYDROGRAPHICAL AND AERIAL MAPS FOR MILITARY AND ECONOMIC PURPOSES. THE MAP MAKERS WILL UTILIZE MILLIONS OF MAP

MAPS FOR MILITARY AND ECONOMIC PURPOSES. THE MAP MAKERS WILL UTILIZE MILLIONS OF MAPS AND TERRAIN STUDIES PRODUCED BY U.S. ARMED SERVICES DURING THE WAR.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES HAVE SUGGESTED THAT BRITISH UNITS MAP JAVA AND SUMATRA. AT BATAVIA, THE U.S. MISSION WILL DISCUSS WITH THE NETHERLANDS ARMY AND NAVY THE MAPPING OF INDONESIA EXCEPT FOR THOSE TWO BIG ISLANDS. THE COMMISSION LEFT WASHINGTON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND NOW IS IN MANILA.

A REPORT FROM HOLLANDIA, ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA, SAID THAT U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE OFFICERS HAD SOUGHT ACCOMODATIONS FOR 3,000 MEN OF A U.S. MAPPING EXPEDITION. THEY FOUND THE FORMER QUONSET HUT QUARTERS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET IN GOOD CONDITION.

MT926AED

MANILA, JUNE 6-(AP)-A SIX-MONTH SCIENTIFIC FEEDING PROGRAM FOR 12,000 UNDERNOURISHED FILIPINO BABIES AND 12,000 NURSING MOTHERS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE DEATH RATE OF FILIPINO CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR HAS BEEN AS HIGH AS 25 PERCENT, AND AUTHORITIES ATTRIBUTED IT TO LACK OF PROPER FOODS.

THE FEEDING PROGRAM WILL BE FINANCED BY THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES AND UNRRA, WHICH HAS CONTRIBUTED \$3000. A TOTAL OF 700 TONS OF STRAINED BABY FOODS, VITAMINS AND MILK WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

X546APS NM

SYDNEY, FIRST ADD EVATT (A74) X X X PRICE."

IN HIS REPORT EVATT CALLED FOR A BAN ON JAPANESE AVIATION DURING THE ALLIED PERIOD OF CONTROL IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CRITICIZED THE BRITISH FOR A LACK OF INTEREST IN FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

EVATT TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT ON MAY 8 IN AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION IN WASHINGTON WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S.STATE DEPARTMENT, BRITAIN AND NEW ZEALAND, "AUSTRALIA PUT FORWARD THE VIEW THAT JAPAN SHOULD BE PERMANENTLY PROHIBITED FROM OWNING ANY NAVAL OR MILITARY AIRCRAFT DURING THE PERIOD OF CONTROL."

REPEATING PREVIOUS AUSTRALIAN INSISTENCE ON AN EARLY PEACE SETTLEMENT WITH JAPAN, EVATT SAID "WE HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY PERTURBED TO NOTICE A TENDENCY TOWARDS PIECEMEAL DISPOSAL OF MATTERS THAT SHOULD BE DEALT WITH AS A WHOLE IN THE PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN."

IT WOULD BE "WRONG IN PRINCIPLE," HE SAID, TO ACCEPT THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AS A PEACE MAKING BODY FOR JAPAN.

IN THE FIRST OFFICIAL AUSTRALIAN COMMENT ON THE BRITISH PLAN FOR INDIA, EVATT SAID THAT COMPLETE SEVERANCE OF THE LINKS JOINING THE PEOPLES OF BRITAIN AND INDIA "WOULD BE GREATLY PREJUDICIAL TO THEM BOTH AND TO ALL MANKIND."

JP748AED

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6-(AP)-DIARIO DA NOITE REPORTED TODAY THAT THE POLITICAL SECTION OF THE BRAZILIAN FEDERAL POLICE WAS INVESTIGATING AN ALLEGED RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE NETWORK IN VARIOUS PARTS OF BRAZIL.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID POLICE BELIEVED THE RECENT ARRIVAL OF SIX ALLEGED SOVIET AGENTS WAS INTENDED TO AID AN UNDERGROUND CAMPAIGN OF BRAZILIAN COMMUNISTS SHOULD THE SUPREME COURT UPHOLD A RECENT RULING OF THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL, OUTLAWING THE PARTY.

THE AGENTS, DIARIO DA NOITE SAID, ARRIVED ABOARD THE RUSSIAN SHIP ALEXANDRE GRABOYEV WHICH RECENTLY BROUGHT SOVIET SCIENTISTS TO OBSERVE A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

MJ1213PED

OTTAWA, JUNE 6-(AP)-A BILL TO GIVE UNITED STATES MILITARY COURTS JURISDICTION OVER AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN CANADA WAS GIVEN SECOND READING --APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE--IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

THE HOUSE VOTED DOWN, 104 TO 26, A MOTION THAT IT NOT BE READ, BUT BE SENT TO THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, AN ACTION WHICH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT SAID WOULD MEAN THE MEASURE WOULD BE KILLED.

THE BILL HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO CRITICISM THAT IT WOULD GIVE UNITED STATES MILITARY AUTHORITIES TOO MUCH POWER IN CANADA.

W1213AED

U.N.-BALKANS

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR. JUN 7 1947

(ADVANCE)..LATE SUCCESS, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WAS INFORMED TONIGHT THAT BULGARIA WAS STALLING OFF AN INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FRONTIER INCIDENTS ALONG HER BORDER WITH GREECE.

THE BALKAN INQUIRY SUBCOMMISSION CABLED THE COUNCIL THAT IT WAS STILL WAITING FOR PERMISSION OF THE SOFIA GOVERNMENT TO CROSS THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

LUIS NOGUIRO PORTO OF BRAZIL, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMISSION, SAID THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAD TENTATIVELY AGREED TO PERMIT THE

U.N. GROUP PASSAGE ACROSS ITS BORDERS, BUT HAD ASKED POSTPONEMENT OF THE CROSSING UNTIL JUNE 11.

THE SUBCOMMISSION, THE BRAZILIAN EXPLAINED, NOTIFIED SOFIA JUNE 2 THIS WOULD BE SATISFACTORY, BUT BULGARIA HAS NOT REPLIED.

THE SUBCOMMISSION MORE THAN TWO WEEKS AGO ASKED THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR PERMISSION TO ENTER BULGARIAN TERRITORY TO INVESTIGATE BORDER INCIDENTS WHICH GREECE CHARGED WERE INITIATED FROM BULGARIA. THE GROUP APPEARED ON THE BULGARIAN FRONTIER LAST MONDAY BUT BULGARIAN FRONTIER GUARDS REFUSED ENTRY.

THE SUBCOMMISSION WAS FORCED TO CONFINE ITS INQUIRY TO THE GREEK SIDE OF THE FRONTIER.

NOGUEIRA PORTO REPORTED BY CABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL THE RECEIPT OF A MESSAGE MAY 31 FROM SOFIA THAT THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO GIVE THE U.N. GROUP "THE INVESTIGATION ASSISTANCE REQUESTED," BUT ASKED POSTPONEMENT OF THE ARRIVAL DATE FOR AT LEAST 10 DAYS.

"IN ORDER TO GRANT INDISPENSABLE ASSISTANCE WHICH IS NECESSARY IN THIS CASE," BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KIMON GEORGIEV TELEGRAPHED NOGUEIRA, "THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THAT IT MUST KNOW THE ACCURATE COMPOSITION OF THE SUBCOMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION, NOTABLY THE REPRESENTED COUNTRIES AND THE NAMES OF THE RESPECTIVE DELEGATES."

THE BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SUGGESTED THAT THE SUBCOMMISSION CROSS THE FRONTIER AT THE BORDER POST OF KOULA.

NOGUEIRA PORTO REPLIED THIS WAS SATISFACTORY AND ASKED THAT THE FRONTIER POST BE GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO ALLOW THE BORDER CROSSING AND GRANT THE SUBCOMMISSION ALL FACILITIES FOR MOVING.

BUT SOFIA HAS NOT REPLIED TO HIS MESSAGE, HE SAID.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 7).

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RP610PED

U.N.--ARMS (140)

LAKE SUCCESS. JUNE 6-(AP)--A BIG FIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS FAILED TODAY TO REACH AGREEMENT ON A WORK PROGRAM FOR SLASHING THE WORLD'S ARMAMENTS AND SUBMITTED A SPLIT REPORT TO THE 11-NATION COMMISSION.

THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND CHINA AGREED ON ONE DRAFT, BUT RUSSIA INSISTED ON HER OWN VERSION.

THE ARMS COMMISSION, CREATED LAST WINTER, STILL HAS BEEN UNABLE TO MAKE ANY PROGRESS AND WILL BE CALLED BACK INTO SESSION NEXT WEDNESDAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH A DECISION ON THE LATEST SPLIT.

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE RUSSIAN PLAN, AS SET FORTH BY DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO, WERE INJECTION OF THE ISSUE OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE QUESTIONS OF ELIMINATING TROOPS ON FOREIGN SOIL.

GROMYKO SAID "NETWORKS OF MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR BASES" WERE STATIONED IN MANY COUNTRIES BY FOREIGN POWERS AND THE COMMISSION SHOULD SEE THAT SUCH PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES WERE WITHDRAWN. THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN CONTENDED THAT THIS ITEM HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE PROBLEMS OF ARMS REDUCTION.

WD259PED

30. 24- 10207 ANGLO AMERICAN OIL

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-- SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) SAID TODAY THAT "BIG OIL COMPANIES" IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA SHOULD BE ABLE TO AGREE ON OIL PROBLEMS WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL TREATY.

CONNALLY'S COMMENT WAS MADE AT A MEETING OF A SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE REVIEWING THE TREATY NEGOTIATED WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1944 AND 1945 FOR MUTUAL RESPECT OF OIL CONCESSIONS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS IN OIL OPERATIONS.

EUGENE HOLMAN, PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, TESTIFIED THAT THE TREATY WOULD BE "A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DOMESTIC OIL COMPANIES" AND WOULD GIVE THE OIL INDUSTRY "THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AND DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS."

CHAIRMAN VANDENBERG (R-MICH) ASKED HOLMAN "WILL THE PEACE TIME DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY NOT HAVE A PROFOUND EFFECT ON THIS WHOLE QUESTION?"

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HOLMAN SAID THE COMPANY'S TECHNICAL ADVISORS "TELL ME THAT IT IS NOT INCONCEIVABLE THAT LARGE POWER PLANTS AND BIG SHIPS WILL BE POWERED BY ATOMIC ENERGY IN 15 YEARS."

"IT IS ANOTHER FORM OF ENERGY. ENERGY CAN BE CREATED FROM MANY DIFFERENT SOURCES. PETROLEUM IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST."

VANDENBERG ASSURED SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-UYO) THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL REOPEN HEARINGS TWO WEEKS AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE PRESENT SERIES AFTER ROBERTSON SUGGESTED A RECESS SO OPPONENTS OF THE TREATY CAN STUDY AN AMENDED VERSION. (more)

ROBERTSON SAID "IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE DIFFERENCE IN CONCEPT" IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE TREATY BY RALPH K. DAVIES, SPECIAL CONSULTANT TO THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, AND GEORGE A. HILL, HOUSTON, TEX., OIL PRODUCER WHO WAS ONE OF SIX INDUSTRY ADVISERS IN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS, "HAS BROUGHT OUT A DEEP MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO WHAT EXACTLY THIS TREATY MEANS."

DAVIES AND HILL BOTH TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY AND DIFFERED ON WHETHER THE TREATY WOULD RESULT IN FREE TRADE.

HILL SAID YESTERDAY "THIS TREATY DOES NOT IN ANY WAY DEAL WITH THE SUBJECT OF FREE TRADE."

WARVICK M. DOWNING, OF DENVER, COLO., AN INDEPENDENT PRODUCER WHO OPPOSED THE TREATY,

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WARVICK M. DOWNING, OF DENVER, COLO., AN INDEPENDENT PRODUCER WHO OPPOSED THE TREATY, TODAY SAID THAT STATEMENTS BY DAVIES "THAT THIS TREATY IS THE BASIS FOR FREE TRADE WOULD MAKE IT A BLOW TO THE AMERICAN OIL INDUSTRY."

ROBERTSON SAID "UNTIL OPPONENTS TO THE TREATY KNOW WHAT AMENDMENTS WILL BE ADDED, IT MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO KNOW WHETHER TO SUPPORT OR OPPOSE IT."

CONNALLY ASKED HOLMAN IF THE TREATY ISN'T AN ARRANGEMENT IN WHICH OIL COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA "WILL GET TOGETHER AND WORK OUT SOMETHING LIKE THE NRA-FAIR TRADE PRACTICES? IT LOOKS TO ME LIKE A BRITISH AND AMERICAN OIL COMPANY ARRANGEMENT. DON'T THE BIG COMPANIES NOW HAVE A PERSONAL ARRANGEMENT?"

HOLMAN SAID "NO SIR." AND CONNALLY SAID, "WELL, THEY OUGHT TO HAVE."

IT SEEMS TO ME THEY COULD DO IT WITHOUT A TREATY."

DOWNING DECLARED THE TREATY WOULD HAVE "A DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT ON OIL RESERVES" AND THAT ANY SUCH ARRANGEMENT "SHOULD BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL OIL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES."

"WE NEED PROTECTION AGAINST A CHEAP FLOOD OF FOREIGN OIL," THAT MAY SUBMERGE AND DESTROY OUR OIL INDUSTRY," HE SAID, "RATIFYING THIS TREATY WILL HAVE A DEADLY EFFECT ON WILDCATTING IN THIS COUNTRY."

EC412PED

BY LUIS C. LUPI

LISBON, JUNE 6-(AP)-C. S. GULBENKIAN, ARMENIAN MYSTERY MAN OF MIDDLE EASTERN OIL, DENIES HE'S THE BOTTLENECK IN A NEW DEAL FOR THE DIVISION OF IRAQ'S CRUDE PETROLEUM AMONG BIG COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"I MUST NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DELAYS IN THE SOLUTION OF THIS OIL PROBLEM," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IN HIS LUXURIOUS FIVE-ROOM AVIZ HOTEL SUITE. "IT'S UNFOUNDED AND UNFAIR, WHAT'S BEEN PUBLISHED ABOUT MY POSITION IN THIS AFFAIR."

THE STOUT, FIVE-FOOT, 79-YEAR-OLD ARMENIAN OWNS FIVE PER CENT OF THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY--THE REST OF WHICH IS HELD IN EQUAL SHARES BY THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES PETROLES, ROYAL DUTCH-SHELL GROUP, ANGLO-IRANIAN AMERICAN COMPANIES AND TWO AMERICAN COMPANIES TOGETHER--STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY AND SOCONY-VACUUM.

(IN NEW YORK MONDAY, STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY SAID THAT GULBENKIAN HAD NOT YET ACCEPTED A NEW AGREEMENT OF THE "MAJOR PARTNERS," REACHED IN LONDON, IN REGARD TO DIVISION OF IRAQ CRUDE. STANDARD SAID THE AGREEMENT COULD NOT BE CONCLUDED UNTIL HE HAD ACCEPTED IT.

(UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM IN EFFECT SINCE 1928, THE PARTNERS GOT IRAQ OIL IN FIXED PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION. UNDER THE NEW AGREEMENT, AS REPORTED BY STANDARD, EACH WOULD GET OIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS NEEDS.)

GULBENKIAN'S SON, WHO BY CONTRAST TO HIS FATHER STANDS SIX FEET, FIVE INCHES TALL, WAS PRESENT AT THE INTERVIEW. HE ISSUED A STATEMENT FROM HIS FATHER WHICH EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT SOME THINGS STANDARD OIL OFFICIALS HAD BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING.

"MR. GULBENKIAN, AS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY," THE STATEMENT WENT ON, "STATES THAT PRESENT DIFFICULTIES ARE DUE SOLELY TO THE ACTION OF THE AMERICAN COMPANIES, WHO, WITHOUT CONSULTING THEIR PARTNERS, DENOUNCED A PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE IRAQ COMPANY HAS BEEN OPERATING SINCE 1928."

(THIS AGREEMENT FORBODE ANY PARTNER OR SUBSIDIARY OF IRAQ PETROLEUM TO ACT UNILATERALLY WITHIN A SPECIFIED AREA.)

THE STATEMENT CONTINUED: "MR. GULBENKIAN HAS SOUGHT TO FIND COMMON GROUND WITH OTHER PARTNERS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE COMPANY, BUT

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SO FAR NO PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN ADVANCED WHICH ARE FAIR TO HIM, ALTHOUGH NEGOTIATIONS ARE STILL PROCEEDING."

GULBENKIAN, WHILE LIVING IN PARIS IN THE MID THIRTIES, WAS PUBLICIZED AS THE BUYER OF PAUL CHABAS' NUDE PAINTING, "SEPTEMBER MORN."

HE HAS BEEN IN LISBON SINCE 1942. IN EXCELLENT HEALTH, HE RESIDES IN THE "DONA FELIPA" ROYAL SUITE IN THE HOTEL, EATS ALONE IN A CORNER OF THE HOTEL DINING ROOM AND HAS HIS OWN WAITER.

GENERALLY HE SHUNS PUBLICITY, BUT STORIES HAVE SPREAD THAT HE HAS GIVEN HUGE AMOUNTS TO LOCAL CHARITIES AND THAT HE IS CONNECTED WITH SACOR, PORTUGAL OIL REFINING COMPANY FOUNDED BY THE ROMANIAN REFUGEE--NOW A PORTUGUESE CITIZEN--MARTIN SAIN. SACOR NETTED 40 PERCENT ON ITS CAPITAL IN 1946.

OF GULBENKIAN'S REPUTED CHARITIES, NEWSPAPERS HAVE NOTED THAT AFTER LAST WINTER'S FLOODS HE SENT \$8,000 FOR RELIEF IN THE DISTRESSED AREAS.

OF SACOR, GULBENKIAN DENIES THAT HE HAS ANY CONNECTION WITH IT. HE SAID:

"I LIVE HERE BECAUSE THIS IS A CHARMING COUNTRY AND I LOVE THE PORTUGUESE AND THEIR WAY OF LIFE."

V515AED

JUN 7 1947

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-FIFTY-TWO NATIONS WERE INVITED TODAY TO ATTEND A SPECIAL CONFERENCE IN PARIS JULY TO MAP WAYS OF MEETING THE SEVERE GRAIN SHORTAGE WHICH IS FORECAST FOR THE NEXT CROP YEAR.

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, DIRECTOR OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, ISSUED THE

JUN 7 1947

CROP YEAR.

SIR JOHN BOYD ORR, DIRECTOR OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, ISSUED THE INVITATIONS, ACTING UPON A SUGGESTION MADE BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

COUNTRIES INVITED INCLUDE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD CONFERENCE AND COUNTRIES BELONGING TO THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION.

THE DECISION TO HOLD SUCH AN EXTRAORDINARY CONFERENCE WAS REACHED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AT A MEETING OF THE INFO AFTER AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES REPORTED THAT PROSPECTS OF A BUMPER GRAIN CROP IN THE UNITED

STATES WOULD STILL LEAVE THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES SHORT OF ESSENTIAL FOODS.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PARIS MEETING WILL BE:

1. TO PLAN WAYS TO GET THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE COLLECTION FROM EUROPEAN FARMERS

1. TO PLAN WAYS TO GET THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE COLLECTION FROM EUROPEAN FARMERS DURING 1947-1948.

2. TO RECOMMEND STEPS FOR ORDERLY DISTRIBUTION AND CONSERVATION OF SUPPLIES AVAILABLE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMB SATURDAY, JUNE 7)

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TARGENTINA (330)

JUN 7 1947

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY CLOSED THE BOOKS ON ITS LONG-STANDING INNER CIRCLE FEUD OVER POLICY TOWARD ARGENTINA WITH THE RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT MESSERSMITH IS LEAVING BUENOS AIRES FOLLOWED BY A DAY THE WHITE HOUSE DISCLOSURE THAT SPRUILLE BRADEN, OUTSPOKEN CRITIC OF THE PERON ADMINISTRATION, WOULD STEP OUT OF HIS POST AS UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE.

THERE WERE SIGNS THAT BOTH DEPARTURES WERE RUSHED THROUGH BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN LINE WITH HIS DECISION TO RESTORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WITHOUT DELAY.

IN LINE WITH THIS HE ANNOUNCED TUESDAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL GO AHEAD NOW WITH PLANS TO HOLD AN INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE CONFERENCE, WITH ARGENTINE INVITED.

THIS COUNTRY HAD BEEN OBJECTING TO ARGENTINA'S PRESENCE AT SUCH A MEETING BECAUSE, AS BRADEN ARGUED, PRESIDENT JUAN PERON HAD BEEN LESS THAN ENTHUSIASTIC IN RIDDING HIS COUNTRY OF NAZI INFLUENCES.

MESSERSMITH HAD BEEN A DETERMINED ADVOCATE OF "GETTING ALONG" WITH ARGENTINA. HE FLEW BACK TO WASHINGTON IN DECEMBER FOR A SHOW-DOWN ON WHETHER HIS VIEWS OR BRADEN'S WERE TO PREVAIL, BUT WAS PERSUADED TO RETURN TO BUENOS AIRES FEB. 1.

BRADEN'S RESIGNATION IS EFFECTIVE JUNE 30. IT WAS LEARNED LAST NIGHT THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN PLANNED FOR ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, BUT IT WAS RELEASED BY THE WHITE HOUSE PREMATURELY IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES.

THIS LED TO SPECULATION THAT MESSERSMITH'S RESIGNATION ALSO WAS RUSHED, SINCE HE HAD INDICATED HE WAS WILLING TO REMAIN AT HIS

POST FOR A WHILE. SOME PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE URGED THAT MESSERSMITH SHOULD GO IMMEDIATELY OUT OF FAIRNESS TO BRADEN. THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT SAID ONLY:
"IT IS NOW POSSIBLE FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO ANNOUNCE THAT AMBASSADOR MESSERSMITH'S MISSION HAVING BEEN COMPLETED, HIS RESIGNATION HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AND HE WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES."

AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY MR. TRUMAN MADE NO MENTION OF A RESIGNATION.

MESSERSMITH HAS BEEN IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE SINCE 1914. IT IS EXPECTED HE WILL RETIRE FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

SU638AED

FOREIGN ECONOMIC (500)
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE RISING RESENTMENT OF EUROPEANS AGAINST ANY EVIDENCE OF AMERICAN DICTATION IN THEIR AFFAIRS HAS PUT THE UNITED STATES IN A TOUGH SPOT IN TRYING TO PROMOTE A NEW ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR EUROPE.

TOP AMERICAN OFFICIALS, EVIDENTLY INCLUDING SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, ARE SAID TO BE CONVINCED THAT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CAN POUR ANY MORE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS INTO THE ECONOMICALLY SICK CONTINENT SUCH A PROGRAM MUST BE CREATED.

THIS WAS DESCRIBED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY AS THE REASONING BEHIND MARSHALL'S INSISTENCE IN A SPEECH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY YESTERDAY THAT THE EUROPEANS THEMSELVES MUST "DRAW UP A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO PLACE EUROPE ON ITS FEET ECONOMICALLY."

HE PROMISED AMERICAN ASSISTANCE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE IN CARRYING OUT WHATEVER PLAN MAY BE DEvised. THIS MEANS, OFFICIALS HERE SAID, THAT WHAT THE EUROPEANS GET OUT OF THE UNITED STATES WHEN PRESENT FUNDS AND COMMITMENTS ARE EXHAUSTED WILL DEPEND LARGELY ON WHAT THEY UNDERTAKE TO DO FOR THEMSELVES.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT--WHERE A VAST SURVEY OF FUTURE LOAN AND RELIEF NEEDS IS UNDERWAY--IT WAS SAID THAT ONE OF THE MAIN FACTORS BEING KEPT IN MIND IS THE RESENTMENT WHICH DEVELOPS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHENEVER IT APPEARS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS TRYING TO TELL THEM WHAT TO DO.

THUS AUTHORITIES SAY THAT WHILE THE UNITED STATES OTHERWISE WOULD BE WILLING TO FURNISH THE LEADERSHIP IN HELPING TO WORK OUT A RECOVERY PROGRAM THEY FEAR IT WOULD BE SUBJECT TO BITTER ATTACK.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE IS NO INDICATION HERE AS TO WHERE THE LEADERSHIP IN EUROPE MAY COME FROM.

BASICALLY THE SITUATION ABROAD IS DESCRIBED AS LITTLE SHORT OF DISASTROUS.

DESPITE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN AMERICAN LOANS AND RELIEF GRANTS, EUROPE IS SAID HERE TO BE WORSE OFF ECONOMICALLY TODAY--MORE THAN TWO YEARS AFTER V-E DAY--THAN IT WAS SOME MONTHS AGO. AND OFFICIALS PRIVATELY EXPRESSED DESPAIR OF DOING MUCH CONSTRUCTIVE UNLESS THE EUROPEANS THEMSELVES SHOW A GREATLY INCREASED INITIATIVE IN TACKLING THEIR OWN PROBLEMS. AMONG THESE ARE CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER ECONOMIC BARRIERS BETWEEN NATIONS. (mor)

THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY IS EXPECTED FROM THE SOVIET DOMINATED GOVERNMENTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.

HENCE IT IS CONSIDERED ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT THE EXPECTED EFFORTS OF THE EUROPEANS TO ARRANGE A PROGRAM OF THEIR OWN MAY HAVE THE EFFECT OF FURTHER WIDENING THE GULF BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE.

MARSHALL MADE IT CLEAR IN HIS SPEECH AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS., THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT HESITATE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS WHICH ACTIVELY SEEK TO MAKE SUCH A PROGRAM WORK AND THOSE WHICH BLOCK IT.

"ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH MANEUVERS TO BLOCK THE RECOVERY OF OTHER COUNTRIES CAN NOT EXPECT HELP FROM US," HE SAID.

RESENTMENT AGAINST UNITED STATES HELP IN EUROPE--WHEN IT IS ACCOMPANIED BY CONDITIONS THAT ARE CONSIDERED THERE AS A KIND OF "INTERFERENCE" IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS--IS BACKED MAINLY BY TWO EXTREME POLITICAL GROUPS.

IT IS A RIPE PROPAGANDA SUBJECT OF THE COMMUNISTS AND IT IS ALSO PLAYED UPON BY RIGHT WING NATIONALIST GROUPS SEEKING TO STIR UP THEIR OWN PEOPLE FOR LOCAL POLITICAL ADVANTAGE.

A CONSIDERABLE REACTION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES WAS AROUSED IN BRITAIN LAST YEAR BY THE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF BRITISH AFFAIRS AND THE COMMITMENTS BRITAIN HAD TO MAKE BEFORE THE \$3,750,000,000 BRITISH LOAN WAS PUT THROUGH.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., JUNE 6-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE, AT WHICH 62 NATIONS ARE SEEKING TO ASSIGN POSTWAR RADIO FREQUENCIES, APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE BOGGED DOWN INTO A STALEMATE CAUSED BY WHAT CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN CHARLES R. DENNY SAID WAS A GENERAL RELUCTANCE TO GRANT CONCESSIONS.

A SECOND DEVELOPMENT YESTERDAY SAW THE CONFERENCE PUT OFF ACTION ON A MOVE BY THE SOVIET UNION TO HAVE LITHUANIA, LATVIA AND ESTONIA ADMITTED AS MEMBERS. THE CONFERENCE VOTED TO REFER THE MATTER TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY SESSION WHICH STARTS HERE JULY 1.

THE SOVIET UNION, HOWEVER, WAS DESIGNATED TO ACT FOR OUTER MONGOLIA WHICH WAS ADMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE AFTER SOME DEBATE. THE OUTER MONGOLIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH REPORTED IT WAS UNABLE TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES BECAUSE OF ITS INABILITY TO OBTAIN U.S. VISAS, SAID IN A TELEGRAM TO THE CONFERENCE THAT IT WAS GIVING THE SOVIET DELEGATION POWER OF ATTORNEY "TO PROTECT INTERESTS IN FREQUENCIES AND CALL SIGNS."

DELEGATES OF THE 62 NATIONS ASSEMBLED YESTERDAY FOR THE SECOND FULL PLENARY SESSION AND, ALTHOUGH NONE OF THE 10 COMMITTEES ATTEMPTING TO WORK OUT PRELIMINARY SETTLEMENTS SUBMITTED REPORTS, DENNY WARNED THAT SOME CONCESSIONS MUST BE MADE IF THE WORK OF REALLOCATING WORLD RADIO FREQUENCIES IS TO BE COMPLETED JULY 1 AS SCHEDULED.

"SOONER OR LATER CONCESSIONS MUST BE MADE BY ALL CONCERNED," DENNY, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TOLD THE SESSION. "SURELY IF EACH OF US WAITS UNTIL SOMEONE ELSE FIRST MAKES CONCESSIONS, THE TIME FOR GENERAL AGREEMENT WILL BE LONG DELAYED AND EVENTUALLY SHEER WEARINESS WILL FORCE UPON US A SPIRIT OF REASONABLE COMPROMISE."

THE CONFERENCE AUTHORIZED DENNY TO SUMMON A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATIONS AND CHAIRMEN OF ALL COMMITTEES IN ORDER TO WORK OUT A PRIORITY SYSTEM UNDER WHICH THE CONFERENCE WORK MIGHT BE SPED TO COMPLETION BY JULY 1.

S845AED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6-(AP)-CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR WAR DAMAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES ARE MOUNTING BY THE MILLIONS OF PESOS, THE PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION DISCLOSED TODAY.

IN SETTLING CLAIMS, THE COMMISSION IS GIVING PRIORITY TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND EDUCATION PROJECTS AND PAYMENT TO SMALL INDIVIDUAL CLAIMANTS TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN FRANK A. WARING SAID THREE MAJOR PUBLIC RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS HAVE BEEN APPROVED--THE MARIVALES QUARANTINE STATION, MANILA GENERAL HOSPITAL AND THE PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MANILA.

WARING TOLD A REPORTER THE VOLUME OF CLAIMS BEING RECEIVED IN MANILA AND AT 11 BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS HAS INCREASED FROM 500 A DAY AT THE START ON MARCH 1 TO ABOUT 5,000 A DAY.

WARING SAID ABOUT 150,000 CLAIMS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN THE PHILIPPINES, 70 PERCENT OF THEM FOR AMOUNTS UNDER \$500. IN ADDITION THE WASHINGTON OFFICE HAS RECEIVED ABOUT 500 CLAIMS FROM AMERICANS WHO SUFFERED LOSSES IN THE ISLANDS.

CLAIMANTS HAVE UNTIL NEXT MARCH TO SUBMIT THEIR BILLS. WARING HAS ESTIMATED MORE THAN 1,000,000 CLAIMS WILL BE FILLED, INCLUDING 25,000 IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR REHABILITATION ACT AUTHORIZED APPROPRIATION OF \$400,000,000 TO PAY FOR WAR DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND \$120,000,000 FOR PUBLIC PROPERTY LOSSES. ONE U.S. ENGINEERING FIRM ESTIMATES WAR DAMAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES WILL TOTAL \$1,200,000,000.

WARING, WHO RETURNED A FEW DAYS AGO FROM A TRIP TO MANILA, SAID 200 CLAIMS THERE ALREADY HAVE BEEN SETTLED, APPROVED OR DISALLOWED.

"WE ALREADY HAVE MADE PARTIAL PAYMENT UP TO \$250 ON A NUMBER OF CLAIMS. WE DO NOT PLAN TO MAKE LARGE PAYMENTS UNTIL WE KNOW HOW OUR RESOURCES WILL MEET THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIMS," HE SAID.

IN WASHINGTON, MOST OF THE CLAIMS RECEIVED HAVE BEEN SMALL. ONE OF THE LARGER BILLS WAS FOR \$600,000 FOR DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGE TO A RADIO STATION, DEPARTMENT STORE AND LUXURIOUS HOME.

THE COMMISSION MUST COMPLETE ITS SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY APRIL 30, 1951.

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NIGHT LEAD MEDICAL

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., JUNE 6-(AP)-A SERIOUS SLOWDOWN IN PLANS FOR THE UNITED STATES TO SURVIVE ATOMIC BOMB ATTACKS WAS REPORTED TO THE AERO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TODAY BY LT. COL. JOHN M. TALBOT OF THE SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE, RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS.

HE TALKED ABOUT FLYING IN THE ATOMIC AGE, AND TOLD SOME OF THE DEFENSES NOW KNOWN AND NUMEROUS OTHERS STILL TO BE DEVELOPED.

HE SAID THAT SHORT FAMILIARIZING COURSES IN ATOMIC ENERGY, BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ATOM BOMB AND SAFETY FROM RADIOACTIVE RAYS NOW ARE BEING GIVEN TO A FEW SELECTED MEN OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND THE AIR FORCES.

"HOWEVER," HE CONTINUED, "THE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS OF ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL, THE SECURITY REGULATIONS ON THE SUBJECT MATTER ITSELF, AND THE DELAYS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDING POLICIES AUTHORIZING THE DEFENSE STRUCTURE OF OUR NATION TO DEVELOP THE PRESSINGLY NECESSARY IMPLEMENTS AND DOCTRINES FOR OUR DEFENSE AGAINST

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THIS ALL-POWERFUL WEAPON--THESE, TO MENTION BUT A FEW FACTORS, TEND SERIOUSLY TO SLOW DOWN A NATIONAL SURVIVAL PROGRAM WHICH ONLY THE MOST UNINFORMED AND UNIMAGINATIVE COULD POSSIBLY REGARD AS OF MINOR CONSEQUENCE. IT IS YOUR PROBLEM AS WELL AS OURS IN THE MILITARY."

HE SAID MASS SHELTERS FROM ATOMIC WEAPONS ARE PRESSING PROBLEMS. IT IS IMPORTANT TOO, HE ADDED, TO TRY TO DEVELOP INDIVIDUAL SHELTERS AND PROTECTIONS.

LARGE-SCALE DECONTAMINATION IS NEEDED. HE EXPLAINED THAT THIS MEANS CLEARING AREAS WHERE RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES HAVE SETTLED TO THE GROUND. HE OMITTED MENTION OF THE UNSPLIT PLUTONIUM ATOMS,--THE UNEXPLODED PART OF BOMBS, WHICH IS VAPORIZED AND CAN SETTLE TO THE GROUND AS A METALLIC MIST. THERE ARE MANY TIMES MORE OF THESE PLUTONIUM ATOMS THAN RADIOACTIVE ATOMS, BUT THE PLUTONIUM ATOMS ARE EQUALLY DANGEROUS TO INHALE.

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Austrian Red Says Moscow Wants New Vienna Regime

Reported to Have Told 2 Cabinet Members
Soviet Would Not Sign Peace Pact With Present Government--U. S. Fears Coup

Vienna, June 7 (AP).--A high government official declared today that a leading Austrian Communist had demanded a new Communist-controlled regime in this country, with the threat that the Soviet Union would never sign a peace treaty with the present moderate cabinet.

The official said that Ernst Fischer, one of the four Communists in the Austrian Parliament, had offered complete support of his party and "generous assistance from Russia" for a new government empowered to rule four years without parliamentary restrictions.

The official, who could not be quoted by name, said that Fischer warned also of "serious repercussions" if "western orientation" continued unchanged in Austria. Western diplomats expressed considerable concern, in view of the pattern of Soviet pressure as disclosed in recent developments in Hungary and Bulgaria.

Proposal Turned Down

Despite the warning, the proposal, made to two members of the Austrian cabinet, was turned down.

the official said. High government officials said they expect a colder and more unyielding attitude on the part of Russia toward the Austrian republic as an immediate result.

(American Government officials in Washington said the United States Government was prepared to abandon Austrian peace-making efforts and keep American troops in Austria indefinitely if necessary to prevent a Communist coup.)

Fischer, a recognized spokesman for the Communists in Vienna, made his offer at a small dinner party given on Thursday by Kristovic Binder, member of the People's Party and head of the trade section of the chamber of commerce, the official said.

Apparently Plan Offensive

The informant said the Austrian Communists apparently hoped to "go on the offensive" in Austria as they have in Hungary, and were trying to find influential Austrians who would go along with them.

For several weeks the Communists have been campaigning in the press for a change in the present government, which came into power

in the fall of 1945 after an election in which the Communists received less than 10 per cent of the votes.

The present chancellor is Leopold Figl, head of the People's Party, which has the support of many Catholics and most of the peasants in Austria. The government is a coalition of all three parties--People's, Socialist and Communist. Socialist Karl Renner is president. (AP)

Austria Regime Is Said To Be Russ Target

1947
Vienna, June 7 (AP).--A high Government personality said today that a recognized Communist party spokesman, bidding for control of the Austrian Government, had told two Cabinet members that Russia would never sign a peace treaty with the present conservative-dominated Cabinet.

The informant said the Communist leader, Parliament Member Ernest Fischer, proposed a government empowered to act four years without parliamentary restrictions. The Communists would give such a government full support and there would be "generous assistance from Russia."

Gruber Target

If Austria wanted a peace treaty with Russia, Fischer was quoted as saying, Foreign Minister Karl

Gruber, member of the Conservative People's party, and Interior Minister Oskar Helmer, a Socialist, would have to be removed immediately.

Fischer could not be reached for comment.

The report came in the midst of swift developments in Eastern Europe, where Russian-backed regimes have seized control of Hungary's Government and brought about the arrest of the chief political opponent to the Communists in Bulgaria.

Deputies of the four-power Foreign Ministers Council are now meeting here in efforts to pave the way for an Austrian treaty, after failure of the council to reach agreement at Moscow. Chief stumbling block was the definition of what constituted German assets in Austria.

Slav Demands Opposed

The present Austrian Government under Socialist President Dr. Karl Renner took office December 20, 1945. Under his conservative Chancellor, Leopold Figl, of the People's party, Austria steadfastly opposed Yugoslav demands, backed by the Soviet Union, for a part of Carinthia and Styria as payment of a huge Yugoslav demand for \$11,000,000,000 reparations from Germany and Austria.

The present Austrian Government has been recognized by Russia, as well as by the United States, France and Britain. The recognition, tendered a year ago, did not affect the authority of the Allied Control Council to carry out Allied objectives in the country.

Word From Moscow

Fischer told two members of the Austrian Government two days ago that he had definite information from Moscow that the Russians not only would not sign a treaty but that repercussions could be expected from the Soviet side if the "western orientation" in Austria was not charged, today's informant said.

Figl's party has the support of many Catholics and most of the peasants in Austria, according to the best available information. Figl came to power in 1945 after an election in which the Communists received less than ten per cent of the votes. The present Government is a coalition of all three parties—People's, Socialist and Communist.

Fischer's declaration was viewed with considerable concern among western diplomats here because of the developments in Budapest and the obvious Soviet effort to get this

part of Europe "in order" before signing treaties. Fischer's proposal was firmly rejected by the two Cabinet members to whom it was made, the informant said.

Can Keep Troops There

So long as no peace with Austria is signed and the Allied occupation of the country continues, Russia will be able to keep Red Army troops in Hungary.

The Allies' peace treaty with Hungary stipulated that Allied troops would be withdrawn within 90 days after the treaty became effective, but Russia could keep such troops in Hungary as she deemed necessary "for the maintenance of the lines of communication with the Soviet zone of occupation in Austria."

Fischer, one of the four Communist members of Parliament and a recognized spokesman for the party, made his statement at a small dinner party given by Kristovic Binder, member of the People's party and head of the trade section of the Chamber of Commerce, the informant said.

For Exchange Of Views

For several weeks the Communists have been campaigning in the press for a change in the government. The dinner, the informant said, was an obvious effort to bring together Fischer and leading government personalities for an exchange of views.

The informant would not disclose the names of the two Cabinet members to whom Fischer made the statement, but it is known that their word carries great weight in the Government.

Fischer was quoted as saying he would join a new government such as he proposed, and that Reinhardt Machold, a Socialist and deputy governor of Styria, would also join it. Machold was civil governor of Styria during the Russian occupation of that province.

Refugees On Move

Hungarian political refugees were reported today to be filtering into Vienna despite increased Hungarian border patrols. It was reported that roads through the Russian zone of Austria were patrolled by Hungarian agents looking for refugees.

Austrian officials could not say how many had come in, adding that most of the crossings had been made illegally.

The Wiener Kurier, published by the United States Army here, said Zoltan von Borbely, Hungarian correspondent here for Budapest news-

papers, had disappeared. Austrian officials said he had apparently been picked up by Hungarian secret agents. Borbely's brother arrived here several days ago and reported that his entire family had been arrested in Budapest by political police.

Mail-Bomb Tactic Seen Changing

London, June 7 (AP)—A Scotland Yard spokesman said today that new precautions against "murder-by-mail" bombs were being taken because the would-be assassins "probably have something else up their sleeves."

He declared it "quite likely" that the plotters now would change tactics and suggested that attempts might be made to send the bombs in packages rather than letters, and possibly from some country other than Italy.

No Casualties Yet

Twenty bombs had been reported detected through yesterday, all in letters and all from Turin, Italy. London newspapers said the addressees included Prime Minister Attlee, ex-Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and other present and former cabinet ministers. Officials have blamed "Jewish terrorists."

All the letter bombs have been either intercepted or turned over to police by addressees who became suspicious of their bulk, and none has led to any casualty.

The spokesman said that if further bombs were discovered the persons to whom they were addressed would not be notified. He declared that the yard didn't want the conspirators to know how many of their bombs had arrived and had fallen into the authorities' hands.

Russia Said to Dominate Romanian Oil Industry

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Soviet economic penetration into the Balkans has brought about complete Russian domination of the Romanian oil industry, the Petroleum Press Service, monthly publication circulated to the British oil industry, said today.

The Petroleum Press Service said that the Romanian government had been required to turn over to a Russian-dominated company the assets and shares of Credit Minier, the last large oil undertaking con-

trolled by Romanian interests.

"Not long after the Russians settled in Romania they formed a joint Soviet-Romanian company, Sovrompetrol, to take over, in the first instance, the former 'German' oil assets in Romania," the Petroleum Press Service said. "The assets so treated were mainly French and Belgian capital investments and rights, and were taken over regardless of the legality or otherwise of the methods whereby these had been 'acquired' by the Germans."

The Sovrompetrol, according to the press service, is now acquiring such purely Romanian enterprises as Credit Minier.

Formation of joint Russian-Romanian commercial undertakings in petroleum and other enterprises has gone so far, the Petroleum Press Service said, that "Romania no longer possesses any effective economic independence."

Finland Fights Anti-Russians

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Prime Minister Mauno Pekkala of Finland had urged his countrymen "to expose disseminators of anti-Soviet propaganda and bring them to justice." The broadcast, heard by the Soviet monitor here, quoted Mr. Pekkala as having said that "an end must be made to plotting and the defense of plotters."

British Diplomacy Target For Eden

Leamington, Eng., June 7 (AP)—Anthony Eden said today the British Labor party was attempting "diplomacy by insults."

In a speech, the former Foreign Secretary referred to the Government party's pamphlet on foreign policy, called "Cards on the Table," and said:

"With its brutal frankness toward the Soviet Union, with its patronizing criticism of the United States and with its wholly unwarranted attacks on the Conservative party, it is surely a remarkable example of a new method of diplomacy by universal insults."

"Cards on the Table" accused Russia of anti-British propaganda. It included a critical analysis of United States policy. It said "many Labor people feel that the division of Europe into zones of influence which Churchill promoted during the war with a brutal disregard of human factors is responsible for many of the heaviest problems the Labor Government has to face."

'Doctrine' Of Stalin Takes Shape In 5 Nations

Austrian Red Says Soviet Won't Sign Peace Treaty With Present Regime

By Relman Morin

Paris, June 7 (AP)—The "Stalin Doctrine," Russia's counter to the Truman doctrine, was taking shape rapidly today in five key countries in the tug of war for Europe. They were Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, France and Italy.

In Austria one of the leading Austrian Communists, in a new political offensive aimed at getting a new government, let it be known Russia will never sign a peace treaty with the present moderate regime.

If his statement in truth is backed by Russia it appeared to be a virtual ultimatum to the Austrian people, for without a formal peace the country would seem to have no hope of rebuilding its national life.

In Hungary the Communist coup which overthrew the legally elected Small Landholders Party was accompanied by Soviet rejection of two British requests for facts.

In Italy armed Communist guerrilla bands were reported to be organizing in the industrial north and anti-American and anti-government demonstrations developed in Rome alleging "American dollar tyranny."

Strike Crisis In France

In France, strikes which the government says are Communist-inspired, paralyzed the railways and other vital functions, creating the most dangerous situation the country has known since before the war.

In Bulgaria, the chief leader in the opposition to the Communist premier and his government has

been deprived of parliamentary immunity and jailed on charges of alleged conspiracy in an apparent effort to suppress the last vestige of opposition.

These developments, in the eyes of political observers in Paris, are reflections of the "Stalin doctrine." They regard it as the Soviet answer to President Truman's program of assistance to Greece and Turkey, and the policy being formulated by United States Secretary of State Marshall for continent-wide help where the views of East and West have clashed.

[The London Sunday Times said tonight that Russia, faced with an American threat to take the Hungarian case to the United Nations, might first indict the United States before the Security Council because of the Greek-Turkish military aid program.]

[The Sunday Times diplomatic correspondent said American-Soviet friction in eastern Europe is causing grave concern in British government quarters, which believe it may end in an international crisis.]

[The newspaper said Russia is determined to go ahead in the process of communizing Hungary, and adds: "Russia has rejected the British request for copies of the accusations against Ferenc Nagy and it is believed she will reject the American request for a joint Russian-Anglo-American inquiry into conditions in Hungary."]

[Hungarian sources in Paris said today that Hungary must be "written off," temporarily at least, as a positive factor in the contest between European Communists and anti-Communists. They predicted that the new government, with the Communist Vice Premier Matyas Rakosi as virtual dictator, would encounter underground resistance from "about half the population," but they said there was no possibility of actually ousting the new regime.]

The Communist coup, they said, was the direct result of the course of events taken in Europe since President Truman first announced the loans to Greece and Turkey.

A similar procedure in Austria seemingly would not be so easy. The country is not occupied by Russia alone, but by three other powers, the United States, Britain and France.

This point was punctuated by Washington dispatches quoting authoritative sources as saying the

United States Government was prepared to abandon peace-making efforts in Austria and keep occupation troops in the country indefinitely to prevent a Communist grab.

Regardless of what may happen in Austria, however, the long-rumored Soviet-sponsored "Balkan federation" may be regarded as an accomplished fact, regardless of whether it is ever formally organized and proclaimed.

In Italy and France the Communists lately have been squeezed out of the governments.

Many observers believe that Italy may be the next objective in

a frontal Communist attack. Communist demonstrations are regarded as the first skirmishes. All week the Communists and De Gasperi's Christian Democrats have been engaged in clashes at Florence over control of the Confederation of Labor. Today Giuseppe di Vittorio, 53-year-old Communist, emerged at the helm as general secretary. Heretofore, Socialists and Christian Democrats have shared equally in the labor leadership. Now they must take a backseat.

If the rumors are true about the formation of armed Communists underground in northern Italy, another coup on Hungarian lines cannot be ruled out as a possibility.

But if the Communists have gained ground in Italy, they have lost ground—and a lot of it—in France.

A French political expert who is in a position to know estimated that the French Communist Party has been shorn of at least one million adherents within the past two months, out of a probable peak total of some five million.

There has been no general strike in France, but there has been an endless series of individual strikes. The Communists ordered some of the strikes. Government officials say they instigated others.

A general strike might have resulted in catapulting Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Communists' chief enemy, into outright power. But the series of smaller strikes also appears to have boomeranged.

Planes, Buses Used in French Rail Paralysis

**No Immediate End
Seen for Virtually
Complete Tieup**

Paris, June 7 (AP).—Transportation Minister Jules Moch said tonight he saw no immediate end in sight for the paralyzing French railroad strike and announced a series of "civilian mobilization" measures aimed at moving persons and foodstuffs through the nation by auto, buses and airplanes.

Moch said that the railroad tieup, which Socialist President Vincent Auriol asked the Communists to try to halt, was "virtually complete" in the country.

He laid the blame for the strike at the door of the Communists in expressing surprise at the "mysterious" way it had broken out the night of June 5-6, on the eve of government negotiations with rail workers on wage demands.

He said it appeared clear the strike resulted "from certain orders," but added he did not want to be any more explicit.

Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier has publicly charged the Communists with promoting the strike in an attempt to topple his government in which the Communists have no representation.

A spokesman for Ramadier said he was remaining adamant in his stand that the union first call off the strike before resuming negotiations.

RAMADIER SET TO USE TRUCKS IN RAIL CRISIS

**Decision Made After French
Premier Meets With
Military Chiefs.**

SLOW PARALYSIS IN NATION

Government to Take All Steps Needed to Keep Food Moving —Bars Seizure of Roads.

Paris, June 7 (AP).—The French Government authorized truck lines today to haul food and passengers throughout the country, in the face of a railroad strike which has isolated Paris from the remainder of France.

French railway officials declared that the strike was confined generally to a 60-mile radius around Paris and that trains were functioning normally elsewhere.

Only passenger service was affected in the 60-mile "red belt" around this city, the officials said. Freight trains were reported to be moving on schedule.

Expresses Halted

The strike, however, resulted in the halting of long-line trains and international expresses which normally pass through Paris.

The officials said there appeared to be a conflict among the railway workers about the strike, with steam-powered train crews favoring the walkout and electric train crews opposing it.

Premier Paul Ramadier announced he would confer with representatives of civil service employees, who also have threatened to strike.

The decision to use trucks was taken at an emergency meeting of Ramadier with army and navy chiefs early today.

Key Workers Quit

After the meeting the Government said it would take all necessary steps to keep food moving, but that it would not requisition the railroads or the workers.

The "spontaneous" strike of an estimated 10,000 key workers of the total of 700,000 employees spread to the Gare d'Austerlitz, halting all traffic on southwest lines running to Bordeaux and the Spanish border.

The impasse found:

1. Ramadier telling rail union leaders: "We are ready to negotiate and offer you substantial concessions, but first call off the strike."

2. Union leaders replying: "We can't end the strike until you first give us the concessions."

Scheduled negotiations for ending the strikes were broken off suddenly yesterday when strikes—which the federation said it had not ordered—broke out in scattered

places.

Ramadier concessions offered said the Government was willing to meet the workers' major demand for reclassification of all jobs by July 1 (meaning wage increases) but could not give them everything they asked. That would cost the Government 30,000,000,000 francs (\$253,500,000), he said.

Transportation Minister Jules Moch first offered the union concessions amounting to 5,000,000,000 francs, but reliable informants said that before negotiations were suspended he was ready to increase this to 15,000,000,000 francs.

Travel Racket Up In France

Paris, June 7 (AP).—A brisk black market in travel sprang up in France today as bus and taxi owners prepared to reap a profit from the crippling French rail strike.

Persons unable to brook delay because of business or other reasons were offering as much as 12,000 francs (\$100) for bus passage from Paris to the Riviera, 600 miles, that's about four times the regular pullman tariff.

The fee for the bus trip from Paris to Marseille or Nice was expected to settle at about 30,000 francs (\$250).

Taxis were scarce in central Paris, since most of them were out in the suburbs carrying full loads into the city on a nonmeter basis.

German Parley Asks End Of Overcrowding

Munich, June 7 (AP).—A conference of German officials from the three western occupation zones adopted unanimously today a resolution urging the Allied powers to stop the overcrowding of Germany with Germans expelled from Poland and other neighboring countries.

The conference also heard a plea from Wilhelm Jaenicke, Bavarian Secretary of State, for the return of Silesia, Germany's former bread basket, now occupied by Poland.

"While ships are arriving in Germany daily with food from the United States, the once-rich agricultural districts of Silesia have been depopulated and now lie idle, unable any longer to send their enormous surplus of food to hungry western Germany," Jaenicke said.

U. S. Zone Reparations

Factory Equipment Received by 11 European Countries in May

BERLIN, June 7 (AP).—Eleven European countries received industrial equipment from factories in the American occupation zone of Germany as reparations during May, bringing to 62,000 tons the total amount of such removals from this zone since the end of the war, the American Military Government announced today.

Recipient countries during the month were France, the Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Poland.

BUCHENWALD CAMP REPORTED IN USE

Munich, June 7 (A. P.).—Dr. Max Brauer, mayor of Hamburg, says the notorious Nazi concentration camp at Buchenwald has been reopened by the Russians and now houses 800 members of the German Social Democratic party, held on political charges.

"We have it on very good authority that 800 members of our party now are in Buchenwald concentration camp," said Brauer, a Social Democrat leader. "Their families have learned this."

He added that as a result of this information his party had refused to apply to the Russians for permission to function in the Soviet zone of Germany.

The Mayor issued his statement last night after German leaders from the Russian zone walked out of the all-Germany parley on economic problems when their demand that the conference also consider political questions was rejected.

Cortes Approves Spanish Decree

Madrid, June 7 (AP).—The Spanish Cortes (parliament) approved by acclamation today a "law of succession" making Spain "traditionally a kingdom," naming Francisco Franco chief of state for life and giving him the right to name his successor if he chooses to retire before his death.

The law was approved after a 50-

minute address by Esteban Bilbao, president of the Cortes, who declared that if a monarchy returned to Spain "it must come with Franco or not come."

Bilbao interspersed his address with sharp attacks on the Bourbon royal house, which he apparently was aiming at Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne.

Actual approval of the law by which Spain now is a "kingdom" was a matter of a few minutes. Bilbao spoke after a reading of the measure, then put the question. There were shouts of "yes," followed by a chant of "Franco, Franco, Franco." (AP)

Equal Treatment Urged For State, Private Trade

Montreal, Switzerland, June 7 (AP).—The International Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution today providing that countries engaging in state production and trading operations should be guided by "the proved principles of commercial operation."

These principles were listed as: State enterprise should be financially autonomous, it should be taxed the same as the private enterprise, employees should be given remuneration and opportunities for promotion comparable to those of private enterprise, management should not be selected for political considerations and prices should be similar to those of private enterprises.

Greek Village Set Afire

Athens, June 7 (AP).—A correspondent for the conservative paper Embros reported today that an armed band garbed in Yugoslav military uniforms set fire to the village of Kratero, on the Yugoslav border north of Florina.

G. I. Doomed in Italy Slaying

ROME, June 7 (AP).—Private Deather Jackson, twenty-year-old Negro from Houston, Tex., was sentenced yesterday to hang for murdering an Italian police agent in a brothel. The sentence, passed by a United States Army court martial at Livorno, is subject to review by higher authority.

Grenade Kills Nine Belgians

BRUSSELS, Belgium, June 7 (AP).—Nine non-commissioned officers were killed and eleven were injured yesterday when a hand-grenade exploded during a classroom demonstration.

NAGY TRACES OUSTER STEPS

**Says Soviet Charges Against
Him Were Ridiculous**

Geneva, June 7 (AP).—Ferenc Nagy today told his story of the events leading up to his ouster as Premier of Hungary by the Communists, declared that Russian accusations against him were ridiculous, and said "there was no constitutional ground for my resignation."

Nagy resigned after the Russians presented to the Hungarian Government charges involving him in an alleged plot to overthrow the republic—but he said he did not step down until his 5-year-old son was safely delivered to him.

The former Premier observed, "I would have been plotting against myself" if he had conspired against the Hungarian Government.

No Family Fortune, Nagy Says

He shrugged when asked how he was going to live. He said he was the son of "poor peasant people," had only a few suits of clothes and that his so-called estate in Hungary amounted to only about five acres. He denied that any family fortune of \$80,000 had been brought out of Hungary by his son.

Nagy said the Hungarian legation here had reported his resignation prematurely in the last days of May. He said the resignation was dated June 1, and that it was not actually handed in until June 2.

Little Son Left At Home

Nagy gave this account of the events:

He departed May 14 for a vacation in Switzerland, leaving his little son at home, after President Zoltan Tildy and leaders of the Small Holders party told him they foresaw a period of tranquility ahead for Hungary.

He was at Locarno on May 28 when he received a telephone call from Budapest saying that Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, the acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission, had rejected his request that Bela Kovacs, secretary-general of the Small Holders party, be turned over to the Hungarian Government.

Kovacs was under arrest on charges of complicity in the alleged plot. Bela Varga, speaker of Parlia-

ment, also among the accused Government officials, fled Budapest.

Nagy never learned what was the fate of Varga and Kovacs. "I don't know," he said, "but if they are dead, I am personally very, very sorry, because they were dear friends of mine."

Told To Stay In Switzerland

He continued:

"I already had one foot on the running-board of my motor when our minister asked me to come to the telephone."

"The minister said that personal friends had rung him up and said that under no circumstances should I leave Switzerland. I should wait in Switzerland until the Minister of Information, Ernest Mihalyfi, should arrive and tell me about the situation. In spite of the warning, I told Gordon (Hungarian Minister to Switzerland, Ferenc Gordon) that I had decided to return home, but I decided to go through Bern, and in the meanwhile I asked Gordon to ask Tildy whether he shared the view that I should not go home."

"In Bern, Gordon told me that Tildy said that the warning had come with his full knowledge."

Nagy's Answer

"The following day I asked Gordon to ask Etienne Balogh, Secretary of State, whether I could reach Budapest, where I was told adverse conditions might arise at the same time. Balogh, who was also general secretary of the Small Holders party, said that it might be helpful if I would send in my resignation from Switzerland."

"My answer to Balogh was as follows:

"The accusations are not true, and there are no constitutional grounds for my resignation. In order not to increase the aggravated situation at home and not to increase the suffering of the Hungarian people, I would resign under certain conditions. I emphasized that I would sign my resignation only when my little son had arrived in Switzerland. From that moment I have had no communication with the Hungarian Government."

Personally From Rakosi

"My resignation was urged hourly, but I stuck to my decision not to resign until my child had been handed over."

"The same day—May 31—Mr. (Matyas) Rakosi, the Deputy Prime Minister, gave orders to Mr. Gordon that regardless of whether I had resigned or not, he (Gordon) should advise Budapest that I had resigned."

"Gordon told Mr. Rakosi that he was not going to send such a re-

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port because it was not in accordance with the facts. In spite of that, the Hungarian official news agency reported that Gordon had telephoned from Switzerland to Budapest to report my resignation. "That came personally from Rakosi."

Premier Sees Election Need In Hungary

Budapest, June 7 (AP).—Hungary's new pro-Communist premier, Lajos Dinnyes, held his first news conference today, and announced that new elections "will be necessary."

[The United Press quoted Dinnyes as declaring that his government intends to "develop the closest collaboration with Soviet Russia" and that "Nobody can withdraw that right from us."

[Dinnyes said Hungary was prepared to go before the United Nations to answer any questions on its change of government.]

Dinnyes' press conference lasted for almost two hours, with a slight break for cocktails and sandwiches, and at the end of the questioning by about 100 reporters the premier was still in good humor though he remarked "Ferenc Nagy was never questioned like this."

Former Premier Nagy resigned last week.

Other Developments

The day brought these other developments:

1. The British sent a second sharp request to the Russian commander in Budapest asking copies of documents allegedly linking Nagy to a plot to overthrow the Hungarian Republic.

2. A reliable Hungarian source said that more than 200 Hungarians, many of them former resistance fighters against the Germans, had been seized by the Communist police and held for questioning since Nagy's resignation.

3. The text of an alleged confession by Bela Kovacs, former Smallholder Party secretary, was released today by the official MTI Hungarian News Agency. The alleged confession disclosed details of what the Communists

called a plot against the government.

4. Reports from Vienna quoted refugee Smallholders leaders as saying an enigre Hungarian government was being formed. Probably Before Harvest

At his press conference today Dinnyes said the date of new elections depended on "political developments at home," and probably would be "before harvest"—some time in September.

A leading Hungarian politician has explained the Communist position is that if all political elements cooperate with the Com-

munist there would be no need for elections, but elections may be necessary to determine the "will of the Hungarian people" as against the opinion of foreign governments.

Dinnyes also declared "there will be no elections unless there are separate (party) lists. A single list is not an election."

(The single, or bloc, list often has been employed by Communists to prearrange the apportionment of places on the single, or government, ticket among the various parties.)

Alleges False Reports

The Premier declared the Hungarian Minister to Washington, Aladar Szegedy-Maszak, had refused to return to Hungary because of "false reports in the American press."

Asked to specify any false reports, Dinnyes spoke at length with his interpreter who finally replied that Dinnyes referred to reports there was terror in Hungary, and that "hundreds" of persons in Hungary had been arrested.

Asked if the Hungarian Minister could have received some reports through the American State Department, the premier only shrugged.

Dinnyes was asked if the political parties of the country would be suppressed in the coming election. With a heavy sigh the premier replied, "That is quite a question." (AP)

Budapest, June 7 (AP).—The British have sent a second letter to the Russian commander in Budapest asking copies of documents allegedly implicating former Premier Ferenc Nagy in a plot to overthrow the Hungarian republic.

British Maj. Gen. O. P. Edgcumbe made the demand in replying to a letter from Soviet Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission, in which Sviridov said he was unable to comply with a request for the documents because he had already turned over the documents to the Hungarian Government and was "authorized" to give them to "the Hungarian Government only."

"Extremely Interested"

He added that these copies were the only ones in the possession of the Allied Control Commission—of which the Americans and British are also members. Edgcumbe replied that the British Government was "extremely interested" in the documents, that under ACC rules he was entitled to them, and that he saw no reason why Sviridov could not arrange to get copies from the Hungarian Government.

There has been no Russian answer to a similar request made June 4 by the commander of the American Military Mission, Brig. Gen. George H. Weems.

The documents in question are depositions which the Russians said they took from Bela Kovacs, former Secretary General of the Smallholders party, whom the Russians arrested February 25 on a charge of espionage.

The Russians say that the documents implicate former Prime Minister Nagy and former Speaker of the House Bela Varga, both members of the Smallholders party, in an alleged plot against the Hungarian republic exposed by the Communists early in January.

In Switzerland Nagy, now in Switzerland, resigned under Communist pressure. [Nagy said in Geneva today that the charges against him were

ridiculous and that "there was no constitutional ground for my resignation." He added he had submitted his resignation only after his 5-year-old son had been delivered in Switzerland, although the Hungarians had announced the resignation several days earlier.]

A reliable Hungarian source said more than 200 Hungarians had been seized for questioning since Nagy's ouster. He said many had "resistance certificates," documents showing they fought the Germans in the Hungarian underground.

Hungarians Made Own Choice, Russ Say

London, June 7 (AP).—Commentator M. Mikhailov said over the Moscow radio last night that it was a "testimony to the vitality of the Hungarian democracy" that the political crisis was "settled quickly and without upsetting order."

In an English-language commentary, Mikhailov said: "Though foreign patrons can put off credits as an expression of displeasure, it is impossible to stamp out the nations' will to shape their lives in a new way, a way of their own choosing. The events in Hungary are another proof of it."

"The American press," he continued, "carefully walks around the actual facts of the Hungarian development; the criminal activities of (former Premier Ferenc) Nagy, (Bela) Kovacs and the rest."

U.S. Seeks Data On Russ Role In Coup 1947

Washington, June 7 (AP).—The Administration was reported today to be determined on a full disclosure of Russia's role in replacing the Hungarian Government with a Communist regime.

This was reported reliably to be the purpose behind the plan to send a strong American note to Moscow protesting the affair and, with the co-operation of Britain, to press for a joint American-British-Soviet investigation of the Hungarian situation.

Hopeful But Doubtful

The note, which was drafted Thursday but is still being considered by diplomatic officials, could be dispatched to Moscow over the

week end but will most likely go out Monday or Tuesday.

Authorities privately described themselves as hopeful but doubtful that Russia would agree to the investigation.

Even agreement probably would not prevent an American appeal of the whole case to the United Nations, however, unless the inquiry showed—contrary to expectations here—that the Soviet Union had nothing to do with the Hungarian coup.

What is known of the initial draft of the note indicates that it is drawn in such a way as to put the Soviet Union on the spot before world public opinion.

Yalta Violation

As a basis for the investigation, the draft note charges Soviet violation of the Yalta agreement for political freedom of the Balkans and accuses Russia of interference in the internal affairs of Hungary.

This more or less says to the Russians that if the conditions alleged are untrue then they should be officially investigated and disproved.

To reinforce its demand for an investigation, the United States backs up its position with the statement of three conditions under which it is determined to carry the whole case to an appropriate agency of the United Nations—either the Security Council or the

General Assembly. The conditions are:

1. If the Soviets reject the investigation demand outright.
2. If they agree to the investigation but seek by stalling and other means to prevent its being carried out.
3. If they go through with the investigation and the facts show that the Soviet Union did share responsibility for the Hungarian coup.

Internal Job?

This leaves only one further possible avenue of settlement for the incident readily apparent. That would be for the Russians to show that the coup was pulled off with-

out direction from them and as a purely local activity of the Hungarian Communists.

If that were the case, the charge of internal interference by the Soviet Union would fall flat and there would be presumably no proper ground to take the case before the United Nations.

The United States thus far has steered away from any drastic action with respect to the Hungarian Government itself except for the suspension of \$15,000,000 of surplus war materials credits and a \$7,000,000 cotton purchase loan.

There is every evidence around the State Department that the United States will continue diplomatic relations with Budapest.

Groza Greeted by Tito On Arrival in Belgrade

BELGRADE, June 7 (AP).—The Romanian Premier, Petru Groza, arrived today for conferences and was greeted by Premier Marshal Tito and the diplomatic corps.

A gold-headed cane accentuated the military bearing of the sixty-three-year-old visitor, who spoke in Romanian over the Belgrade radio about friendship and cultural co-operation between his country and Yugoslavia. He and his aides plan later to go to Sofia, where the Communist hold on the Bulgarian government has just been reinforced.

The American Embassy was represented at the reception by Donald Downs, of Fallon, Nev., First Secretary.

Croats Doom Quislings

Belgrade, June 7 (AP).—The Supreme Court of Croatia today sentenced to death Slavko Kvaternik and almost the whole Cabinet of the former Quisling Croatian Government after an eleven-day war-crime trial.

All the defendants were sentenced to be shot except Hitler's envoy, Siegfried Kasche, who was sentenced to be hanged.

Peasant Party Backing

As underlings of refugee Ante Pavelic and his Fascist Ustachi regime, the defendants all admitted they had collaborated with Germany and Italy in an attempt to set up a so-called independent state of Croatia.

They declared their main strength came from the Croatian Peasant party led by former Yugoslav Vice Premier Vladimir Macek.

In winding up the trial, the public prosecutor—the one whose prosecution netted a 16-year hard labor sentence for Archbishop Stepinac—declared:

"This trial proves that Macek's authority in Croatia represented even before the war the basis for the Quisling Government of the independent state of Croatia."

Kvaternik was a marshal under Pavelic in 1941 and 1942.

Coveted Stalin Prize Given

Vishinsky

Moscow, June 7 (AP).—Three Russians well known abroad—Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Konstantin Simonov and Serge Prokofieff—were awarded the coveted Stalin prizes today for work in 1946.

Vishinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister, received a 200,000-ruble award for his work, "The Theory of Judicial Evidence in Soviet Law," published last year.

Simonov, journalist, novelist and playwright, got 100,000 rubles for his play, "The Russian Question," which concerns the American press and its attitude toward the Soviet Union.

Prokofieff, composer, was awarded 100,000 rubles for a new sonata for violin and piano.

Awarded Every Year

The Stalin prizes are awarded to individuals every year for outstanding accomplishments in science, literature, drama, music, art, poetry, the ballet, inventions and other fields.

Three persons shared a 100,000-ruble prize for "creation of a new kind of armament." Airplane Designer S. V. Ilyushin, a hero of socialist labor, got 100,000 rubles for a design for a new many-seated passenger plane, the IL-12.

DAY winners

Besides Vishinsky, winners of 200,000-ruble awards were:

N. N. Bogoliubov, Ukraine physics professor, for "scientific work in the field of statistical physics published in 1945 and 1946."

Y. I. Frankel, laboratory chief, Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute and Academy of Science, for "scientific research on the theory of the liquid state generalized in the monograph, 'The Kinetic Theory of Liquids.'"

M. A. Pavlov, for the scientific work, "the metallurgy of cast iron."

Research On Phosphorous

A. S. Arbuzov, Kazan Chemical Institute professor, for research on phosphorous.

N. G. Khlopin, Kirov Military Academy professor, for work in biology.

I. P. Razenkov, for discoveries in digestion and nutrition.

S. P. Obnorsky, director of the Russian Language Institute of the Academy of Science, for his work, "Outlines of the History of the Russian Literature and Language of Ancient Times."

Ballerinas Share Awards

Ballerinas Galena Ulanova and Olga Lepeshinskaya, well known abroad, shared in the awards. Ula-

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nova and three others split 100,000 rubles. Lepeshinskaya and six others divided 100,000 rubles for signal accomplishments in "Flame of Paris."

I. A. Moiseyev, Soviet producer, was awarded 50,000 rubles for producing the ensemble, "Dances of the Slav Peoples."

In novel writing, 100,000 rubles each went to Elmar Green for "Wind From the South," and the woman writer, V. F. Panova, for "Companions of the Road," and 50,000 rubles each to P. P. Vershigora for "People With Pure Conscience," V. P. Nekrasov for "In the Trenches of Stalingrad," and War Correspondent Boris Polevoy, of Pravda, for "The Story of a Real Person."

CHINESE REDS HOLD RAIL KEY

Entry Into Pulantien Conceded By Government

Peiping, June 7 (AP)—Chinese Communist occupation of Pulantien, key overland approach to Soviet-held Dairen and Port Arthur, was reported today by both sides in the Chinese civil war.

The exact circumstances of this development were in dispute, but it was expected to have an important bearing on the future of Dairen and Port Arthur, on which a Chinese Government commission now is negotiating with the Russians.

Press Notes Withdrawal

Pulantien is on the Mukden railway 45 miles northeast of Dairen and 70 miles northeast of Port Arthur. Pro-government press reports said yesterday that after sitting there for months, a Government garrison had "completed its mission" and withdrawn.

Today the pro-government paper Hsin Min Pao said the Communist 11th Division had moved in and that the Government withdrawal followed Communist dynamiting of bridges 20 miles farther north, threatening to trap the Government forces.

Hampers Land Entry

The Communist radio said Pulantien was occupied by infiltration tactics that 100 Government soldiers were killed or captured in a short fight, and that other Government forces "sneaked away in fright."

If forced by the Communist

maneuvers, the withdrawal makes any future land entry into Dairen and Port Arthur extremely difficult for Government armies.

If voluntary, it could mean that the Government has acceded to Soviet insistence that only civilian officials and a few policemen take over the administration of those two important Manchurian ports.

Under the Soviet-Chinese treaty of 1945, Russia is entitled to a naval base at Port Arthur, while Dairen is to be a free commercial port, but both are to be under Chinese civil administration. These terms never have been fulfilled, the Russians having held onto both cities since the Japanese surrender.

Stiffer Attitude Noted

[Writing from Nanking, Harold K. Mills, Associated Press correspondent, said political observers in that capital detected a "stiffening of the Chinese Government's attitude toward the Soviets," and that while the Government intended to live up to the 30-year treaty of 1945, "the patience of the Chinese people is wearing thin as the result of repeated delays in restoration of China's sovereign rights over Dairen and Port Arthur."]

Gen. Tu Li-ming, Government commandant for Manchuria, told Chinese correspondents in Mukden that the civil war in Manchuria would reach a decisive stage "within a short time" and he expected to crush the Communists as soon as he got new reinforcements for executing a new plan.

Chinese Reds Gain In Manchuria

Peiping, June 7 (AP)—Chinese Communists were credited with new gains in Manchuria today, as the Government's top general there predicted the Reds would be crushed soon by a "new plan" to be executed on arrival of reinforcements.

Gen. Tu Li-ming said at Mukden the civil war in the northeast would reach a decisive stage "within a short time," and expressed confidence that the Government would win.

Reds Take Rail City

The Pro-Government newspaper Hsin Min Pao reported, meanwhile, that Communists had occupied Pulantien, important rail city guarding the approaches to Dairen, 45 miles to the southwest. The Na-

tionalists reportedly withdrew from Pulantien this week with the comment that their mission there had been completed.

Hsin Min Pao said the Communists had started to squeeze Nationalist positions north of Wafang-tien, 20 miles above Pulantien, in an effort to push Chiang Kai-shek's forces out of the Kwantung Peninsula.

The withdrawal from Pulantien could mean the Government had decided not to send troops into Dairen and Port Arthur when China takes over administration of the two cities from the Russians. The Russians have insisted that only police officials participate in the takeover.

Russ Stand Linked

The official Central News Agency reported the Nationalist capture of Wulaki, on the Sungari River 15 miles north of Kirin. The agency also said that Sian, rail town 120 airline miles northeast of Mukden was still in Nationalist hands.

Confusion Over Kaiyuan

Reports yesterday said the Nationalists were evacuating Sian in the face of Communist assaults.

General Tu said the main Red forces were based on Kaiyuan, industrial cit., 50 miles northeast of Mukden. Both sides have reported capturing Kaiyuan in recent days, but the explanation may lie in the fact that there are two cities there—new Kaiyuan, built by the Japanese, and old Kaiyuan, 3 miles away, a Chinese walled city.

China Unveiling Her Irritation To Russia

Nanking, June 7 (AP)—The Chinese Government's attitude toward Russia has stiffened lately, and political observers said today a press campaign against Soviet lack of co-operation may be near.

As an indicator, they pointed to the first unveiled criticism ever made by a government official of the Russians for allegedly supporting the Chinese Communists.

Official Accuses Russ Press

The Government's official Central News Agency, which has studiously shunned stories implicating Russia in the civil war, earlier this week quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as openly declaring the

Russian press was giving support "to those elements in China seeking the overthrow of the Government by force."

Observers do not believe China is about to give up her "good-neighbor" policy which Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Shih-chieh has frequently said China should follow in her relations with Russia.

China, they say, will naturally try her best to hold to the Chinese-Russian treaty in the hope it may preserve what little authority the Chinese Government still has in Manchuria.

Patience "Wearing Thin"

The patience of the Chinese people, however, is wearing thin as a result of repeated Soviet delays in restoring China's sovereign rights over Dairen and Port Arthur, observers say.

Whatever reasons the Russians may give for not having handed the administration of these two Manchurian ports back to China as provided in the treaty are automatically rejected by the Chinese.

The clamor of members of the People's Political Council for abrogation of the treaty is indicative of the Chinese people's agitation for the speedy recovery of all Chinese territory.

43 China Students 'Gone Without Trace'

Shanghai, June 7 (AP)—The Shanghai University Professors Association declared today that 43 students disappeared during recent anti-civil war demonstrations and said attempts to trace them had been unsuccessful.

Fifty other students still were held by the Shanghai Woosung garrison, the professors told a press conference. The teachers said they would not resume classes at National Chiao Tung and Fudan universities until the students were released.

To "Quote" Reds

Mayor K. C. Wu announced a few hours earlier that students held as "Communist agents" would be released after two or three months of "re-education."

Sixty-one youths were injured, 26 seriously, during police raids on demonstrating students. The Government called it a roundup of Communist agents agitating for a "general uprising" against the Government. The raids netted 266 students, all but 50 of whom have been released.

Upholds Students' Motives

"No one can guarantee that the Communists are not active," declared Prof. Li Lan-shan, "but it's a mistake to say the whole student

movement was engineered by Communists. The majority of students had no further motive than to see their country relieved of suffering."

In China's capital, striking students of the University of Nanking were joined today by students of National Central University. Both groups are protesting "the Government's indiscriminate arrests of students."

Gandhi Asks Hindus To Back Partition Tells Congress to Ratify Independence Plan

NEW DELHI, June 7 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, long an opponent of any partition of India, appealed to the All-India Congress (Nationalist Party) working committee tonight to ratify the British independence plan, which provides for such partition.

Speaking at an evening prayer meeting, Mr. Gandhi said: "After all, to err is human. Whatever has happened has happened. You should ratify it and ask the Congress working committee not to go wrong in the future. A check has been given you. You have to honor it, after all."

This was construed among Mr. Gandhi's followers as an answer to a statement by some leaders that the Congress party's working committee had overruled him in accepting the British plan.

Russian Entry Is 'Dreaded' In Free India

New Delhi, June 7 (AP)—Observers here fear that if Hindu or Moslem leaders of India when it is free, put too much pressure on the Maharaja of Kashmir, he may shout for Russian help.

Such a development would give Russia a wedge between Hindustan and Pakistan, where the British have least desired the Russians to be.

C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, the dewan of Travancore state, has declared he anticipates a Russian infiltration and "dreads it."

But this is only one of India's new problems. For instance, until the preliminary steps of division are taken some sort of

cabinet commission will be forced to administer the army, the railroads, telephone and telegraph systems, postal department, irrigation systems, currency, and the national debt.

Almost none of these problems will be solved by August 15, the target date for division of the country.

No Summer Retreat
A divided India will offer some strange contrasts.

In the eastern half of Pakistan, which will be made up of a portion of Bengal Province, there is no cool retreat among the hills to which the people can flee—unless they get passports—to escape the boiling heat of the lower Ganges.

Hindustan will have a virtual monopoly not only on their own shrines, but on Moslem shrines as well, giving the Hindus the most of the tourist business.

The famous Moslem shrine of Taj Mahal is in Agra, deep in Hindustan. The tomb of Akbar the Great, Mogul Emperor of Hindustan, is near Agra.

All of Delhi is a Moslem shrine, for it was here the Moguls built their capitals and huge mosques and piled up vast reservoirs of gold and jeweled wealth made India a prize for European nations for hundreds of years.

Pakistan will have a good cash crop of jute to exchange for beautiful and useful commodities from the United States and elsewhere. However, jute is manufactured into finished goods in Calcutta, which lies in Hindustan, and Pakistan will probably have to build its own processing plants.

Pakistan Lacks Tigers

Pakistan will have the biggest granaries of India in Sind and Punjab, and considerable raw materials, but will lack industrial and financial resources comparable to Hindustan's.

Perhaps the worst blow of all is that Pakistan will have almost no tigers and even fewer elephants. Eastern Bengal has a few tigers, but most of the elephants are either in the far south or in the Assam jungles of the far northeast, which will be cut away from Pakistan.

The rich state of Hyderabad, where a Moslem ruler is overlord of a population 85 per cent Hindu, presents another perplexing problem.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has not indicated whether he will collaborate with Pakistan or with the Hindu part of India by which he

is almost surrounded. Hindu nationalists expect to have him shaken from his throne within a few years.

They don't think he will get out of India with all of his fabulous wealth. Its extent is indicated by the fact that 20 years ago a truck load of gold was hauled into his palace compound. It is still standing there under a single guard, with the truck buried to the axles as it sinks into the earth with the passage of the years.

100,000 Desert Amritsar

LAHORE, India, June 7 (AP)—Rationing officials at nearby Amritsar announced today that 100,000 persons had fled from that city since last March, when rioting broke out anew between Moslems on the one hand and Hindus and Sikhs on the other.

["The Statesman's Year-Book" lists the normal population of Amritsar at about 390,000.]

Butler Denfeld Reach Canberra For Talks

Canberra, Australia, June 7 (AP)—United States Ambassador Robert Butler and Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, commander of United States naval forces in the Pacific, arrived here by plane today for important conferences with Australian officials.

Butler said that he and Denfeld would meet Monday with Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley and the Australian Cabinet, but declined to say whether the purpose of the meeting was to reach an agreement about Manus Island.

Manus, in the Admiralty group north of New Guinea, is an Australian mandate, which was wrested from the Japanese by the Americans. The United States has indicated that it would like to make permanent the \$350,000,000 naval base which it constructed there during the war. Australia, however, has declared that Manus is vital to her defense, and that she intends to establish a naval base there, which she might be willing to share with the United States.

Navy Oiler Leaves Sydney

SYDNEY, Australia, June 7 (AP)—The United States Navy oiler Mattaponi sailed for the Persian Gulf today, leaving behind fourteen American sailors absent without leave from the Mattaponi and other ships of Task Force 38, which sailed May 27. The Mattaponi developed boiler trouble when the remainder of the force sailed and stayed in Sydney for repairs.

Japan Will Manufacture 300 Bantam Cars a Year

TOKYO, June 7 (AP).—Japanese plants will soon be turning out bantam-size passenger automobiles again—but only 300 of them a year.

Allied headquarters today authorized the annual manufacture

of that number for use by Japanese doctors, police and government agencies and for business firms and taxicab companies to use on official government business.

Also authorized was the assembly from pre-war spare parts of fifty standard-size passenger cars.

The Japanese have been manufacturing trucks for some time.

Petitioner of Hirohito Freed

TOKYO, June 7 (AP).—The Kyodo news agency said today that Osaka police seized and then released a former Japanese naval petty officer who approached Emperor Hirohito with a petition yesterday while the Emperor was inspecting Osaka Harbor. Under the new constitution, peaceful petitioning of the Emperor is permitted.

Tojo Defense May Ask Recess

TOKYO, June 7 (AP).—Informed sources said today the defense may ask a four-to-six-week recess of Japan's major war crimes trial while attorneys prepare individual defenses for former Premier Hideki Tojo and other onetime Japanese leaders.

U. S.-Soviet Board Agrees On Korean Consultations

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, Korea, June 7.—The Joint Soviet-American Commission today announced agreement on methods of consulting Korean democratic parties and social organizations on the formation of a provisional government for Korea.

Joint Bulletin No. 3 said the decisions were contained in a document that would be published as soon as it was translated into Korean.

The document will include a questionnaire on the structure and principles desired in a provisional government and another on the political platform of the proposed government, the bulletin said.

tin said.

The bulletin did not say specifically that final agreement had been reached on which Korean groups would be consulted. However, Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, chief American delegate, said yesterday that the top Soviet delegate, Col. Gen. T. F. Shtikov, had accepted consultation on an all-inclusive basis.

Hero's Award to N. J. Major

SEOUL, Korea, June 7 (AP).—Major Ernest C. Becker, of 75 Sylvan Avenue, Bergenfield, N. J., has received an award of the Soldier's Medal for Heroism during a fire at the 34th Engineering Combat Battalion mess hall. He rescued a Korean fireman who had collapsed near a drum of gasoline which was in imminent danger of exploding.

'Colonel' Promoted To Master Sergeant

Seoul, June 7 (AP).—Colonel H. Cunningham, of Warren, Pa., is a master sergeant now.

It's a promotion: "Colonel" is his first name.

Strong Financial Basis For Philippines Outlined

MANILA, June 7 (AP).—The joint Philippine-American Finance Commission signed today a report containing recommendations for putting the Philippine government on a strong financial basis. The report will be transmitted to President Truman and Philippine President Manuel A. Roxas.

Details were not announced, but "The Manila Evening News" said one recommendation called for establishment of a central bank with a capitalization of \$25,000,000. The paper said this was related to another recommendation that a managed monetary system be adopted.

The commission made studies throughout the length of the Philippines. One result was expected to be a substantial increase in tax rates.

Filipino Answers Zhukov Charge

Manila, June 7 (AP).—A Russian's assertion that India's freedom would be "fictitious" like the "false

freedom" of the Philippines drew a sharp retort today from a Philippine Foreign Affairs Office spokesman who charged Russia with being "a past master in creating puppet governments."

"Those who speak of our independence as fictitious are either insincere, ignorant or malicious," he said.

Eugene Zhukov, Soviet delegate to the recent Inter-Asian Conference at New Delhi, had likened the British plan for Indian independence to the "nominal and false freedom" which he said the United States had granted the Philippines.

To this the Philippine spokesman replied:

Independence "Real"

"The independence granted to the Philippines is a very real one. We formulate our foreign policy without dictation of any power, not even the United States."

He commented that the recent treaty granting the United States military bases in the Philippines was "entered into because we believed that it will afford us the best guarantee of Philippine independence." The treaty, he said, "was not imposed upon us by the United States. It was a purely voluntary agreement between two countries."

Peron May Revise Cabinet To Add Conservatives

Buenos Aires, June 7 (AP).—Informed sources said today that President Juan D. Peron was considering a Cabinet reorganization which would bring some members of the old Conservative party into his government and leave only three ministers unchanged.

These sources said Peron had been conferring with such Conservative leaders as Robustiano Patron Costas, who was selected by the late Conservative President Roberto Ortiz to succeed him before the 1943 revolution intervened, and Miguel Angel Carano, former Conservative Minister of Agriculture.

Leftist Outcry Forecast

Appointment of Conservatives to his Cabinet would undoubtedly arouse opposition among both Peron's Labor party membership

and members of the Peronista wing of the Radical party.

The Conservatives, who took no active stand for or against Peron in the last elections, would be able to give him considerable support, since they formerly were one of the major parties in Argentina.

One source said that only the

present Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy would remain intact.

Speculation On Changes

Another informant said Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia would go to the Interior Ministry to replace Angel Borlenghi.

Carcano, said the informant, was expected to take the Agriculture post, and Diogenes Taboada, ex-Minister of the Interior under the Conservatives, would receive a post—possibly the Interior, if Bramuglia is not given this portfolio.

U.S. Urged To Retain Messersmith As Envoy

Buenos Aires, June 7 (AP).—The Standard, an English-language newspaper, said today the United States would gain nothing by sacrificing United States Ambassador George Messersmith "on the altar of Spruille Braden's ego." Its editorial urged rejection of Messersmith's resignation as American envoy.

Pro-Government newspapers in Argentina have expressed unanimously the opinion that the withdrawal of Messersmith was an unfriendly gesture.

"Those who were in personal contact with Braden during his

picked up his pace.

Visits Mother Again

Truman applauded and cheered him to the Liberty Memorial, where he stood to review the remainder of the parade.

The President participated in the parade before driving to Grandview for the second visit in two days with his mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman.

He found the 94-year-old patient so improved yesterday that he gave his sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman, a brief holiday from her nursing chore by bringing her into Kansas City to attend a reception and hear an address by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower last night.

Hints At Russia

The Chief of Staff declared, "We intend to continue the firm

champion of those who seek to lead their own lives in peace," despite any "hostility" from another nation.

He did not name Russia, but Eisenhower noted that at least one of the powerful nations does not see eye to eye with us on measures for the stability peace demands.

"We do not dictate to any nation what it does internally," he added. Those nations seeking to lead their own lives in peace with world neighbors will continue to be championed by this country, he said.

Truman Talk Tonight

Eisenhower added that without American aid, guidance and leadership "there is immediate danger of social, political and economic chaos among hundreds of millions."

From the "course we deem right," Eisenhower declared, another nation's "difference, or even hostility, must not deflect us."

The President, one-time head of the 35th Division Association, will

Truman Leads Parade Of 35th Division Vets

Kansas City, June 7 (AP).—Stepping along with military briskness, President Truman led a parade of the 35th Division through Kansas City streets today.

The 63-year-old Chief Executive, who had started in an open car, left the vehicle to walk the last uphill two miles of the parade route.

Two blocks after getting out of his car, Mr. Truman was presented with a wooden cane by a man wearing a blue beret, who came out of the crowd.

With the cane the President

Truman Applauds Eisenhower

Hears General Demand U. S. Champion Measures to Stabilize Peace.

Kansas City, June 7 (A. P.).—President Truman divided his time today between his bed-ridden mother at Grandview and comrades with whom he served in world war I.

He set out to witness the first post-war II parade of veterans of the Thirty-fifth Division before driving to Grandview for his second visit in two days with Mrs. Martha E. Truman.

He found the 94-year-old patient so improved yesterday that he gave his sister, Miss Mary Jane Truman, a brief holiday from her nursing chore by bringing her into Kansas City to attend a reception and hear an address by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower last night.

The Chief of Staff declared "we intend to continue the firm champion of those who seek to lead their own lives in peace," despite any hostility from another nation. He did not name Russia, but Eisenhower noted that "at least one of the powerful nations does not see eye to eye with us on measures for the stability peace demands."

Won't Be Deflected.

"We do not dictate to any nation what it does internally," he added. Those nations seeking to lead their own lives in peace with world neighbors will continue to be championed by this country, he said. The General added that without American aid, guidance and leadership there is immediate danger of social, political and economic chaos among hundreds of millions.

Of the "course we deem right," Eisenhower declared, another nation's "indifference, or even hostility, must not deflect us."

The President, one-time head of the Thirty-fifth Division Association, will speak tonight in a major address starting at 11 o'clock (Eastern daylight time).

Seated in an inconspicuous box toward the rear of the Municipal Auditorium the President's sole participation in last night's session was his applause for Eisenhower, who comes from the neighboring State of Kansas, sharing with Missouri and Nebraska the honors won by the men of the 35th.

Bill To Declare End Of War Planned

Washington, June 7 (AP).—Congress may declare an end to both the national emergency and the war—as far as most of the extraordinary wartime laws are concerned—before its adjournment late in July.

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said he would name a subcommittee Monday to begin hearings Tuesday on a joint resolution to accomplish this purpose.

Wiley said he believed the hearings need last "only a few days." He predicted that there would be time for both House and Senate to act on the resolution before the session ends.

The resolution, introduced Thursday by Wiley, would not affect international relations. In that field, the war will end upon the signing of the peace treaties.

Wiley Keep Only 66

However, Wiley's proposal would preserve only 66 of the war and emergency statutes. There now are about 550 on the books, he said, of which about half contain specific expiration dates.

The other half remain in force for the duration of the war, or until the end of the emergency, or for some stated period thereafter—in most cases, six months.

The resolution would erase these from the statute books, except for the list of 66. The list, he emphasized, is "tentative and subject

to change" as the hearings progress. Members of the committee staff said the Administration and the committee are in "fairly close accord" on the question of which laws can be dropped, although Administration officials wish to keep some powers that Wiley would scrap.

Arm Merchant Ships

There is agreement, for instance, that the power to arm merchant vessels should continue, as well as the power to make temporary appointments of army and navy officers.

There is disagreement on the President's power to give transportation priority to the movement of troops; Wiley's bill would end it.

Meanwhile, it appeared likely that extension will be voted for two emergency laws due to expire at the end of this month—the Export Control Act, under which the President regulates overseas shipment of 400 commodities, and the Second War Powers Act, now renamed the First Decontrol Act of 1947.

Following hearings on these laws yesterday, Majority Leader Halleck (R., Ind.) said the House probably will approve extensions.

Mine Control To Expire

The Second War Powers Act authorizes controls over the sale and use of tin, cordage, antimony and quinine, restricts imports of sugar and rice, and gives priority to the export of machinery and materials for construction work abroad.

June 30 will bring the end of the Government's power to hold private properties seized during the war, including the 2,500 soft-coal mines taken over during last winter's strike.

The seizure power ended December 31 when President Truman proclaimed the end of hostilities. All properties then held by the Government were required to be returned within six months.

Also due to expire on June 30—except that Congress now is writing legislation to prevent it—is the wartime increase in postal rates.

Congress already has voted continuance of the high wartime excise-tax rates on furs, jewelry, liquor and other items, which otherwise would have dropped down to prewar levels at midyear.

U-BOAT CHIEF FORESAW FALL

Records Show Doenitz Criticized U.S. Defenses

Washington, June 7 (AP)—The United States Navy took longer to lick the U-boat menace along the Atlantic Coast in the dark days of 1942 than the Navy itself expected.

Defense of the shallow American coastal waters was "very easy," in the opinion of the Germans' submarine chief, who outlined for Hitler how he would stop the U-boat attacks that spread oil and bodies and wreckage along 1,000 miles of United States beaches.

Hitler Parleys Made Public

The details were disclosed tonight with the publication of Hitler's naval conferences for 1942—the German submarine's year of triumph.

The documents, captured in the German naval archives, were translated by the United States office of naval intelligence and made public simultaneously in London and Washington.

More than 8,000,000 tons of Allied shipping were sunk during 1942, but Admiral Karl Doenitz, Hitler's submarine leader, predicted in May that the spring's easy killings would not last.

Blamed Inexperience

"One of these days the situation in the American zone will change," he reported to Hitler. "The Americans are making strenuous efforts to prevent the large number of sinkings."

He criticized professionally the

inexperienced crews of the United States air-sea patrol:

"The American fliers see nothing. The destroyers and patrol vessels are traveling too fast most of the time even to locate the submarines, or they are not persistent enough in their pursuit with depth charges."

"The shallow American coast waters make it very easy to safeguard and protect shipping."

He expounded two methods to make his U-boat operations "unprofitable."

One Way Too Costly

One would have provided a barrier of nets and mines along the coast, behind which coastwise shipping would be safe. The cost of this method would be too high for the Americans to try, he believed.

The other, which was being set up by the United States Navy even as he was discussing it, would have put all shipping into convoys protected by warships.

"This method will probably be chosen," he predicted accurately. "... and our chances of success become fewer. However, as long as their escorts are inexperienced, I believe well be able to attack the convoys in the usual manner even

in shallow waters.

"Expected Even Sooner"

The U-boats made their last "bitter stand" off Trinidad that fall, Admiral Ernest G. King, wartime chief of naval operations, reported later, and thereafter became a "problem" rather than a "menace."

Doenitz reported in August to Hitler, "The enemy transportation system in American waters underwent great changes, as the naval staff predicted and expected even sooner."

Hitler told his navy chiefs that the "submarine war will in the end decide the outcome of the war."

He was sure that new ships could not come off the ways fast enough to replace the torpedoed vessels

and said United States production schedules were "impossible."

He suggested indirectly that the submarine commanders kill Allied crews as well as sink the ships.

Strategy Revealed

"It is very much to our disadvantage," he hinted to a conference of top admirals, "if a large percentage of the crews of sunken ships is able to go to sea again on new ships."

According to the documents, Nazi grand strategy in 1942 was singly to defeat Russia and then defend "blockade-proof" Europe until America and Britain wearied of the sea war.

The next year, however, the Allies sank more than 200 of his precious U-boats, and Germany had lost the vital submarine war.

Navy Head Asks Early Approval Of Unification

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, today urged "early enactment" of legislation to unify the armed forces under a single secretary of national defense.

"Not until it is enacted can the military services function at full efficiency in the solution of the many urgent problems which are affected by its enactment," he said.

Nimitz made the comment in a letter to Chairman Gurney (R., S.D.), of the Senate Armed Services Committee. Gurney made the letter public.

The Admiral said the bill, which the committee approved, 12 to 0,

last Wednesday, is a "provement over that which the War and Navy departments originally recommended to Congress."

While the Republican Policy Committee in the Senate has included the bill on its list of legislation to be acted upon before the summer recess, a companion bill is bogged down in the House. Hearings have not been completed, and are now in recess.

Much-Needed Program

Nimitz's letter to Gurney said in part:

"I believe that the changes made by the committee have improved the bill, and that, to an even greater extent than before, it will provide a much-needed program for the future security of the United States and a structure within which the United States Navy can continue effectively to discharge its responsibilities in connection with the national security."

"Early enactment of this legislation is most desirable."

The principal changes made in the bill by the Senate committee were revisions in language designed to guarantee the future independence of the Marine Corps and of naval aviation.

The measure provides for a single secretary of national security, with separate branches and under secretaries for the army, navy and air forces.

SURPLUS SEEN BY PRESIDENT BELIEVED HIGH

Fiscal Analysts Question
Truman Estimate Of
\$1,250,000,000,

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Government fiscal analysts said today President Truman's estimate of a \$1,250,000,000 surplus for this fiscal year ending June 30 now seems too high.

This contrasts with the view of many Republican congressmen who called the estimate too low when Mr. Truman announced it at a Democratic Jefferson Day dinner April 19.

Some Surplus Expected

The fiscal experts, declining to be quoted by name, agreed that

the Government will end the year with some surplus. But they noted in an interview that it would have to take in more than \$725,000,000 above its expenditures in the three weeks remaining of this month if the figure of a \$1,250,000,000 surplus is to be realized.

The Treasury's latest figure, covering the period through June 4, show the surplus—measuring the excess of income over spending—has shrunk rapidly to \$524,658,000 since it hit a record peak of \$3,267,000,000 on March 28.

June 15 Payments Awaited
Quarterly income tax payments by corporations and individuals, due June 15, are the chief reliance of Treasury officials for pulling the surplus back up to the vicinity of the Truman estimate.

One factor that has boosted expenditures above estimates has been tax and customs duty refunds.

President Truman estimated in April that these would amount to \$2,300,000,000—a hike of \$212,000,000 over his original estimate—but nearly \$2,700,000,000 in refunds actually had been paid out by June 4, with more than three weeks left in the fiscal year.

All Records Broken

The main reason for the underestimate of refunds for this fiscal year has been the speed of the Internal Revenue Bureau in getting refunds out to income taxpayers. Breaking all records, it has returned more than \$1,300,000,000 to more than 29,000,000 individual income taxpayers.

The fiscal experts said the expiring year's budget will show no effects whatever from cancellation of \$641,832,080 in Commodity Credit Corporation notes by the Treasury under an act of May 27.

No Change Shown

When this was passed, some Republicans claimed that by advancing the cancellation from its scheduled time in the next fiscal year to the one now expiring, they had reduced next year's budget expenditures and boosted this year's.

Actually, the cancellation has been effected already without causing the slightest change in expenditure totals for this year or next, and without affecting the prospective budget surplus.

Recorded As Transfer

What happened was this: The budget had long since reflected the spending of the money as it was paid out to non Government sources, chalking up the expenditures as they took place over a period of years.

When Congress ordered the cancellation of the CCC notes by the Treasury, the transaction was marked up in effect as a transfer from one Government agency to another, with one agency's gain cancelling out the other's loss and the total spending remaining unchanged.

TAX CHALLENGE HURLED BY TAFT AT WHITE HOUSE

1947
Cites Truman's Action in '45 in Slashing Levy for Corporations.

SAYS DEFICIT WASN'T FEARED

Asserts Individuals Got the Short End of Deal in Cut of Two Years Ago.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) today demanded to know how President Truman can argue against a tax cut for individuals when he gave his blessing to one for corporations in 1945. Pouring new ammunition into his running fight with Mr. Truman over economic issues, Taft told a reporter:

"It has been suggested by some that the President should veto the tax bill because it might lead to a deficit if we have a serious recession."

"But only two years ago the President recommended and approved a reduction of \$6,000,000,000, for the most part for corporations, when we faced a deficit of \$20,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1946."

The tax bill now before the President would save individuals about \$4,000,000,000 by reducing levies 10.5, 20 and 30 per cent in various brackets.

Truman Blast Expected

Mr. Truman is expected to define sharply in a major speech in Kansas City tonight some of his differences with congressional Republicans over domestic policy. He will talk before veterans of the Thirty-fifth Division, in which he served in world war I. There was no indication whether

he would reply to Taft's assertion yesterday that Mr. Truman and the Democratic administration must bear the responsibility for "having created all the basic conditions which compel high prices."

Meanwhile, Taft began a new round in a battle which started last Tuesday with a jibe from Taft, was carried on Thursday by a hot news conference retort from the President and kept up to date yesterday by the Ohio Senator's latest blast. Taft argued that the way to get prices down—the core of his argument with the President—"is to cut Government expenses and cut taxes." He added: "So let the President sign the tax bill."

Renewing this demand today, Taft told a reporter he sees no reason why the President should deny individual taxpayers a substantial tax reduction similar to that given to business in the 1945 tax act which repealed the excess profits tax. The 1945 tax bill cut levies for corporations more than \$3,100,000,000. Individuals got reductions estimated at about \$2,500,000,000.

SENATE ASKED FOR FULL VOTE FRAUD INQUIRY

G. O. P. Investigators Hold
Justice Department
Whitewashed Case.

KANSAS CITY HEARING ENDS

Sub-committee's Resolution Asks
Deeper Study on Whether
Clark Performed Duty.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Republican Senators charging a Justice Department whitewash of

alleged Kansas City vote frauds promised today they will press for a full dress Senate investigation with on-the-spot hearings.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), chairman of a judiciary sub-committee, announced that he will recommend the Senate authorize a broad inquiry to include committee sessions in Kansas City.

Ferguson's sub-committee ended hearings yesterday on a resolution by Senator Kem (R-Mo.), calling on the Senate to determine whether Attorney-General Tom Clark and his aids properly performed their duties in handling complaints about the Democratic primary last August. Kem, after listening to the testimony, commented that without question the investigation should proceed.

Charge Soft-pedaling.

Both Ferguson and Kem contended the Justice Department soft-pedaled ballot fraud charges arising from the voting in which Representative Roger Slaughter, Democrat running for renomination, was defeated by Enos Axtell, President Truman's choice.

A Republican, Albert L. Reeves Jr., now occupies Slaughter's seat in Congress. He defeated Axtell in the general election.

The fraud charges relating to the primary race between Axtell and Slaughter came to a light in a series of affidavits obtained by the Kansas City Star.

United States Attorney Sam Wear told the sub-committee yesterday that his action, after the affidavits began to appear in the newspaper, was principally confined to mailing clippings of the articles to the Justice Department in Washington.

He said the department authorized an FBI investigation which lasted twelve days and was based on the published affidavits. Wear said the FBI gave him a 500-page report on the hundreds of affidavits and his own office then prepared a synopsis.

Three Federal Judges, Albert L. Reeves, father of the successful Republican candidate for Congress in the race; John Caskie Collet and Albert A. Ridge, told the sub-committee that Wear brought them his synopsis and asked them whether they thought it justified calling a Grand Jury.

The Judges said they agreed with Wear that it did not. They added, however, that Wear did not show them the fuller FBI report. Collet said he assumed it was an incomplete investigation, and that either Federal or

State authorities would pursue it. Referring to the recent theft of questioned ballots from the Kansas City Election Board's offices, Ferguson observed:

"As I understand this, as soon as the ballots were stolen, the FBI for the first time started to make a full and complete investigation."

Army-Guard Row Is Seen

Washington, June 7 (AP)—The Army and Navy Bulletin said today that relations between the regular Army and National Guard "have been further strained" by a War Department board's order turning down two Texas National Guard officers recommended for Federal recognition.

The Texans are H. Miller Ainsworth, of Luling, Texas, and John W. Naylor, of Fort Worth, both wartime colonels and both chosen by Gov. Buford J. Jester of Texas for brigadier general rank in the National Guard.

The Army and Navy Bulletin, an unofficial weekly publication, told of Texas congressional protests against the decision by the War Department's general officer examining board, and of orders for a new hearing.

Backed By Regulars

It added: "It was learned that 30 or more officers, including Regular Army men, testified in behalf of the Texans after the hearings were reopened."

"In National Guard circles, there is a feeling that Ainsworth was slapped down because of his caustic criticism of the bloody diversionary Rapido River assault in Italy. This debacle cost the 36th (Texas) Division 2,900 casualties. "Ainsworth was prominent in the unsuccessful attempt to obtain a congressional investigation of the Rapido River operation."

Group Assailed Clark

"A principal target of the critics was Gen. Mark W. Clark, 5th Army commander, charged with ordering the attack, who was called 'an inefficient and inexperienced officer' in a resolution adopted by the 36th Division Association. The resolution called the Rapido action 'one of the colossal blunders of the second world war.'"

"At that convention of the association in January, 1946, Ainsworth was elected president of the organization. Later, he and other Texans vigorously, but vainly, opposed the promotion of Clark in permanent rank. Naylor apparently took no part in these proceedings."

NEW PATENT PLAN ASKED OF AGENCIES

Report Cites Profits Of Some Employees On Inventions

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Citing "fantastic" profits made by some Government employees on inventions they evolved during working hours using Government equipment, Attorney General Clark called today for steps to tighten up the system.

He recommended a uniform patent policy for all agencies, reserving to the Government all rights to most inventions by its employees and those of research workers under contract to the Government.

Clark based his report on a four-year study requested by the late President Roosevelt. The Attorney General urged establishments of a Government patents administration to direct the new program. It would apply a single policy to all Government agencies in place of varying procedures now in practice.

Agencies Vary In Practice

It would have particular bearing on the War and Navy departments and to a lesser degree on the Federal Works Agency. The report said these are the only agencies "which still contend that patent rights must be left to the employee in order to induce him to invent."

President Truman made the report public "in order to obtain full and frank discussion by all individuals and organizations concerned, including private companies, educational institutions, and the interested Government departments and agencies."

The report said Government research in the last five years has skyrocketed into a multibillion-dollar program concerned primarily with aviation, transportation, communications, ordnance and atomic energy.

Role In Postwar Research

After asserting that Federal participation in postwar research "will be large and of major significance," it reached this main conclusion:

"Inventions financed with public funds should inure to the benefit of the public, and should not become a purely private monopoly under which the public may be charged for, or even denied, the use of technology which it has financed."

"The weight of informed opinion

and the evidence of experience . . . establish that patent rights are in fact an undesirable form of incentive" because, among other things, "they may induce lack of co-operation and secretiveness among research workers."

Outside Contract Cited

In discussing the practice of the Naval Research Laboratory, the report listed the case of Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, expert in the field of underwater sound and submarine detection.

It said Hayes was under contract for years to assign all of his patents to Texaco "allegedly at compensation of \$25,000 a year."

"In 1937," it added, "the department made an effort to prohibit conflicting outside employment, whereupon Dr. Hayes offered to resign if he were obliged to relinquish his Texaco contract. Upon submission of the matter to the judge advocate general it was decided that he could retain his connection with Texaco while continuing in the Navy Department."

Oil-Dilution System

In some army cases where it said "substantial sums" have been realized by Government personnel, the report mentioned Weldon Worth, civilian employé at Wright Field laboratories, who invented an oil-dilution system for airplanes.

The report said this was used by the British in the recent war and under a patent-interchange agreement that country requested the United States to obtain a license for it under Worth's British patent. The United States, under terms of the interchange agreement, would bear the cost of getting such a license.

Indication Of Profits

The report continued: "The Air Forces entered into negotiations with Worth, who offered to grant a license for an annual fee of approximately \$100,000. The negotiating officer considered this too high and negotiations were suspended."

"During the course of the negotiations, Worth submitted information which indicated that he was receiving approximately \$30,000 a year from licenses under his Canadian patents on the invention in question." (AP)

Farm-Abundance Policy Urged

Washington, June 7 (AP)—A long-range policy of abundant production in agriculture, as against scarcity to maintain high prices,

was proposed to Congress today by Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration.

He said a system of rigid, legislated price-fixing "extended indefinitely into the future can do a great deal of harm to the farmers themselves."

Reserve Bank President

Davis, now president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, submitted his statement to the House Agriculture Committee on behalf of the Committee for Economic Development.

"It will be better to seek high returns per worker through large-volume, low-cost production," he said, "than to try to get the same high return by means of high prices for scarce, limited production."

This, he said, "calls for genuine teamwork of agriculture and labor and business management," and he added:

For High Living Standard

"If I could be granted the fulfillment of one wish for the growth and prosperity of agriculture, it would be this:

"Let the nonagricultural industries and labor find the way to keep working at full efficiency and capacity turning out goods and services that can be absorbed by this country in a high standard of living—in better homes, equipment, electrification, refrigeration, sanitation, clothing, ad infinitum."

The House Committee is making a study of long-range agriculture policy.

Speedy Release Of Sugar Possible

Washington, June 7 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson Secretary of Agriculture said, today that rationing of sugar for home use will be ended "as quickly as possible."

He said figures on sugar receipts from Cuba and on consumption under rationing soon will be on hand and "as soon as these factors indicate that there is sufficient sugar to do so, we shall remove all restrictions on sugar for household use."

Anderson appeared before the House Banking Committee on separate bills to end household sugar rationing and to give priority on sugar to those using it for home canning.

The House Agriculture Committee meanwhile heard a proposal by

Chester C. Davis for a long-range policy of abundant food production as against scarcity designed to maintain high prices.

Davis, now president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, was head of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration during the early New Deal years. He appeared as a representative of the committee for economic development.

"It will be better to seek high returns per worker through large-volume, low-cost production," he said.

Asks Speed in Curley Case

U. S. Wants Petition Filed With Supreme Court by Friday

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The Department of Justice wants the United States Court of Appeals to require Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to petition the Supreme Court not later than Friday for another test of his mail-fraud conviction. Earlier in the week Mayor Curley asked the Appellate Court to stay his sentence until the Supreme Court acts on a petition to reconsider its refusal to review his conviction. The petition has not yet been filed.

In an answer filed yesterday by William A. Paisley, special assistant to the Attorney General, the Justice Department asked that a stay not be extended beyond June 13. Mr. Paisley said he is advised that is the last date for filing a petition for rehearing that can be acted on before the Supreme Court recesses June 16 for the summer.

U. N. May Take Axis Nations

Lake Success, June 7 (AP)—Early admission of former Axis states to the United Nations was considered today as a possible step toward preventing a repetition of the Hungarian coup in other former enemy countries.

Many U. N. delegates here expected a drive to admit Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and other defeated countries just as soon as the four major powers ratify treaties with the former Axis states.

There were indications that Britain and the United States, particularly, feel it would be advisable to

get the tamed Axis countries inside the U. N. immediately where their governments would be in a position to deal directly with all other members on an equal basis.

The United States policy thus far has been that Italy, Hungary and other former enemy countries should be brought into the United Nations immediately after the treaties have been ratified.

A step in this direction was taken this week when the United States ratified the Hungarian treaty. Hungary and Italy have applied for U. N. membership.

It was uncertain whether the United States would continue to recognize the Hungarian government but American sources here took the view that it would be better to have Hungary inside the United Nations even if the government does not represent the Hungarian majority. (AP)

GERMANS TESTIFY AGAINST CHANDLER

Boston, June 7 (A. P.).—The testimony of the first of fourteen German witnesses called to aid the Government's case against Douglas Chandler, charged with treason, was in the Federal Court record today.

Edward Sittler, testifying briefly before adjournment yesterday, said that Chandler, a former American newspaper man, prepared a radio talk for broadcast at his home in Germany. He identified a signature on a passport as that of the defendant.

The Government charges that Chandler broadcast Nazi propaganda from Germany to the United States during the war as "Paul Revere" and that he operated under the directions of Dr. Joseph Goebbels and others high in the Nazi Government.

Oscar R. Ewing, special assistant to the Attorney-General, told the court that the 58-year-old defendant received 7,500 German Reichsmarks a month—approximately \$3,200—for his broadcasts.

Chandler sat cross-armed during most of the day's proceedings, showing no signs of emotion until the first German witness was called. Then he shifted slightly in his straight-backed chair. His daughter, Lauretta, 21, sat near by.

U.S. Must Widen Aid: Porter

New York, June 7 (AP)—Porter, President Truman's former special envoy to Greece, said today that American foreign policy must strive for the twin objectives of "economic abundance for all, political freedom for all."

Porter, in a talk prepared for a luncheon-forum of the Liberal party of New York State, said he believed that it was in such interest that aid was being extended to Greece and Turkey and that a "much broader program of European reconstruction" should follow.

Hopes For Spread Of Aid

"Food and fuel are our best weapons against totalitarianism," he said. "We will soon be throwing them into Greece. I hope that before too long we will be throwing them in tremendous volume into other parts of Europe. We will use them in favor of economic security and of political liberty."

"I firmly believe," he said, "that a successful American foreign policy can only be based on our democratic and liberty-loving traditions."

"The keystone in the structure of political freedom is the freedom from external aggression. . . . Thus, our first aim is to preserve the fabric of international amity and make all countries secure from external aggression. . . ."

Sees Good Investment

"The only fundamental way to combat the spread of totalitarianism is to combat the conditions which cause that spread—the conditions of want, hunger and economic chaos. People with empty stomachs will clutch at any ideology that promises them food and security."

"Today we are faced with the symptoms of impending collapse in large areas of western Europe," Porter said. "Europe cannot be on its feet politically because it is not yet on its feet economically; and an investment in European economic and political stability, no matter how large that investment may be, will cost a good deal less than the cost of chaos and war."

"It will require a heroic effort on our part. But it is the only basis of a sound liberal policy. And it is the business of liberals to educate public opinion and rouse public demand so that the Administration may get the money and backing to carry out this policy."

Red Gains Laid To Democrats

Milwaukee, June 7 (AP)—Republican Chairman Carroll Reece asserted today that the three principal aims of the Communist "international conspiracy" have been accomplished "to a very considerable extent" in this country during fourteen years of Democratic administrations.

He listed these aims as:

- "1. Debase the currency.
- "2. Attack the institutions of private property.
- "3. Create as much economic confusion and lawlessness as possible."

Not Accusing Truman

In an address before the Young Republican National Federation, Reece said he wanted it definitely understood "that I am not accusing President Truman, or his immediate advisers, of any conscious purpose to subvert our form of government or to destroy our economic system."

"Mr. Truman, I am sure," he added, "is no more of a Communist than I am."

Reece said it must be recognized, however, that the Democratic party in the last fourteen years "played ball with radical groups and elements in return for the political support which those groups were able to supply."

"In the United States today," he continued, "the one powerful enemy which is fighting the extension of radical tyranny is the Republican party."

Charge On Currency

As for the three Communist aims, he declared:

"You do not have to look any further than the currency in your pocket to know that it has been debased—your dollar will not buy as much today as it would a very few years ago. . . ."

"We have all seen and heard Administration mouthpieces, both in and out of public office, ridiculing the idea that an individual ought to be self-supporting and save some of his earnings to provide economic security for himself and his family."

"We all know, however much we may regret it, that never in our history has there been more ill feeling or confusion based upon so-called class differences which should not even exist in America."

Senator Assails Moscow Policy 'Of Conquest'

Iowa City, Iowa, June 7 (AP)—Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) declared today "the center of totalitarianism and the rumblings of world conquest have shifted from Berlin to Moscow."

"New sections of the 'Iron Curtain' are being welded daily around additional segments of humanity, and we have no peace," Hickenlooper said. "Totalitarianism is again threatening the peace of the world as surely as it did in the 1930's."

Satellites Enslaved

In an address at the University of Iowa's centennial year commencement services, the Senator asserted:

"The one great nation of the world that retains its totalitarian government, Russia, and its satellite nations enslaved by the Soviet seizure, not only has refused to approach world-wide peace settlements on any basis of mutual cooperation or previously stated objectives of freedom, but, on the contrary, has thrown stumbling blocks in the paths of agreements."

Hickenlooper said the Russian Government "while indulging in procrastination and delay has carried on vigorously a policy of conquest and capture."

"Ominous Similarity"

Conditions now, he continued, have "an ominous similarity" to those of the 1930's, "and we must realize that now is the time when the seeds of peace or war are being sown."

He added that the United States "should and must" protect "the right of people to determine their own forms of government."

This nation's "most vital responsibility," he concluded, "is to clearly maintain our own strength within our own framework, and to make that strength evident as an example to others whom we aid."

ADMIRAL GATCH RETIRES

In Navy Nearly 50 Years, Was Badly Wounded in World War II

NORFOLK, Va., June 7 (AP)—After nearly fifty years in the naval service, Vice Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, USN, Commander Service Force, United

States Atlantic Fleet, is being retired for physical disability resulting from wounds received in World War II, it was announced today.

Admiral Gatch, a native of Salem, Ore., has been in Norfolk since December 3, 1945, when he was appointed to his present post.

When his terminal leave begins on June 20 he plans to drive across the country to Oregon where he expects to make his home.

He will be succeeded here by Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker, USN, who has been commandant of the naval station in Boston.

During the Santa Cruz Islands battle on Oct. 26, 1942, Admiral Gatch was seriously wounded in the explosion of an enemy bomb. His ship, the U. S. S. South Dakota, distinguished herself in this engagement, and on the night of Nov. 14-15, 1942, sank at least one Japanese cruiser and assisted in destroying or damaging many other Japanese ships.

For leadership and heroism in those engagements to Navy Crosses were awarded to him.

Gold-Star Mothers Honor War Reporters

Long Beach, Cal., June 7 (AP)—Harold V. Boyle, Associated Press columnist, and two other newspaper men have been cited for outstanding war reporting by America's Gold Star mothers, who have chosen Mrs. Anna G. Hagerty, of Atlantic City, as their new president.

Similar citations were awarded to Frank Bartholomew, United Press, and Lee Van Atta, International News Service.

Mrs. Hagerty, in succeeding Mrs. Walter H. Boyd, of Long Beach, as president, invited the delegates to hold their 1948 convention in Atlantic City. The meeting adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact a universal military training law.

LONDON, JUNE 7 (AP)—THE GOVERNMENT'S PUBLICITY MEN GOT TANGLED IN THEIR OWN WEB, BUT FINALLY MANAGED TODAY TO PORTRAY BRITAIN'S OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TOWARD SECRETARY OF STATE M YNGALL'S AID-FOR-EUROPE PROGRAM.

THEIR TROUBLES BEGAN YESTERDAY, WHEN THE PRESS OFFICER AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TOLD REPORTERS THAT MARSHALL'S HARVARD SPEECH WAS "WARMLY WELCOMED" HERE. THE REPORTERS WERE CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, NOT TO PRESENT THIS AS A FOREIGN OFFICE VIEWPOINT BUT ONLY AS COMING FROM AN "OFFICIAL SOURCE" WHO SPOKE WITH "FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S AUTHORITY."

THAT STARTED LONDON PAPERS' TALKING ABOUT A U.S. "DOLLAR POOL" AND "UNOFFICIAL EXCHANGES," WITHOUT ATTRIBUTION TO ANY AUTHORITY. THE PUBLICITY MEN BEGAN TO WORRY THAT BRITAIN MIGHT BE PICTURED AS A BIT TOO ANXIOUS FOR AMERICAN DOLLARS, AND THAT THIS MIGHT HARM AMERICAN OPINION TOWARD THE BRITISH.

SO TODAY THE FOREIGN OFFICE NEWS DEPARTMENT ACKNOWLEDGED IT HAD VOICED THE "WARMLY WELCOMED" COMMENT, BUT NOTHING ELSE, AND ADDED: "IT IS REGRETTED THAT CERTAIN MISLEADING INTERPRETATIONS HAVE APPEARED."

BOTH SOCIALIST AND PEOPLE'S PARTY MEMBERS AID THE PREDOMINANTLY CATHOLIC AND PEASANT POPULATION OF AUSTRIA WOULD REJECT VIOLENTLY ANY CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT AS SUGGESTED BY FISCHER.

THE INFORMANT DECLINED TO GIVE THE NAMES OF THE TWO CABINET MEMBERS PRESENT AT THE DINNER, BUT HE SAID THEIR WORD CARRIES GREAT WEIGHT IN GOVERNMENT COUNCILS.

IN ADDITION TO TELLING THE CABINET MEMBERS THAT "WHEN AUSTRIA WANTS A TREATY THE ONLY WAY TO GET IT IS TO CHANGE THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT," FISCHER DEMANDED ALSO THE REMOVAL OF FOREIGN MINISTER KARL GRUBER, A MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, AND INTERIOR MINISTER OSKAR HELMER, A SOCIALIST.

GRUBER HAS GONE TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS AND MOSCOW, WHERE HE HAS PARTICIPATED IN VIGOROUS DUELS WITH YUGOSLAVIA OVER MARSHAL TITO'S SOVIET-SUPPORTED DEMANDS FOR HUGE REPARATIONS FROM AUSTRIA AND TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS IN STYRIA AND CARINTHIA. THE INFORMANT SAID THAT FISCHER ALSO DESCRIBED AS "UNBEARABLE" CHANCELLOR FIGL AND VICE CHANCELLOR ADOLF SCHAEFF, A SOCIALIST. FISCHER PROPOSED THAT HE BE TAKEN INTO THE GOVERNMENT ALONG WITH REINHARDT MACHOLD, A SOCIALIST AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF STYRIA PROVINCE.

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THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW WERE UNABLE TO AGREE UPON AN AUSTRIAN TREATY AND SET UP AN ALLIED COMMISSION TO RESOLVE DIFFERENCES. THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN MEETING IN VIENNA, AND ITS SLOW PROGRESS SEEMS TO BEAR OUT FISCHER'S ALLEGED ASSERTION THAT MOSCOW IS DISPLEASED WITH THE PRESENT AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND IS SEEKING TO DELAY SIGNING OF A TREATY.

THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN SITTING FOR ALMOST A MONTH, AND HAS NOT YET PUT EXPERTS TO WORK OR STARTED DISCUSSION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA, THE BIGGEST QUMBLING BLOCK IN WRITING A PEACE PACT. RUSSIA CLAIMS A LARGE PROPORTION OF INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN EASTERN AUSTRIA AS REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY, MAINTAINING THEY WERE OWNED BY THE GERMANS AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR. HER CONTROL OF OIL AND OTHER SUCH ENTERPRISES WOULD GIVE HER A STRANGLEHOLD OVER AUSTRIAN ECONOMY, AND UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES HAVE SAID IT WOULD ENDANGER THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE.

SIGNING OF THE TREATY WOULD ALSO MEAN THE SETTING OF A DEFINITE TIME FOR WITHDRAWAL OF APPROXIMATELY 75,000 SOVIET TROOPS FROM AUSTRIA. RUSSIA HAS MAINTAINED IT MUST KEEP TROOPS IN ROMANIA AND HUNGARY TO GUARD SUPPLY LINES TO AUSTRIA, AND SIGNING OF THE PACT WOULD ALSO CANCEL THE REASON FOR MAINTAINING THESE LARGE FORCES ON FOREIGN SOIL TWO YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR.

MJ432PED

PARIS, JUNE 7-(AP)-JOSEPH RASETA, FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTY FROM MADAGASCAR, WAS HELD IN ARREST TODAY ON CHARGES OF TREASON IN THE RECENT REVOLT IN THE FRENCH ISLAND COLONY.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTED, 324 TO 195, LAST NIGHT TO SUSPEND RASETA'S PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY, IN A BALLOT WHICH REPRESENTED A SHARP DEFEAT FOR THE COMMUNISTS, WHO WANTED THE MATTER POSTPONED.

RASETA WAS PRESENT DURING THE VOTING, AFTER WHICH HE CALMLY DINED IN THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING AND THEN WALKED OUT TO MEET WAITING POLICE, WHO TOOK HIM INTO CUSTODY. HIS SECRETARY WAS ARRESTED A FEW HOURS EARLIER.

THE TWO OTHER DEPUTIES FROM MADAGASCAR HAVE BEEN UNDER ARREST THERE SINCE THE REVOLT BROKE OUT LAST MARCH 29. ALL THREE WERE MEMBERS OF THE "RENOVATION" PARTY, WHICH THE FRENCH CABINET RECENTLY ABOLISHED.

JR5AED

PARIS, JUNE 7-(AP)-A NEW SPLINTER PARTY, ANNOUNCING ITS FORMATION AS A STEP TOWARD REALIZING A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE, BOWED ONTO THE TANGLED FRENCH POLITICAL SCENE TODAY.

ITS PRESIDENT, JULIEN DABLIN, A MAGAZINE PUBLISHER, SAID IT WOULD OPPOSE EITHER A COMMUNIST REGIME OR ONE DOMINATED BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

CALLING ITSELF THE RASSEMBLEMENT TRAVAILLISTE FRANCAIS (FRENCH WORKERS RALLY) THE PARTY SEEKS TO ATTRACT MEMBERS OF THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT, THE SOCIALIST AND OTHER NON-COMMUNIST PARTIES, DABLIN SAID. ITS STRENGTH WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

DN709AED

PARIS, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE, HEADED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR DAVID A. MORSE, DESPAIRED TODAY OF EVER GETTING TO THE CONFERENCE BY TRAIN BECAUSE OF THE FRENCH RAIL STRIKE AND LEFT BY AUTOMOBILE FOR SWITZERLAND.

THE TEN-MAN DELEGATION INCLUDES REP. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY (D-PA) AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

JK850AED

BERLIN, JUNE 7-(AP)-A GROUP OF RUSSIAN JOURNALISTS CHARGED TODAY THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES WERE TRYING TO PREVENT THEM FROM MAKING A TOUR OF THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY BY MAKING THE "INSULTING AND UNFRIENDLY GESTURE" OF REQUIRING THAT THEY PAY THEIR EXPENSES IN POUNDS STERLING.

INFORMED BRITISH QUARTERS HERE SAID IT WAS ALL A MISTAKE WHICH WAS NOW BEING HANDLED ON HIGHER LEVELS WITH THE PROSPECT THAT A DECISION SATISFACTORY TO THE RUSSIANS WOULD BE HANDED DOWN.

THE RUSSIANS, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL PAPER, TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU, FELT ESPECIALLY "INDIGNANT" BECAUSE SIX GROUPS OF BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS WHO SO FAR HAVE VISITED THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE HAD RECEIVED "SUCH HEARTY AND FRIENDLY TREATMENT AND NO QUESTION OF PAYMENT WAS EVER BROACHED."

THE RUSSIANS ADDED THAT THEY SUSPECTED THERE WERE SOME THINGS IN THE BRITISH ZONE WHICH AUTHORITIES THERE DID NOT WISH THEM TO SEE. THE RUNDSCHAU'S ARTICLE WAS ENTITLED "WHERE IS THE IRON CURTAIN?"

(WHEN THE RUSSIANS CONDUCT CORRESPONDENTS OF THE WESTERN ALLIES ON TOURS OF THEIR ZONE THEY FEED AND SHELTER THEM ON FACILITIES DRAWN FROM THE GERMAN ECONOMY -- WHICH ALSO SUPPORTS THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES).

BRITISH SOURCES HERE SAID ALL BRITISH OCCUPATION EXPENSES MUST COME OUT OF PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS AND THAT AT PRESENT THERE WAS NO PROVISION FOR ENTERTAINING TOURING CORRESPONDENTS. THEY PREDICTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE HIGHER-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS WOULD RESULT IN NEW ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE.

DN722AED

BERLIN, JUNE 7-(AP)-HOWARD C. PETERSEN, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, SAID TODAY THAT "MORE THAN ACADEMIC" DIFFERENCES EXISTED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON WHETHER TO SOCIALIZED BASIC INDUSTRIES IN THEIR ECONOMICALLY MERGED OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY.

PETERSEN, IN CHARGE OF OCCUPATION AREAS, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES DID NOT FAVOR SOCIALIZATION, WHICH HAS BEEN ADVOCATED BY BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT, "BUT WOULD NOT OPPOSE IT IF THE GERMANS THEMSELVES DECIDED FOR IT BY LEGISLATIVE PROCESS."

PETERSEN SAID HE WOULD DISCUSS BI-ZONAL PROBLEMS TOMORROW WITH LORD PAKENHAM, BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

JK1157AED

MUNICH, JUNE 7-(AP)-GERMAN GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS OF THE THREE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES LAID MOST OF THEIR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AT THE FEET OF THE ALLIED POWERS TODAY.

OF NINE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THEIR TWO-DAY ECONOMIC CONFERENCE HERE, SIX WERE APPEALS TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL OR MILITARY GOVERNMENTS TO EASE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS ON OCCUPIED GERMANY.

TWO RESOLUTIONS PLEDGED THE GERMAN STATE GOVERNMENTS TO "DO THEIR UTMOST" TO INCREASE FOOD AND COAL PRODUCTION. A THIRD APPEALED TO GERMAN EMIGRES TO RETURN AND "HELP BUILD A NEW AND BETTER GERMANY."

THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS BOLTED BY THE RUSSIAN ZONE DELEGATES BUT ATTENDED BY MINISTERS PRESIDENT FROM ALL STATES IN THE BRITISH, FRENCH

AND AMERICAN ZONES, APPEALED TO THE ALLIED OCCUPYING POWERS TO:
1--GRANT GERMANY "INITIAL CREDIT" FOR IMPORTS OF FOOD AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS, ADMIT GERMANY TO WORLD MARKETS "UNDER NORMAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS," AND GOT

"ACHIEVE THE ECONOMIC UNITY WHICH WAS AGREED UPON AT POTSDAM."

2--REVISE THE INDUSTRY PLAN WHICH LIMITS GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY, REMOVE ZONAL BOUNDARIES, AND LET THE GERMANS THEMSELVES HANDLE INTERZONAL TRADE.

3--TURN THE JOB OF DENAZIFICATION COMPLETELY OVER TO THE GERMANS

1947
BUSINESS CONDITIONS," AND TO "ACHIEVE THE ECONOMIC UNITY WHICH WAS AGREED UPON AT POTSDAM."

2--REVISE THE INDUSTRY PLAN WHICH LIMITS GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY, REMOVE ZONAL BOUNDARIES, AND LET THE GERMANS THEMSELVES HANDLE INTERZONAL TRADE.

3--TURN THE JOB OF DENAZIFICATION COMPLETELY OVER TO THE GERMANS EXCEPT FOR ALLIED SUPERVISION.

4--TRIM OCCUPATION COSTS TO GERMANY'S CAPACITY AND REDUCE THE PRESENT HIGH TAX RATE.

5--"DEFINE MORE CLEARLY" THE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GERMAN GOVERNMENTS.

6--SPEED THE RELEASE OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

DY607PED

SUTT GART, GERMANY, JUNE 7-(AP)-TEACHING SCIENTIFIC FARMING METHODS TO GERMAN FARMERS IS ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN INCREASING GERMANY'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, A GROUP OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS REPORTED TODAY.

A PROGRAM TO PUT THE RESULTS OF GERMAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO PLAIN LANGUAGE AND GET THE INFORMATION TO THE FARMERS WAS RECOMMENDED BY THE GROUP, WHICH HAS SPENT TWO MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY WORKING ON FARM PROBLEMS.

HERE THEY RECEIVED REPORTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM GERMAN FARM OFFICIALS WHICH WILL BE INCORPORATED IN THEIR FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS TRYING TO BOOST THE OUTPUT OF GERMAN FARMS IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE NECESSITY OF FOOD IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

AMONG THE GERMAN SUGGESTIONS WERE:

IMPROVED LEGISLATION REGARDING AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND FARM ADVISORY WORK, ELIMINATION OF THE WIDE GAP BETWEEN RESEARCH AND THE FARMERS, AND EXCHANGE OF FARM TEACHERS AND STUDENTS BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES GROUP INCLUDES:

CATHERINE HOLZCLAW, HOME ECONOMIST OF THE GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.; L. M. BUSCHE OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, IND.; DR. LEWIS F. WARBINGTON, OHIO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, SIDNEY, OHIO; DR. WALTER BAUER, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; DR. MARTIN SALM, OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE, CHILTON, WISCONSIN; DR. C. O. BRANNEN, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, AND PROF. ROSS J. SILKETT, FEDERAL FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.

MK714AED

30. 24-10221
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 7-(AP)-AN AMERICAN SOLDIER, NAME WITHHELD, WAS SHOT TO DEATH AT HOE TODAY. THE ARMY SAID THE SLAYER, A RUSSIAN WHO HAD CROSSED ILLEGALLY FROM THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE, COMMITTED SUICIDE.

MJ252PED

LISBON, JUNE 7-(AP)-ANOTHER LEADING PORTUGUESE INDUSTRIALIST WAS JAILED TODAY, CHARGED WITH CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. THE ARREST OF ANTONIO LOURENCO ALVES PATNER, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF COMPANHIA LANIFICOS DE ARRENTELA, BROUGHT TO 13 THE NUMBER OF FINANCIERS AND BUSINESSMEN AWAITING TRIAL. THEIR ACTIVITIES STILL ARE BEING INVESTIGATED BY POLICE CONCERNED WITH HOARDING AND PROFITEERING.

ALVES WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING DISTRIBUTED TO HIS AGENTS FOR SALE AND PLACED IN RETAIL STORES A QUANTITY OF WOOLEN CLOTH AT PRICES EXCEEDING THE OFFICIAL PRICE. HE CLAIMED THAT THIS CLOTH WAS PRODUCED FROM HIGHER GRADE WOOL THAN THAT ON WHICH THE OFFICIAL PRICE IS BASED.

SN1230AED

SINCE THE RULES OF THE CORTES CONFINE ALL DISCUSSION OF ANY PROPOSAL TO COMMITTEE MEETINGS, THERE WAS NO OPPOSITION.

THE "LAW OF SUCCESSION" NOW IS A PART OF "THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF SPAIN." ADD *Adonio (Cortes) X Y Y Franco (West)*

THE LAW CREATES A COUNCIL OF REGENCY WHICH WILL TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT OF FRANCO'S DEATH OR INCOMPACITATION. THIS COUNCIL IS TO BE COMPOSED OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES, BILBAO; THE RANKING PRELATE IN THE COUNCIL OF THE KINGDOM, LEOPOLDO EIJO GARAY, BISHOP OF MADRID, AND THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, FRANCO HIMSELF, OR THE SENIOR LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN ACTIVE SERVICE, CURRENTLY LT.GEN.JUAN VIGON, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

WD506PED

BY GEORGE BRIA

FLORENCE, ITALY, SUNDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-ITALY'S COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR EARLY TODAY ADOPTED OVERWHELMINGLY A CHARTER ARTICLE APPROVING POLITICAL STRIKES.

THIS WAS INTERPRETED AS AN IMPLICIT WARNING THAT THE CONFEDERATION WOULD STRIKE IF DISPLEASED WITH POLICIES OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI'S NEW NON-COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT.

ONLY THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AT THE CONFEDERATION'S WEEK-LONG CONGRESS--A TAIL-END MINORITY AMONG THE 1,939 DELEGATES--VOTED AGAINST THE ARTICLE. THE COMMUNISTS, PRO-FUSION SOCIALISTS, DISSIDENT SOCIALISTS AND REPUBLICANS ALL VOTED FOR IT.

EARLIER, THE CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED CREATION OF A FOUR-MAN GENERAL SECRETARIAT TO ANSWER TO A 75-MAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN DETERMINING CONFEDERATION POLICIES.

ONE OF THE FOUR, TO PRESIDE OVER SECRETARIAT MEETINGS, WILL BE TITLED THE "RESPONSIBLE SECRETARY-GENERAL."

THE COMMUNISTS PREDICTED THAT THEIR GIUSEPPE DI VITTORIO WOULD BE ELECTED TO THIS POST AND A COMMUNIST MAJORITY WOULD BE NAMED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN VOTING LATER TODAY. THEY HAVE VOTES REPRESENTING 2,612,000 OF THE CONFEDERATION'S 4,568,000 MEMBERS.

ND/PS105AED

TURIN, ITALY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THIS CITY'S POLITICAL POLICE CHIEF SAYS IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, EXTREMIST JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, IS WELL ORGANIZED IN AND AROUND TURIN, THE REPORTED SOURCE OF "MURDER BY MAIL" BOMB LETTERS TO BRITAIN.

THE CHIEF, DR. LUIGI MAZZAGANO, DECLARED LAST NIGHT THAT IRGUN, SWORN ENEMY OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN PALESTINE, "WITHOUT A DOUBT" HAD "A POWERFUL ORGANIZATION AMONG THE DISPLACED PERSONS IN THIS AREA WHICH PASSES OUT ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA AMONG OTHER JEWS AND THE ITALIAN POPULACE."

(THROUGH YESTERDAY, 20 BOOBY-TRAP LETTERS CHARGED WITH GELIGNITE--A GELATIN DYNAMITE--AND ADDRESSED TO PROMINENT BRITONS, HAD BEEN HEADED OFF IN ENGLAND WITHOUT CASUALTIES. OFFICIALS SAID ALL HAD BEEN MAILED FROM TURIN. THEIR TARGETS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE INCLUDED PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN.

(JERUSALEM REPORTS THURSDAY SAID THE SO-CALLED STERN GANG, ANOTHER JEWISH UNDERGROUND GROUP, HAD DECLARED THAT THESE LETTERS HAD BEEN SENT FROM ITALY BY ITS EUROPEAN BRANCH.)

UPWARD OF 10,000 DISPLACED CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS ARE SAID TO BE LIVING IN THIS SECTION OF NORTHERN ITALY. TEN MILES FROM TURIN, AT GRUGLIASCO, AN ALL-JEWISH CAMP SET UP BY THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION HOUSES 2,000 OF THEM. OFFICIALS SAID IRGUN HAD BEEN AT WORK IN THE CAMP AT LEAST A YEAR.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN ROME YESTERDAY TELEGRAPHED THE TURIN CONSULATE TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR LETTER BOMBS THAT MIGHT BE ADDRESSED TO ITS OFFICE. HOWEVER, LOCAL POLICE AND POSTAL OFFICIALS SAID ALL THEY KNEW OF THE BOMBS WAS WHAT THEY HAD READ IN NEWSPAPERS.

JR512AED

ROME, JUNE 8-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-A SIX-POINT RESOLUTION BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHICH DECLARES THAT PREMIER DE GASPERI'S NEW GOVERNMENT IS NOT WORTHY OF THE CONFIDENCE OF THE ITALIAN WORKERS WILL BE PUBLISHED TODAY BY THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER L'UNITA.

THE RESOLUTION, COMING ONE DAY BEFORE THE PREMIER TAKES BEFORE THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY THE FIRST POST-FASCIST GOVERNMENT TO EXCLUDE THE EXTREME LEFT WING, APPARENTLY MEANS, SOME POLITICAL LEADERS SAID, THAT THE COMMUNIST DEPUTIES AND THEIR SOCIALIST ALLIES WOULD NOT GO ALONG WITH DE GASPERI ON ALL MEASURES.

SN1233AED

ROME, JUNE 7-(AP)-AN ANSA DISPATCH FROM TRIESTE TODAY SAID YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES HAD SEIZED THREE ITALIAN MOTOR VESSELS DRIVEN INTO YUGOSLAV TERRITORIAL WATERS BY STORMY WEATHER LAST WEEK, CONFISCATED THEIR CARGOES AND SENT THE CREWS, NUMBERING 27, UNDER GUARD TO TRIESTE.

MD820PED

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 6-(DELAYED (AP))-HUNGARY'S MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM, VILMOS BOEHM, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HE HAD BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN TO BUDAPEST. BOEHM, WHO EARLIER HAD DECLARED HIMSELF "LOYAL TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT," SAID HE WOULD LEAVE TOMORROW.

DN711AED

GENEVA, JUNE 7-(AP)-FERENC NAGY SAID TODAY THE HUNGARIANS HAD ANNOUNCED HIS RESIGNATION AS PREMIER BEFORE HE ACTUALLY RESIGNED. NAGY TOLD REPORTERS HE HAD QUIT THE PREMIERSHIP UNDER PRESSURE FROM BUDAPEST BUT HAD HANDED IN HIS RESIGNATION ONLY WHEN HIS FIVE-YEAR-OLD SON WAS DELIVERED SAFELY IN SWITZERLAND. THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION IN BERN HAD ANNOUNCED THE RESIGNATION EARLIER.

DENYING THAT HE HAD CONSPIRED AGAINST THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, AS CHARGED BY THE COMMUNISTS, NAGY OBSERVED:

"I WOULD HAVE BEEN CONSPIRING AGAINST MYSELF."

ME1041AED

BRITISH MAJ.GEN.O.P.EDGCUMBE'S REQUEST FOR THE RUSSIAN DOCUMENTS INVOLVING NAGY WAS MADE AFTER THE RUSSIAN COMMANDANT, LT.GEN.V.P. SVIRIDOV, HAD REPLIED TO A PREVIOUS INQUIRY THAT THE DOCUMENTS ALREADY HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND WERE NOT ACCESSIBLE. *ADD BUDAPEST (HUNGARIAN) XXX QUESTION*

EDGCUMBE WANTED TO KNOW WHY THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT COULD NOT BE ASKED TO PRODUCE THE PAPERS.

THE NEWSPAPER SZABADSAG, ATTACKED SZEGEDY-MASZAK, WHO, RESIGNING AS MINISTER TO WASHINGTON, BITTERLY DENOUNCED THE COUP IN HUNGARY. THE NEWSPAPER CHARGED THAT SZEGEDY-MASZAK SMUGGLED OUT OF HUNGARY AND TO THE UNITED STATES \$2,500,000 BELONGING TO HIS WIFE'S FAMILY.

(IN WASHINGTON SZEGEDY-MASZAK SAID "THE WHOLE STORY IS ABSURD." HE SAID HE AND HIS WIFE BROUGHT NO MORE MONEY TO WASHINGTON THAN WAS GIVEN THEM BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL USE.)

IN HIS NEWS CONFERENCE, DINNYES CHARGED THAT NAGY HAD ENGAGED IN "VIOLENT AND TERRORISTIC MEASURES" WHILE HE WAS PREMIER. PRESSED TO BE SPECIFIC, HE SAID THE FORMER PREMIER HAD BEEN "INTOXICATED WITH THE EFFECTS OF VICTORY" IN THE NOVEMBER, 1945 ELECTIONS IN WHICH HIS SMALL LAND HOLDERS PARTY WON A 57 PER CENT MAJORITY.

HE CHARGED FURTHER THAT THE SMALL LANDHOLDER LEADERSHIP "CONTINUALLY PICKED FIGHTS IN PARLIAMENT WITH OTHER PARTIES IN THE COALITION"--THE COMMUNISTS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND PEASANT PARTY MEMBERS.

THAT, HE SAID WAS THE "ISSUE WHICH CAUSED GREAT DISCOMFORT AMONG OLD PARTY MEMBERS LIKE MYSELF, WHO MONTHS AGO LOOKED TOWARD THE EVENTS WHICH HAPPENED JUST NOW."

WD547PED

NIGHT LEAD GROZA

BY OSGOOD CARITHERS

BELGRADE, JUNE 7-(AP)-SPEECHES AND NEWSPAPER COMMENT WITH WHICH PRIME MINISTER PETRU GROZA OF ROMANIA WAS GREETED ON HIS ARRIVAL HERE TODAY ON "A VISIT OF FRIENDSHIP" CLEARLY INDICATED THAT HE IS RECEIVING A BID TO BRING ROMANIA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE "SLAV BLOC."

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THEIR HISTORY THERE MAY BE A POSSIBILITY OF CO-OPERATION ECONOMICALLY, POLITICALLY AND CULTURALLY BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND ROMANIA.

RACIALLY AND IN LANGUAGE, THE TWO COUNTRIES NEVER BEFORE HAVE FOUND ANY BASIS FOR FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION.

BOTH MARSHAL TITO, AS HOST, AND GROZA TODAY EXPRESSED DESIRE TO BRING THEIR TWO GOVERNMENTS INTO WHAT THEY CALLED "COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE AIMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES OF THE DANUBE BASIN AND THE BALKANS."

TITO SAID:

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"TO STRENGTHEN OUR RELATIONS, TO ACCOMPLISH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CO-OPERATION MEANS AT THE SAME TIME TO ACHIEVE STABILITY AND EXTEND THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT TO OUR PEOPLE. IT ALSO MEANS A GREAT CONTRIBUTION FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF PEACE IN THE WORLD, FOR THE VICTORY OF PEACE OVER WAR MONGERS."

GROZA REPLIED WITH THE OBSERVATIONS THAT "IMPERIALIST TENDENCIES HAVE NOT YET DISAPPEARED" FROM THE WORLD, BUT "WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL PEACE-LOVING FORCES IN THE WOGLD, REALIZATION OF THESE TENDENCIES MAY BE PREVENTED."

SINCE THE FIRST WORD OF GROZA'S VISIT WAS HEARD IN BELGRADE, THERE HAS BEEN WIDE SPECULATION AMONG ALL OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS AS TO

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OF ALL PEACE-LOVING FORCES IN THE WORLD, REALIZATION OF THESE TENDENCIES MAY BE PREVENTED."

SINCE THE FIRST WORD OF GROZA'S VISIT WAS HEARD IN BELGRADE, THERE HAS BEEN WIDE SPECULATION AMONG ALL OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS AS TO ITS IMMEDIATE IMPORT. THE GREATEST QUESTION HAS BEEN, SINCE THE ROMANIANS HAVE COME UNDER COMMUNIST INFLUENCE, WHETHER THEY WILL BECOME "HONORARY SLAVS" IN THE CURRENT EASTERN EUROPEA SOLIDARITY SCHEME AND WHETHER THEY WILL BE A PART OF ANY FUTURE BALKAN BLOC.

GROZA SAID, "WE DO NOT DESIRE ONLY PLATONIC FRIENDSHIP WITH THE PEOPLES HERE. WE DESIRE TO CREATE FULL POLITICAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE."

THEN HE ADDED:

"WE SHALL NOT SEEK OUR HAPPINESS ACROSS THE SEAS."

NEWSPAPERS HERE SAID GROZA'S VISIT WAS OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE IT OPENED A NEW CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS.

THE ROMANIAN PRESS QUOTED HERE SAID YUGOSLAVIA WAS BECOMING A "POWERFUL FORCE IN THE DEFENSE OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY IN THE BALKANS." IT ALSO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING ROMANIA DESIRED TO BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE NEW SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UNDER SOVIET LEADERSHIP.

GROZA'S PROGRAM INCLUDES AN EXTENSIVE EXCHANGE OF CALLS WITH THE YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS.

HJ&SN1102PFD

BULGARIAN (500)

SOEIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 7-(AP)-OPPOSITION LEADER NIKOLAI DIMITROV PETKOV, ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST BULGARIA'S COMMUNIST-LED GOVERNMENT, TODAY SAW HIS ARREST AS "NOTHING BUT A PROLONGATION OF WHAT ALREADY HAS HAPPENED IN HUNGARY."

PETROV, SECRETARY OF THE OPPOSITION AGRARIAN PARTY, WHO WAS JAILED YESTERDAY, GAVE HIS INTERPRETATION TO REPORTERS ON HIS WAY TO HIS CELL. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN EXPECTING TO BE ARRESTED. PETKOV, A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTY, WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AFTER THE ASSEMBLY VOTED TO DEPRIVE HIM OF PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY.

VLADIMIR TOPENCHAROV, GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU HEAD, ALSO LIKENED EVENTS HERE TO THOSE IN HUNGARY. HE SAID PETKOV'S ACTS HAD BEEN "SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE HUNGARIAN CONSPIRATORS" AND SPOKE OF "A POLITICAL LINK BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN CONSPIRACIES AND THE BULGARIAN

ONES," ADDING THAT THIS LINK WAS "NOT ORGANIZATIONAL."

(ALLEGED CONSPIRACIES TO "OVERTHROW DEMOCRACY" IN HUNGARY FIGURED IN RECENT POLITICAL CHANGES WHICH PUT THE COMMUNISTS IN POWER IN THAT COUNTRY. FERENC NAGY, SMALL LANDHOLDERS PARTY PREMIER, HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH TAKING PART IN SUCH CONSPIRACIES. UNDER COMMUNIST PRESSURE, DESPITE HIS-PARTY'S LEGISLATIVE MAJORITY, HE WENT TO SWITZERLAND ON VACATION AND, ON MAY 29, RESIGNED.)

SUPPORTERS OF PETKOV WERE INVITED TO JOIN THE FATHERLAND FRONT, DOMINANT IN BULGARIA, IN AN APPEAL FROM THE FRONT'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUED AFTER HIS ARREST. THE COMMUNISTS ARE THE BIGGEST PARTY IN THE FRONT.

TOPENCHAROV TOLD REPORTERS "PROVED FACTS" SHOWED THAT PETKOV "PARTICIPATED IN THE FORMATION OF CONSPIRACY ORGANIZATIONS, WAS THEIR POLITICAL LEADER AND TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THEIR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT." HE SAID PETKOV "DID NOT LIMIT HIS ACTIVITY" TO "A LEGAL POLITICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT."

THE OPPOSITION LEADER, THE PRESS CHIEF DECLARED, "ACTED IN FULFILLMENT OF SUGGESTIONS OF CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL CIRCLES WHICH WISHED TO ESTABLISH IN BULGARIA A GOVERNMENT CONTRARY TO HER DEMOCRATIC AND INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS." HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THESE CIRCLES.

--DASH--

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PETKOV, SINCE BULGARIA'S 1944 ARMISTICE WITH THE ALLIES -- OF WHICH HE WAS A SIGNER -- HAS BEEN OUTSPOKEN IN RESISTANCE TO COMMUNIST BIDS FOR POWER IN THAT AGRICULTURAL BLACK SEA NEIGHBOR OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE FIRST FATHERLAND FRONT GOVERNMENT, BUT IN SEPTEMBER, 1945, HE QUIT, SAYING THE FRONT HAD COME UNDER COMMUNIST DOMINATION.

IN THE ELECTION SOME TWO MONTHS LATER, ONLY ONE LIST OF CANDIDATES-- THE FATHERLAND FRONT'S--WAS PUT BEFORE THE VOTERS AND PETKOV URGED HIS FOLLOWERS TO BOYCOTT THE BALLOTING.

IN THE ELECTION OF OCT. 27, 1946, HOWEVER, PETKOV'S OPPOSITION AGRARIANS VOTED. THE GOVERNMENT SAID 95 PERCENT OF THE REGISTERED VOTERS CAST BALLOTS.

THE FATHERLAND FRONT -- THE COMMUNISTS AND FOUR OTHER LEFTIST PARTIES -- WON 366 OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S 465 SEATS, 279 OF WHICH WENT TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY. THE OPPOSITION -- PETKOV'S AGRARIANS AND THE SMALLER LULCHEV SOCIALISTS -- WON 99.

GEORGI DIMITROV, INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST LEADER WHO ONCE WON ACQUITTAL IN THE NAZI REICHSSTAG-FIRE TRIAL, WAS CHOSEN PREMIER. PETKOV SAID THE ELECTION SHOWED "THAT THERE WASN'T ANY FATHERLAND FRONT COALITION BUT THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THAT THE OPPOSITION IS REALLY VERY STRONG."

BEFORE THE ELECTION, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND BULGARIA TRADED DIPLOMATIC NOTES IN REGARD TO THE CAMPAIGN. THESE NOTES TURNED ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT THE ELECTION WAS BEING CONDUCTED FREELY IN ACCORDANCE WITH GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE BIG THREE AT YALTA.

JR224AED

NIGHT LEAD PRIZES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-ABRAM GIGOREIVICH TANKILEVICH, CHIEF ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTING MOSCOW'S FOURTH SUBWAY LINE, WAS NAMED TODAY AS ONE OF THE WINNERS OF THE STALIN PRIZES FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN RUSSIA IN 1946.

THE NEW SUBWAY LINE, WHICH WILL BE PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT IN MOSCOW, WILL CIRCLE THE CITY AND SERVE 18 LARGE DISTRICTS WHERE 2,000,000 PERSONS LIVE. CITY OFFICIALS HOPE, WHEN THE LINE IS COMPLETED, TO BE ABLE TO ELIMINATE THE CAPITAL'S STREET CARS AND DEPEND ENTIRELY ON BUSES AND THE SUBWAY.

TANKILEVICH, SON OF A PEASANT FAMILY, SAID THE NEW LINE HAD PRESENTED MANY ENGINEERING PROBLEMS BECAUSE IT PASSES UNDER THE MOSCOW RIVER IN TWO PLACES.

A.S.YAKOVLEV, DESIGNER OF ONE OF RUSSIA'S BEST FIGHTER PLANES, AND G.M.BERIYEV EACH RECEIVED 150,000 RUBLES FOR DESIGNING NEW TYPES OF COMBAT CRAFT. 1947

(THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE IS 5.3 RUBLES TO THE DOLLAR.)

A.I.MIKOYAN (NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH A.J.MIKOYAN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE) AND M.I.GUREVICH) SHARED A 150,000-RUBLE PRIZE, ALSO FOR DESIGNING A NEW MODEL COMBAT PLANE.

N.V.RUDNITSKY, ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN EXPERTS IN SOVIET EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE, RECEIVED 150,000 RUBLES FOR CULTIVATING NEW TYPES OF WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

DY614PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE SOVIET PRESS HAS CARRIED NO MENTION OF THE STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN HUNGARY. LIKEWISE, THERE WAS NO NEWS OF THE PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN NOTE TO RUSSIA ON THE MATTER.

JK1103AED

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-COMRADE VAKHTANG DAVIDOVICH TSITSISHVILI RECEIVED TODAY A STALIN PRIZE OF 50,000 RUBLES FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN 1946.

HIS ACHIEVEMENT: INVENTING A NEW KIND OF COGNAC CALLED "JUBILEE." MJ554PED

FIRST LEAD UNDATED BALKANS (280)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) A COMMUNIST MANEUVER AIMED AT WRESTING UNDISPUTED CONTROL OVER AUSTRIA'S GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TODAY IN VIENNA, AND IN BUDAPEST THE BRITISH MADE A SECOND SHARP DEMAND TO THE RUSSIANS FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO COMMUNIST SEIZURE OF HUNGARY.

ADDING TO THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS WHICH MANY WESTERN DIPLOMATS REGARD AS STALIN'S ANSWER TO THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE, COMMUNIST PREMIER PETRU GROZA OF ROMANIA MET WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S PREMIER MARSHAL TITO. HIS ARRIVAL IN BELGRADE COINCIDED WITH RUMORS OF A BALKAN FEDERATION FIRMLY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE SOVIET UNION.

IN BUDAPEST BRITISH MAJ. GEN. O.P.EDGCUMBE DEMANDED OF THE SOVIET COMMANDER, LT.GEN. V.P.SVIRIDOV, COPIES OF DOCUMENTS SAID BY THE COMMUNISTS TO HAVE LINKED FORMER PREMIER FERENC NAGY TO AN ALLEGED PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC.

SVIRIDOV, WHO IS ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL

FOR HUNGARY, REPLIED TO A PREVIOUS REQUEST BY SAYING HE ALREADY HAD TURNED OVER TO THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT THE ONLY DOCUMENTS THAT HAD BEEN IN THE CONTROL COMMISSION'S POSSESSION. EDGCUMBE REPLIED THAT THE BRITISH SAW NO REASON WHY THE PAPERS COULD NOT BE OBTAINED FROM THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

A HIGH GOVERNMENT PERSONALITY IN VIENNA SAID ERNST FISCHER, A RECOGNIZED COMMUNIST PARTY SPOKESMAN TOLD TWO CABINET MEMBERS THAT RUSSIA NEVER WOULD SIGN A PEACE TREATY WITH THE CONSERVATIVE-DOMINATED AUSTRIAN CABINET. 1947

THE INFORMANT SAID THAT THE COMMUNIST, ONE OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE PARTY IN AUSTRIA'S PARLIAMENT, PROPOSED A GOVERNMENT EMPOWERED TO ACT FOR FOUR YEARS WITHOUT PARLIAMENTARY RESTRICTIONS. SUCH A GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE TO DROP FOREIGN MINISTER KARL GRUBER AND INTERIOR MINISTER OSKAR HELMER, WHEREUPON IT WOULD RECEIVE COMMUNIST SUPPORT AND "GENEROUS ASSISTANCE FROM RUSSIA."

FISCHER WAS QUOTED AS TELLING CABINET MEMBERS HE HAD DEFINITE INFORMATION FROM MOSCOW THAT REPERCUSSIONS COULD BE EXPECTED IF "WESTERN ORIENTATION" IN AUSTRIA REMAINED UNCHANGED.

THIS DREW SIGNIFICANCE FROM THE COMMUNIST COUP IN HUNGARY, WHICH FORCED PREMIER FERENC NAGY OUT OF OFFICE, AND THE ARREST, IN SOFIA OF THE CHIEF OF BULGARIAN OPPOSITION TO THE SOVIET-SUPPORTED COMMUNIST REGIME.

THE HUNGARIAN COUP, WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS CALLED AN OUTRAGE, STILL WAS BEING STUDIED IN WASHINGTON. THE ADMINISTRATION WAS REPORTED DETERMINED TO SEEK FULL DISCLOSURE OF RUSSIA'S ROLE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BUDAPEST'S NEW COMMUNIST REGIME.

WORLD INTEREST CENTERED ON THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S PLAN TO SEND A STRONGLY WORDED NOTE OF PROTEST TO THE SOVIET UNION AGAINST THE HUNGARIAN STROKE, BUT IN MOSCOW, THE SOVIET PRESS MADE NO MENTION EITHER OF THE PROSPECTIVE NOTE OR OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COMMENTS ON THE EVENTS.

SO LONG AS NO PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA AND THE ALLIED OCCUPATION CONTINUES, RUSSIA CAN KEEP TROOPS IN HUNGARY TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATIONS WITH HER OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA. RETENTION OF SUCH TROOPS CONFORMS WITH TERMS OF THE TREATY SIGNED BY THE ALLIES WITH HUNGARY.

RUSSIA HAS EXTENDED RECOGNITION TO THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT, ALONG WITH FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. SINCE RECOGNITION WAS EXTENDED, AUSTRIA, UNDER SOCIALIST PRESIDENT KARL RENNER AND CONSERVATIVE CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL HAS FIRMLY OPPOSED YUGOSLAV CLAIMS TO STYRIA AND CARINTHIA. YUGOSLAVIA'S CLAIMS ARE BACKED BY RUSSIA.

A CHIEF STUMBLING BLOCK TO THE AUSTRIAN TREATY, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN THE ARGUMENT OVER DEFINITION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN AUSTRIA. THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AT MOSCOW FAILED TO AGREE ON THAT. DEPUTIES OF THE COUNCIL HAVE BEEN MEETING IN VIENNA IN EFFORTS TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A TREATY DRAFT AT LONDON NEXT NOVEMBER.

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IN SOFIA, OPPOSITION LEADER NIKOLAI DIMITROV PETKOV, UNDER ARREST ON A CHARGE OF PLOTTING AGAINST THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED REGIME,

DECLARED HIS ARREST WAS "NOTHING BUT A PROLONGATION OF WHAT HAS ALREADY HAPPENED IN HUNGARY."

PETKOV WAS ACCUSED BY THE RUSSIAN-BACKED REGIME OF HAVING "PARTICIPATED IN THE FORMATION OF CONSPIRACY ORGANIZATIONS." VLADIMIR TOPENCHAROV, CHIEF OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT PRESS BUREAU, SAID PETKOV "ACTED IN FULFILLMENT OF SUGGESTIONS OF CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL CIRCLES WHICH WISHED TO ESTABLISH IN BULGARIA A GOVERNMENT CONTRARY TO HER DEMOCRATIC AND INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS."

WHILE THESE DEVELOPMENTS WERE UNFOLDING, ROMANIA'S COMMUNIST PREMIER, PETRU GROZA, AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET WENT TO BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, FOR CONFERENCES WITH OTHER BALKAN LEADERS, AMID A WELTER OF RUMORS CONCERNING A BALKAN FEDERATION FIRMLY NAILED INTO THE SOVIET SPHERE.

ME1021AED

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BY EDWIN D. GREENWALD

ISTANBUL, JUNE 7 (AP)-TURKISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES PERMITTED THE ISTANBUL PRESS TODAY TO INTERVIEW MAJ. GEN. LUNSFORD E. OLIVER AND REAR ADM. E. E. HERRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSION TO TURKEY AND HEAR THEM PRAISE THE TURKISH ARMY AND NAVY.

ALTHOUGH THE LEADERS OF THE MISSION SURVEYING TURKEY'S MILITARY REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN HERE NEARLY A WEEK AND MOST OF THE NATION KNOWS IT, NEWSPAPERS PREVIOUSLY HAD PUBLISHED NOTHING ABOUT THEM--NOT EVEN A BARE MENTION OF THEIR ARRIVAL.

HOWEVER, WHILE THE PAPERS WERE FORCED BY EDICT TO IGNORE THE MISSION LEADERS HERE AT THE RISK OF SUSPENSION, THEY HAVE PRINTED DAILY STORIES FROM OTHER PARTS OF TURKEY DESCRIBING THE VISITS OF AMERICAN OFFICERS TO VARIOUS MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, HARBORS AND PRODUCTION CENTERS.

THE MILITARY EDICT CENSORING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRESENCE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS APPLIED ONLY TO THE ISTANBUL AREA, WHICH OFFICIALLY IS UNDER A STATE OF SIEGE.

OLIVER, WHO HAS INSPECTED INSTALLATIONS THROUGHOUT THIS VITAL AREA FLANKING THE BOSPHOROUS AND DARDANELLES, TOLD THE LOCAL NEWSPAPERMEN THAT HE HAD DEEP RESPECT FOR THE TURKISH SOLDIER.

HERRMAN, HEAD OF THE NAVAL BRANCH OF THE MISSION, SAID WHAT HE HAD BEEN SHOWN SO FAR WAS SUFFICIENT TO ENABLE HIM TO DETERMINE WHAT MEASURES SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AS AIDS TO TURKISH NAVAL STRENGTH.

WD555PED

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, JUNE 7 (AP)-THE POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE SUNDAY EXPRESS HERE REPORTED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS HAD INSTRUCTED THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S UNITED NATIONS DELEGATE, T. ANDREWS, TO SUPPORT THE JEWISH CASE IN PALESTINE.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT SMUTS TOLD ANDREWS TO ADVOCATE SETTLEMENT OF THE PALESTINE ISSUE IN FAVOR OF THE JEWS EVEN IF IT MEANT CONFLICT WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTITUDE AT THE NEXT REGULAR SESSION OF THE U.N. IN SEPTEMBER.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT ALSO FEELS, THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED THAT ACTIVE STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO REHABILITATE DISPLACED JEWS OF EUROPE.

SN1117PED

30. 24- 10225
TEHRAN, JUNE 7 (AP)-AN ATTACHE TO PREMIER AHMED QAVAM SAID TODAY THE PREMIER WAS PLANNING TO REORGANIZE HIS CABINET "ALONG LINES ACCEPTABLE TO THE PUBLIC AND PARLIAMENT." HE SAID AT LEAST EIGHT PRESENT MINISTERS WILL BE REPLACED.

THE MINISTERS OF WAR, HEALTH, ROADS, COMMUNICATIONS AND JUSTICE WILL BE RETAINED IN A CABINET TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SHAH UPON HIS RETURN FROM AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE ON JUNE 12, THE ATTACHE SAID.

THE ATTACHE REFUSED TO IDENTIFY THE PROPOSED MINISTERS, EXCEPT TO SAY THAT ABDOL AMINI, PARLIAMENTARY DEPUTY-ELECT FROM TEHRAN AND A MEMBER OF ONE OF IRAN'S WEALTHIEST FAMILIES, WILL "PROBABLY" BE OFFERED THE ROPAGANDA AND LABOR PORTFOLIO.

A DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID THE REORGANIZATION HAD BEEN APPROVED BY QAVAM'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND A PARLIAMENTARY TRIBAL BLOC WHICH HAS CHARGED CORRUPTION IN THE PRESENT CABINET. AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID, HOWEVER, THAT NO TRIBAL REPRESENTATION WAS INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED SLATE.

AMINI WAS SECOND ONLY TO QAVAM IN THE NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED IN THE RECENT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CONFERRED RECENTLY WITH MEMBERS OF THE LEFTIST TUDEH PARTY, IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

DY624PED

CAIRO, JUNE 7 (AP)-THE ARAB LEAGUE'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SEVEN ARAB STATES, ENDED ITS MEETING HERE TODAY WITHOUT ANNOUNCING A DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO BOYCOTT THE UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

FADHIL EL JAMALO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF IRAQ, SAID, "WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT THE COMMISSION INTENDS TO DO, SO WE SHALL WAIT."

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE DID ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAD DECIDED TO "GIVE A FREE HAND TO ALL ARAB STATES TO TAKE WHATEVER MEASURES ARE SUITABLE TO ACHIEVE PALESTINE'S INDEPENDENCE."

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE MEETING, EMIL EL GHOURY, MEMBER OF THE PALESTINE ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WHO REPRESENTED THAT BODY AT THE U.N. SPECIAL SESSION ON PALESTINE, SAID:

"THE PALESTINE ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS INFORMED THE ARAB LEAGUE'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE THAT IT HAS DECIDED TO BOYCOTT THE U.N. INQUIRY COMMISSION."

HE ADDED THAT HIS GROUP WAS CONVINCED THE INQUIRY BY THE U.N. MEANT "SLOW DEATH TO THE ARAB CASE."

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE ALSO DECIDED THAT ARAB STATES SHOULD ASK THE U.N. COMMISSION TO CONDUCT ITS INVESTIGATION WITH THE AIM OF ENDING THE BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE AND RECOGNIZING THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE.

DY633PED

HONOLULU, JUNE 7 (AP)-THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER SHANGRI LA RETURNED TO PEARL HARBOR TODAY AFTER A 10-DAY VISIT TO AUSTRALIA, WHILE THE REMAINDER OF ITS TASK FORCE 38 PROCEEDED TO GUAM AND OTHER POINTS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

CAPT. W. P. COGSWELL, COMMANDER OF THE CARRIER, REPORTED AN ENLISTED MAN WAS LOST OVERBOARD IN A STORM DURING THE RETURN TRIP TO PEARL HARBOR. THE NAME WAS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION

OF NEXT OF KIN.

THE SHANGRI LA, ONE OF THE NAVY'S NEWEST CARRIERS, IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO SAN DIEGO, CALIF., WHERE IT WILL BE DECOMMISSIONED AND JOIN THE NAVY'S "MOTHBALL FLEET."

FJ737PCS

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINE FINANCE (130)

MANILA, SUNDAY, JUNE 8-(AP)-A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE PHILIPPINES ACHIEVE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE BY 1948 WITHOUT FURTHER U.S. BUDGETARY LOANS HAS BEEN MADE BY THE JOINT PHILIPPINES-AMERICAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSION, WHICH IS FORWARDING THE REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY, SAID THAT "THIS RESULT IS GREATLY TO BE DESIRED."

"IT WOULD GIVE ADDED MEANING TO THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES," THE REPORT ADDED, "AND DEMONSTRATE IN A VERY PRACTICAL WAY THE ABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC STABILITY."

THE COMMISSION PROPOSED THAT BEGINNING JULY 1, THIS YEAR, THE NEW REPUBLIC MEET ITS BUDGET REQUIREMENTS BY INTERNAL TAXATION OR DOMESTIC BORROWING, OR BOTH.

RELIABLE SOURCES HAD REPORTED THAT DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS THE FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS HAD ASKED FOR \$40,000,000 IN U.S. LOANS TO MEET EXPECTED GOVERNMENT BUDGET DEFICITS FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

FJ1025PCS

QUITO, ECUADOR, JUNE 7-(AP)-ECUADOR WILL WITHHOLD RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUA UNDER THE REGIME OF BENJAMIN LACAYO SACASA, WHO BECAME PRESIDENT IN A RECENT MILITARY COUP OUSTING PRESIDENT LEONARDO ARGUELLO.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT ECUADOR REPUDIATED THE COUP.

MD821PED

NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN

BY ERNEST B. VACCARO

KANSAS CITY, JUNE 7-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN LED HIS OLD COMRADES OF WORLD WAR I IN A COLORFUL PARADE TODAY, LEAVING HIS AUTOMOBILE TO MARCH THE LAST PORTION OF THE UPHILL ROUTE AFOOT.

WHILE SCORES OF POLICEMEN WERE DETAILED ALONG THE PARADE ROUTE, TO MAINTAIN ORDER AMONG THE CHEERING CROWDS, A BANDIT TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO HOLD UP THE DOWNTOWN COMMERCE TRUST COMPANY AT 10TH AND WALNUT STREETS, KANSAS CITY'S LARGEST BANK.

THE ROBBER GOT AWAY WITH \$1,525. GENERAL EISENHOWER'S BROTHER, ARTHUR, IS A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK.

THE PRESIDENT'S WALK CAUGHT THE FANCY OF THE CROWD WHICH LAUGHED, CLAPPED AND CHEERED AS HE STEPPED ALONG SWINGING A GIFT CANE.

HE WAS SOAKED WITH PERSPIRATION WHEN HE REMOVED HIS WHITE PANAMA HAT AT THE END OF THE UPHILL CLIMB AND STOOD IN A REVIEWING STAND AT LIBERTY MEMORIAL MALL TO WATCH OTHER UNITS MARCH PAST.

THIS EVENT, AND A SECOND VISIT TO HIS BED-RIDDEN, BUT GREATLY-IMPROVED MOTHER AT GRANDVIEW PRECEDED HIS MAJOR ADDRESS AT 10:03 O'CLOCK (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) TONIGHT TO THE FIRST POST-WAR MEMORIAL OF THE 35TH DIVISION, WITH WHICH HE FOUGHT IN FRANCE.

FULL OF SURPRISES, 94-YEAR-OLD MRS. MARTHA E. TRUMAN, WHOSE CONDITION

WAS ALARMING ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO, SMILED AND TALKED WITH HER FAMILY AND ENCOURAGED THE PRESIDENT TO SAY SHE IS "DOING FINE."

LIKE MOTHER, LIKE SON, THE PRESIDENT PULLED A SURPRISE OF HIS OWN WHEN HE STEPPED FROM HIS OPEN AUTOMOBILE IN WHICH HE WAS LEADING THE BIG PARADE TO TAKE HIS PLACE AMONG THE MARCHERS.

WITH THE CAR STILL MOVING SLOWLY, HE SUDDENLY STEPPED OUT AT 22ND AND GRAND AVENUES -- A GRAY-HAIRED, HEAVY-SET MAN IN A SHIMMERY BLUE SUMMER SUIT, A WHITE PANAMA HAT AND A BLUE TIE.

A191KX

HE STEPPED BRISKLY ALONG IN THE MILITARY PACE THAT TONES UP HIS USUAL BEFORE BREAKFAST WALK, BEAMING AT THE CROWDS WHO CHEERED HIM ON.

TWO BLOCKS ALONG THE WAY, AN EAGER OLDSTER IN A BLUE BERET RUSHED FROM THE SIDELINES TO HAND THE PRESIDENT ONE TIME COMMANDER OF BATTERY D OF THE 129TH FIELD ARTILLERY, A LIGHT WOODEN CANE.

LOOKING MUCH LIKE THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION CANES HE HAS SAVED THROUGH THE YEARS, IT PLEASED THE PRESIDENT. TAKING IT FROM THE WELL-WISHER HE TWIRLED IT EXPERTLY AND CONTINUED THE MARCH UPHILL TO THE REVIEWING STAND. HE KIDDED THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY, INCLUDING HIS MILITARY AIDE, MAJOR GENERAL HARRY H. VAUGHAN, FOR NOT JOINING HIM.

THE PRESIDENT, AFTER HIS REVIEW OF THE PARADE, DECIDED TO TAKE A LOOK AGAIN AT ONE OF THE MEMORIAL BUILDINGS. HE SUDDENTLY STARTED IN ITS DIRECTION, STOOPING TO WALK UNDER SOME WOODEN CARPENTER HORSES THAT HAD BEEN ERECTED TO HOLD BACK THE CROWDS.

THE KIDS SWARMED ABOUT HIM AS HE CAME OUT FROM UNDER, FOLLOWED BY PAINTING AIDES AND SWEATING REPORTERS. HE SHOOK HANDS WITH MANY OF THE CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS.

HE WAS GETTING A KICK OUT OF THE OCCASION.

"OH YES, IT WAS PRETTY HOT COMING UP THAT HILL," HE SAID. "WHEN I SAW THOSE OTHER FELLOWS WALKING ALONG, I THOUGHT THEY NEEDED HELP."

THE DESCENT TO HIS CAR DOWN A LONG FLIGHT OF STONE STEPS WAS NO PROBLEM AT ALL TO THE CHEERFUL PRESIDENT. HE HAD TO WAIT UNTIL THE SECRET SERVICE ROUNDED UP FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY, HIS CHIEF OF STAFF AND KANSAS CITY'S MAYOR, WILLIAM KEMP.

IN THE INTERVAL HE CHATTED WITH HIS BROTHER, J. VIVIAN TRUMAN OF GRANDVIEW, AND WITH HENRI BONNET, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

AS THE MAYOR TOOK HIS PLACE BESIDE THE PRESIDENT AND THE ADMIRAL, THE PRESIDENT JOKED: "BILL, WE ALMOST LEFT YOU."

ET133PCS NM ASKT

KANSAS CITY, JUNE 7 (AP)-PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS SAID TODAY, "THEY'RE PROBABLY WILL BE NO ACTION" ON THE TAX BILL UNTIL AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN RETURNS FROM CANADA NEXT FRIDAY.

ROSS SAID THE PRESIDENT HAS UNTIL JUNE 16 TO ACT ON THE \$4,000,000,000 TAX REDUCTION PROPOSAL ON WHICH CONGRESS COMPLETED ACTION THIS WEEK.

THE PRESIDENT IS FLYING BACK TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW FROM THE 35TH DIVISION REUNION HERE TO BOARD A TRAIN MONDAY NIGHT FOR A THREE-DAY GOOD WILL VISIT IN OTTAWA.

THE PRESIDENT HAS ASSERTED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THAT HE IS OPPOSED TO TAX REDUCTION AT THIS TIME, BUT HE HAS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE WILL VETO THE LEGISLATION.

NN223PCS NM

30. 24-10227
(ADVANCE) (WX) KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE 7-(AP)-THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADDRESS TONIGHT FOR THE 35TH DIVISION REUNION MEMORIAL SERVICE FOLLOWS: (ABOUT 2,300)

WE HAVE COME TOGETHER TONIGHT TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THE MEN OF THE 35TH DIVISION WHO DIED IN THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND, IN HONORING THEM, WE PAY TRIBUTE ALSO TO THE MEMORY OF ALL THOSE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE WARS IN WHICH OUR NATION HAS BEEN ENGAGED.

MEN OF THE 35TH DIVISION HAVE TWICE FULFILLED THE OBLIGATION OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN TO SERVE IN THE DEFENSE OF HIS HOMELAND. MORE THAN 300 YEARS AGO THE FIRST SETTLERS IN THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES ESTABLISHED A TRADITION OF MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE. SERVICE IN THE DEFENSE OF THE NEW COLONIES WAS, TO THEM, AN ESSENTIAL AND UNQUESTIONED DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP. WE OWE OUR EXISTENCE AS A NATION TO THE TRADITION OF SERVICE BY OUR CITIZENS, FOR IT WAS AN ARMY OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS WHICH GEORGE WASHINGTON LED TO VICTORY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. AT THE END OF THAT WAR, THE CONGRESS ASKED GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GIVE HIS VIEWS ON WHAT THE MILITARY POLICY OF THE NEW NATION SHOULD BE. WASHINGTON REPLIED:

"IT MAY BE LAID DOWN AS A PRIMARY POSITION, AND THE BASIS OF OUR SYSTEM, THAT EVERY CITIZEN WHO ENJOYS THE PROTECTION OF A FREE GOVERNMENT, OWES NOT ONLY A PROPORTION OF HIS PROPERTY, BUT EVEN OF HIS PERSONAL SERVICES TO THE DEFENSE OF IT X X X" 1947

THE RESPONSIBILITY, DESCRIBED BY WASHINGTON, OF THE CITIZENS OF THE NEW NATION TO MAINTAIN THE SECURITY OF THEIR HOMES HAS BECOME, IN OUR TIME, RESPONSIBILITY TO SERVE IN THE CAUSE OF WORLD SECURITY. THE ONLY SECURITY FOR THE UNITED STATES, OR FOR ANY OTHER NATION, WHEN THE ALTERNATIVE TO PEACE IS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION, LIES IN THE ABOLITION OF WAR.

OUR OBLIGATION, AS CITIZENS OF THE STRONGEST NATION IN THE WORLD, IS TO LEAD THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH TOWARD THE GOAL OF LASTING PEACE.

OUR HOPES FOR PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ARE EMBODIED IN THE UNITED NATIONS. WE SHALL CONTINUE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTAIN THE IDEAL OF A UNITED NATIONS WHICH CAN BANISH WAR FOR ALL TIME.

B80WX

IN SUPPORTING THE UNITED NATIONS, WE MUST ALWAYS SUSTAIN THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH WORLD PEACE MUST REST. THAT PRINCIPLE IS THAT ALL PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO LIVE FREE FROM FEAR OF AGGRESSION UNDER INSTITUTIONS OF THEIR OWN FREE CHOICE. OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO LEAD THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE TAKES THE FORM OF HELPING LESS FORTUNATE PEOPLES WHO ARE EARNESTLY STRIVING TO IMPROVE OR RECONSTRUCT THE INSTITUTIONS OF FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATIONS.

WE CAN FULFILL OUR OBLIGATION OF SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE ONLY BY MAINTAINING OUR STRENGTH.

THE WILL FOR PEACE WITHOUT THE STRENGTH FOR PEACE IS OF NO AVAIL.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF OUR MILITARY FORCES SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY AND JAPAN IS AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO NATIONS WHO REGARD WEAKNESS ON THE PART OF PEACE-LOVING NATIONS AS AN INVITATION TO AGGRESSION. AND THE COUNTRIES WHOSE PEOPLE SHARE OUR IDEALS, AND WHO LOOK TO US FOR LEADERSHIP, BUT WHO ARE WEAK IN RESOURCES OR MANPOWER, LOSE FAITH IN OUR ABILITY TO SUPPORT THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH WE STAND.

HITLER'S DREAM OF CONTROLLING THE WORLD WAS SPURRED BY HIS BELIEF

THAT THE WESTERN NATIONS WERE WEAK AND LACKED THE WILL TO RESIST. HITLER'S EAGERNESS FOR WAR INCREASED AS HIS ESTIMATE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE DEMOCRACIES DECREASED. UNPREPAREDNESS ON THE PART OF HIS OPPONENTS PRECIPITATED HIS DECISION TO MARCH INTO POLAND IN 1939. JAPAN STRUCK AT PEARL HARBOR BECAUSE SHE THOUGHT THE UNITED STATES WAS TOO WEAK TO FIGHT BACK.

HENCE WE MUST MAINTAIN OUR ARMY, OUR NAVY AND OUR AIR FORCE IN EFFECTIVE READINESS FOR ANY EMERGENCY. THEY SHOULD BE ORGANIZED IN AN EFFICIENT SINGLE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AND THEY SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY RESERVES OF WELL-TRAINED CIVILIANS.

MAINTAINING STRONG MILITARY FORCES IS NOT THE ONLY REQUIREMENT THAT EXISTS IN THE CASE OF PEACE. WE MUST ALSO HAVE A SOUND AND PROSPEROUS ECONOMY, THRIVING AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES WISELY CONSERVED AND ADEQUATELY DEVELOPED, AND VIGOROUS CITIZENS CONSCIOUS OF OUR DUTY AND CONFIDENT IN OUR DESTINY.

A HEALTHY CITIZENRY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH. WE MUST DEVELOP A NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM WHICH WILL FURNISH ADEQUATE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, AND AMPLE MEDICAL CARE AND FACILITIES FOR ALL AREAS OF THE COUNTRY AND ALL GROUPS OF OUR PEOPLE.

WE MUST ALSO RAISE THE LEVEL OF MINIMUM WAGES, BROADEN OUR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS, PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING, EQUALIZE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND IN EVERY WAY INSURE THAT THE WELFARE AND STANDARDS OF LIVING OF OUR CITIZENS IMPROVE STEADILY. THE STRENGTH THAT DERIVES FROM A PEOPLE CONFIDENT IN THEIR PERSONAL SECURITY, AND AWARE OF WORLD NEEDS, IS AN OVERWHELMING POWER FOR PEACE. 1947

B81WX

WE MUST WORK EARNESTLY TO INSURE THAT OUR ECONOMY STAYS IN HIGH GEAR, AND THAT WE HAVE MAXIMUM PRODUCTION, MAXIMUM EMPLOYMENT, AND MAXIMUM PURCHASING POWER. WE MUST HAVE AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL MEN WILLING AND ABLE TO WORK. THIS WILL TAKE MUCH EFFORT, AND SOME NECESSARY STEPS ARE LONG OVERDUE, BUT PRUDENT FISCAL AND TAX POLICIES, CERTAIN PRICE AND WAGE ADJUSTMENTS, LABOR-MANAGEMENT HARMONY, AND A CAREFULLY PLANNED PROGRAM OF ESSENTIAL PUBLIC WORKS WILL GO FAR TOWARD INSURING THAT THE PRESENT LEVEL OF PRODUCTIVITY--THE HIGHEST IN OUR ENTIRE HISTORY--WILL CONTINUE.

TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN EVER BEFORE, OUR PROSPERITY AND SECURITY DEPEND UPON OUR NATURAL RESOURCES. WE ARE FAST BECOMING A "HAVE NOT" NATION WITH RESPECT TO MANY IMPORTANT MINERALS. WE ARE SHORT OF SOME BASIC MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO AN ECONOMY OF FULL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT. WE ARE SHORT OF COPPER, OF STEEL, OF LEAD, AND OF MANY OTHER CRITICAL MATERIALS. WE ARE FACED WITH THE DANGER OF A SHORTAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS. THE UNITED STATES IS NOW USING MORE OIL EACH DAY THAN DID THE ENTIRE WORLD BEFORE THE WAR. SHORTAGES OF FUEL OIL HAVE ALREADY APPEARED IN PARTS OF THE MIDDLE WEST. A NATION IS ONLY AS STRONG AS ITS PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY, AND OUR CAPACITY IS NOW LIMITED BY OUR SHORTAGES.

WE HAVE LAWS DESIGNED TO CONSERVE AND DEVELOP OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND THESE LAWS, IF WISELY ADMINISTERED, WOULD LARGELY ELIMINATE OUR SHORTAGES. HOWEVER, WE ARE NOW IN GRAVE DANGER THAT THESE PROTECTING

LAWS WILL BE MADE INEFFECTIVE BY THE FAILURE OF THE CONGRESS TO PROVIDE THE MONEY NECESSARY FOR THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

WE HAVE A LONG STANDING POLICY THAT PUBLIC POWER RESOURCES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE. AS A RESULT OF THIS POLICY, OUR COUNTRY HAD THE MEANS OF RAPIDLY EXPANDING OUR SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR. THESE SUPPLIES OF LOW-COST HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER, PARTICULARLY IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AND IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, PROVIDED THE MEANS BY WHICH WE WERE ABLE SPEEDILY TO INCREASE OUR PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM AND OTHER LIGHT METALS AND TO SUPPLY THE HUGE AMOUNTS OF POWER REQUIRED FOR OUR ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS.

DESPITE THE WAR-TIME EXPANSION, HOWEVER, WE FACE CRITICAL SHORTAGES IN OUR NATIONAL SUPPLY OF POWER IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS. WE NEED MORE AND MORE ELECTRICAL POWER TO EXPAND OLD INDUSTRIES, BUILD NEW ONES, EXTRACT MINERALS FROM LOW-GRADE ORES, PRODUCE ATOMIC MATERIALS FOR PEACE-TIME USE, AND TO EXPAND THE ELECTRIFICATION OF OUR FARMS.

OUR PUBLIC POWER PROGRAM MUST BE CARRIED FORWARD. WE MUST CONTINUE TO BUILD THE MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PROJECTS THAT CONSERVE OUR PRECIOUS RESOURCES AND DEVELOP LOW COST ENERGY. WE MUST BUILD TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUB-STATIONS TO BRING THE POWER TO MARKETS. THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROGRAM IS VITAL TO THE ECONOMIC WELFARE OF THE NATION, AND IN SOME WESTERN STATES HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER IS ALMOST THE SOLE SOURCE OF AVAILABLE ENERGY. ALL THE GREAT INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST--LUMBERING, AGRICULTURE, MINING--WILL BE RETARDED FOR WANT OF ELECTRIC POWER. NOTHING MUST PREVENT THE FULL DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF PUBLIC POWER IN THESE AREAS WHERE IT IS NEEDED THE MOST.

THE GREAT DAMS WHICH HARNESS THE POWER OF OUR WESTERN RIVERS ALSO STORE THE WATER AND MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO RECLAIM LANDS THAT ONCE WERE BARREN DESERTS.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS ARE PROVIDING THE COUNTRY WITH ADDITIONAL ACREAGE TO GROW FOOD WHICH IS NEEDED AT HOME AND ABROAD IN THIS TIME OF WORLD FOOD SHORTAGES. THE UTILIZATION OF THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE WEST FOR POWER AND RECLAMATION IS THE KEY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES OF THIS VAST PART OF OUR COUNTRY. IT WILL ULTIMATELY PROVIDE MILLIONS OF JOBS FOR OUR CITIZENS IN AREAS WHICH ARE NOW SPARSELY SETTLED.

OUR VETERANS ARE HUNGRY FOR THESE OPPORTUNITIES. THEY WANT LAND ON WHICH TO SETTLE SO THAT THEY CAN BECOME A CONSTRUCTIVE PART OF THE NATION'S ECONOMIC LIFE. WE MUST PROVIDE OUR VETERANS WITH THE LAND THEY NEED. IT IS MY HOPE THAT THE RECLAMATION PROJECTS SO ESSENTIAL TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PART OF OUR ECONOMY WILL NOT BE CURTAILED.

B83WX

MONEY SPENT FOR WATER CONTROL, RECLAMATION, AND POWER PROJECTS CANNOT BE REGARDED IN THE SAME LIGHT AS EXPENSES FOR OTHER CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS. APPROPRIATIONS FOR RECLAMATION AND POWER PROJECTS ARE INVESTMENTS WHICH ARE REPAYED BY THE WATER AND POWER CONSUMERS. TO CURTAIL CONSTRUCTION ON PROJECTS ALREADY BEGUN BECAUSE CONSTRUCTION COSTS ARE HIGH IS TO WASTE VAST AMOUNTS OF PUBLIC CAPITAL ALREADY INVESTED BY POSTPONING THE TIME WHEN REPAYMENT BEGINS.

OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH REQUIRES THAT WE THINK IN TERMS OF OUR 1947 NEEDS AND RESPONSIBILITIES, NOT IN TERMS OF THE PAST. I EARNESTLY HOPE THAT THE SENATE WILL NOT FOLLOW THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN

CUTTING OUR CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION, AND POWER PROGRAMS BACK TO THE LEVEL OF A DECADE AGO. WE MUST GO FORWARD WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES UPON WHICH DEPEND OUR ECONOMIC STRENGTH AND OUR POSITION OF WORLD LEADERSHIP.

ONE OF THE GREAT LESSONS OF HISTORY IS THAT NO NATION CAN BE STRONGER THAN ITS AGRICULTURE. HUNGRY AND ILL-NOURISHED PEOPLE CANNOT PRACTICE THE ARTS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND PEACEFUL COMMERCE. PEACE CANNOT BE BUILT ON A FOUNDATION OF HUMAN WANT.

WE IN THIS COUNTRY SOME YEARS AGO WISELY ADOPTED A NATIONAL POLICY WHICH DECLARED THAT ALL OF US MUST SHARE WITH THE FARMER THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING OUR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. WE SAID THAT THE FARMER MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST LOW PRICES AND LOW INCOME, AGAINST SOME OF THE HAZARDS OF WEATHER AND AGAINST THE DANGER OF INADEQUATE CREDIT. WE DECIDED TO KEEP RESERVES OF BASIC CROPS FROM THE FAT YEARS FOR USE IN THE LEAN YEARS.

BECAUSE WE HAD ADOPTED THAT POLICY, AMERICAN AGRICULTURE WAS ABLE TO SET NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS DURING EVERY YEAR OF THE WAR. BECAUSE OF ITS RESERVES, IN THE GRANARY AND IN THE SOIL, BECAUSE OF ITS BASIC STRENGTH, AGRICULTURE INCREASED ITS PRODUCTION FULLY ONE-THIRD EVEN THOUGH MANY PEOPLE LEFT THE FARMS TO JOIN THE ARMED FORCES OR TO WORK IN INDUSTRY.

THE MOST REMARKABLE ASPECT OF OUR PRODUCTION RECORDS WAS THAT THE INCREASES WERE IN THE CROPS FOR WHICH THE GOVERNMENT ASKED INCREASES. WE WERE ABLE TO SUPPLY OUR ARMED FORCES THE KIND OF FOOD THEY NEEDED IN THE AMOUNT THEY NEEDED. WE HAD THE BEST FED FIGHTING FORCES THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN, AND WE SUPPLIED OUR ALLIES WITH THE KINDS OF FOOD THEY ESPECIALLY REQUIRED.

WHEN THE FIGHTING ENDED, THERE WAS A WORLD-WIDE FOOD EMERGENCY. GRAIN WAS THE MOST NEEDED COMMODITY. DURING THE WAR, THE UNITED STATES HAD NOT SPECIALIZED IN GRAIN PRODUCTION. BUT AS A RESULT OF OUR FARM POLICY OUR AGRICULTURE WAS SO ADAPTABLE THAT WE WERE ABLE, ALMOST AT ONCE, TO SET NEW WORLD RECORDS IN GRAIN EXPORTS. WE HAVE SAVED MILLIONS OF LIVES OF PERSONS ABROAD. OUR GRAIN SHIPMENTS HAVE HELPED US TO MEET THE TEST AS THE WORLD PROPONENT OF DEMOCRACY, FREEDOM, AND PEACE.

B84WX

NOW WE FACE A NEW CHALLENGE. OUR ENTIRE FARM PROGRAM IS ENDANGERED BY RECENT LEGISLATIVE ACTION. I WOULD BE GRAVELY CONCERNED IF ANY EFFORT TO UNDERMINE OUR FARM POLICY WERE SUCCESSFUL.

A YEAR AGO OUR GOVERNMENT MADE A PLEDGE TO OUR FARMERS TO CARRY ON THE PROGRAM OF SOIL CONSERVATION WHICH IS SO VITAL TO PROSPEROUS, PRODUCTIVE FARMING. THE FARMERS HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT THAT THIS PLEDGE BE KEPT. WE SHOULD GUARD AGAINST ALL EFFORTS TO DESTROY THE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO CARRY OUT SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES ON OUR FARMS.

THE FARMER-COMMITTEE SYSTEM, A BASIC PART OF THE PROGRAM FOR BALANCED FARM PRODUCTION AND SOIL CONSERVATION, HAS WORKED SUCCESSFULLY. UNDER IT, FARMERS ELECT COMMITTEEMEN FROM AMONG THEIR NEIGHBORS TO RUN THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM, TO HANDLE COMMODITY LOANS, TO MAINTAIN THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY, AND TO CARRY OUT EMERGENCY MARKETING PROGRAMS IN TIME OF EXTREME SURPLUS. THE FARMER-COMMITTEE SYSTEM SHOULD BE CONTINUED.

WE MUST ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND THE EFFECT UPON OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH

AND THE WELFARE OF OUR PEOPLE WHEN RESTRICTIONS OR CURTAILMENTS IN OUR FARM PROGRAM ARE PROPOSED. WE CANNOT AFFORD TO DEPRIVE VETERANS AND FARM TENANTS OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FARMS OF THEIR OWN.

IF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE IS TO CONTINUE ITS RAPID PROGRESS, WE MUST MAINTAIN OUR IMPORTANT RESEARCH PROJECTS IN NATURAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS, AND WE MUST CONTINUE WITH OUR WORK OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION, FOREST PROTECTION, AND AID TO LOCALLY-ORGANIZED SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS.

I SINCERELY HOPE THAT ON CAREFUL REFLECTION AND CONSIDERATION THE CONGRESS WILL PROVIDE THE APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY FOR THESE PROJECTS AND SERVICES WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A BETTER, FULLER LIFE FOR OUR PEOPLE AND A MORE STABLE, PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY FOR OUR NATION.

BY RENEWING THE WELL-SPRINGS OF OUR STRENGTH, BY ENLARGING OUR CAPACITIES FOR GROWTH, WE SHALL BE ABLE TO FULFILL THE OBLIGATION OF SERVICE WHICH IS OUR HERITAGE.

I HAVE COMMENTED AT LENGTH ON SOME OF THE FACTORS THAT ARE NECESSARY ELEMENTS IN OUR LEADERSHIP TOWARD THE GOAL OF ENDURING PEACE.

BUT MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANY OF THESE IS THE NEED FOR DIVINE GUIDANCE TO DIRECT OUR STEPS. WHEN THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD SHALL ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLE THAT IT IS THE WILL OF GOD THAT THERE BE PEACE--THERE WILL BE PEACE.

AND IT IS OUR OBLIGATION TO BE STRONG AND TO HAVE FAITH IN ORDER THAT WE MAY DO OUR SHARE IN CARRYING OUT THE WILL OF GOD.

THE INSPIRATION WHICH WE RECEIVE FROM THE HEROIC MEN WHOM WE HONOR TONIGHT WILL MAKE MORE RESOLUTE OUR DETERMINATION TO PUT INTO PRACTICE THE TEACHINGS OF THE GREAT DISCIPLE OF PEACE.

(END TEXT ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME SATURDAY JUNE 7)

RZ-HY1156PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE ADMINISTRATION BACKED UP ITS REQUEST FOR ADMISSION OF 400,000 OF EUROPE'S HOMELESS WAR REFUGEES TODAY WITH THE ARGUMENT THAT THEY ARE NOT COMMUNISTS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN H. HILLDRING, IN CHARGE OF CIVILIAN POLICY IN THE AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION, SAID THE REFUGEES, IF ADMITTED TO THIS COUNTRY, WOULD "FIT INTO OUR WAY OF LIFE."

HE TESTIFIED YESTERDAY BEFORE A HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON A MEASURE TO LOWER THE IMMIGRATION BARRIERS TO PERMIT ENTRY OF 100,000 ANNUALLY OVER A FOUR-YEAR PERIOD, AND DECLARED:

"I WANT TO MEET THIS ISSUE SQUARELY.

"ANY STATEMENT OR INNUENDO OR INTIMATION THAT THE DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA, OR ITALY ARE COMMUNISTIC FLIES IN THE FACE OF THE BASIC FACT OF THE SITUATION. THAT BASIC FACT IS THAT THE DISPLACED PERSONS COME FROM AREAS WHICH HAVE NOW COME TO BE DOMINATED BY THE SOVIETS.

"THEY ARE UNWILLING AND FEAR TO RETURN TO THOSE AREAS PRECISELY BECAUSE THEY ARE NOW DOMINATED BY COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS. THEY ARE OPPOSED TO THAT TYPE OF ECONOMY AND GOVERNMENT.

"THE USSR HAS REPEATEDLY AND INSISTENTLY DEMANDED THAT WE SOLVE THE DISPLACED PERSONS PROBLEM BY FORCIBLY RETURNING ALL DISPLACED PERSONS TO THE GOVERNMENT WHICH NOW CONTROLS THE AREAS OF ORIGIN. WE ARE NOT KEEPING ANY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM RETURNING BUT WE STEADFASTLY REFUSE TO FORCE THEM BACK."

PF1213PED

30. 24- 10229

EUROPEAN

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WAS SAID AUTHORITY TODAY TO BE FULLY PREPARED TO ABANDON ITS EFFORTS FOR AN EARLY AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY IF THAT BECOMES NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE COMMUNISTS FROM GRABBING THE COUNTRY.

OFFICIALS DECLARED THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTINUE THE OCCUPATION OF AUSTRIA INDEFINITELY IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES.

REPORTS FROM VIENNA OF COMMUNIST PRESSURE ON THE PRESENT COALITION REGIME GAVE A NEW CONTINENTAL SLANT TO THE PATTERN WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPING IN HUNGARY AND BULGARIA AND IS EXPECTED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO SPREAD INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THESE REPORTS ARE THAT COMMUNIST LEADER ERNST FISCHER HAS TOLD MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST PRESIDENT KARL RENNER THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL NEVER SIGN A PEACE TREATY WITH IT, AND THAT IT MUST GIVE UP ITS WESTERN "ORIENTATION" OR FACE SOVIET DISPLEASURE.

FISCHER IS REGARDED HERE AS A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOVIET VIEWPOINT IN VIENNA AND ANY POLICY HE CONSISTENTLY ADVOCATES IS LIKELY TO BE A BASIS FOR ACTION BY MOSCOW, AMERICAN DIPLOMATS SAID. THUS THERE IS SERIOUS APPREHENSION OVER A SOVIET-SPONSORED COMMUNIST EFFORT TO CAPTURE THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

SA166WX

SINCE THE POSSIBILITY IS SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED, MUCH THOUGHT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE AMERICAN POSITION IF IT OCCURS AND TO THE EXTENT OF AMERICAN REACTION. THERE SEEMS NO DOUBT THAT THIS WOULD BE FAR STRONGER AND EFFECTIVE THAN IN THE CASE OF HUNGARY.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SOVIET WORLD AND THE WESTERN WORLD. AUSTRIA, ALTHOUGH OCCUPIED BY THE ARMIES OF FOUR NATIONS, IS AT THE MOMENT IN A POLITICALLY CONTESTED AREA BETWEEN THOSE TWO WORLDS.

IN THIS RESPECT IT IS LIKE GERMANY, A LAND OF CONTENTION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS AND THE WESTERN POWERS ALTERNATELY STRIVE TO DOMINATE OR MAKE A SHOW OF TRYING TO FIND A FORMULA FOR LIVING TOGETHER.

HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND EVEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE IN THE SOVIET SPHERE. THEY ARE SUBJECT TO THE PHYSICAL PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN MILITARY POWER AND THE ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE, AS WELL AS THE POLITICAL MANEUVERS OF THEIR OWN COMMUNISTS.

FOR THAT REASON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE COMPELLED TO LIMIT THEIR REACTIONS AGAINST THE HUNGARIAN COUP TO PROTEST NOTES, DEMANDS FOR INQUIRY AND THREATS OF APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN STRUGGLE IN EUROPE IS NOW CONTINENT WIDE. THE CONCERN OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN AUSTRIA EMPHASIZES THE FACT BUT EVENTS HAVE BEEN MOVING IN THAT DIRECTION RIGHT ALONG. THE RECENT ORGANIZATION OF NON-COMMUNIST GOVERNMENTS IN ITALY AND FRANCE IS REGARDED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT AS A DEVELOPMENT AMOUNTING VIRTUALLY TO A VICTORY FOR AMERICAN POLICIES IN EUROPE AND PARTICULARLY IN GERMANY.

HIGH POLICY-MAKING OFFICIALS ARE CONVINCED THAT IF THE SOVIETS COULD GET A COMMUNIST DOMINATED GOVERNMENT IN EITHER FRANCE OR ITALY

THEY WOULD FEEL THEY HAD "OUTFLANKED" OR JUMPED OVER THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BARRIER IN THE OCCUPIED ZONES OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. (A166WX)

A167WX

ACCORDING TO THIS VIEW THEY WOULD THEN BE UNWILLING TO MAKE ANY KIND OF REASONABLE SETTLEMENT ON GERMANY AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL. OTHERWISE IT IS BELIEVED HERE THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF PROGRESS ON GERMANY AT THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY HAS BEEN A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF AMERICAN POLICY FOR THE LAST 18 MONTHS. SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN FOUGHT HARD FOR IT AT MOSCOW AT THE SAME TIME THAT THEY JOINTLY DECLARED THEY WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY PACT GIVING RUSSIA ECONOMIC CLAIMS ON AUSTRIA WHICH WOULD ALLOW IT TO REDUCE AUSTRIA TO A SOVIET PUPPET.

SOME OF MARSHALL'S ADVISORS BELIEVE THE RUSSIANS WOULD AGREE TO AN AUSTRIAN TREATY IN THE NEAR FUTURE IF THEY COULD BE SURE OF CONTROL ONE WAY OR ANOTHER--EITHER BY POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AUSTRIA OR BY POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC PROVISIONS IN THE TREATY. IT WAS SAID HERE TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT ACCEPT A PACT UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES.

VX131P

1947

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7 (AP)--CHINESE AMBASSADOR WELLINGTON KOO SAID TONIGHT CHINA WANTS FINANCIAL AID FROM THE UNITED STATES "TO HASTEN HER ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INCREASE HER AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION."

HIS SPEECH WAS FOR A BROADCAST, NBC'S "OUR FOREIGN POLICY" PROGRAM, WITH ASAF ALI, AMBASSADOR OF INDIA.

KOO WAS ASKED WHETHER REASONS SIMILAR TO THOSE "WE ADVANCED FOR THE GREEK-TURKISH LOAN APPLY IN THE CASE OF CHINA."

STATING THE NEED FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INCREASED PRODUCTION AS THE PRINCIPAL REASONS, KOO ADDED:

"ONLY WITH SUCH INCREASED PRODUCTION CAN TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES BE MORE RAPIDLY DEVELOPED AND A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION BE MADE BY HER TO WORLD PROSPERITY.

"SHE HAS NO INTENTION OF UTILIZING ANY AID FROM ABROAD FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES, SUCH AS BALANCING HER BUDGET. SUCH BUDGETARY DEFICITS WILL BE MET BY A POLICY OF RETRENCHMENT AS REGARDS NON-PRODUCTIVE EXPENDITURES, BY MEASURES TO INCREASE THE REVENUE OF THE TREASURY, AND BY THE SALE OF MANY OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT-OPERATED INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND MILLS."

KOO DECLARED THAT THE SOONER CHINA "BUILDS UP HER STRENGTH THE QUICKER WILL SHE BE ABLE TO MAKE HER FULL CONTRIBUTION TO THE STABILIZATION OF WORLD CONDITIONS AND THE ADVANCE OF WORLD PROSPERITY."

ASKED WHAT HE CONSIDERS THE CHIEF THREATS TO PEACE, KOO SAID THAT "SOME COUNTRIES SEEM TO BE PURSUING A SINISTER POLICY OF EXPANSION AND DOMINATION AND IN PURSUIT OF THAT POLICY THEY SEEK TO PROLONG THE UNSETTLED CONDITIONS AND PREVENT THE EARLY REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION WHICH ALONE CAN RESTORE THE WORLD TO SECURITY, PEACE AND PROSPERITY."

ALI, DISCUSSING THE SAME SUBJECT, SAID THAT THE PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTRY BELIEVE THAT THE GREATEST THREAT TO PEACE ARISES FROM "THE HUMAN FAILING WHICH INCLINES THOSE WHO ARE IN A POSITION TO DO SO TO FOLLOW THE POLICY OF 'GRAB WHATEVER YOU CAN.'"

HY756PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7 (AP)--EDWIN W. PAULEY, CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, PREDICTED TODAY THAT "A DEMOCRATIC TICKET HEADED BY PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN WILL WIN CALIFORNIA IN THE 1948 ELECTIONS."

PAULEY THUS DIFFERED WITH REP. HOLIFIELD (D-CALIF), WHO TOLD THE HOUSE YESTERDAY THAT THXK MAY BE A THREE-WAY FIGHT AMONG CALIFORNIA DELEGATES TO THE 1948 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AND A RESULTANT LOSS OF THE STATE TO THE REPUBLICANS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

HOLIFIELD SAID SUCH A SPLIT WOULD RESULT FROM WHAT HE CALLED THE "STUPID POLITICAL ACTION" OF PAULEY, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SNYDER AND GAEL SULLIVAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE. HOLIFIELD SAID PAULEY "USED HIS INFLUENCE" TO CANCEL APPEARANCES OF SNYDER AND SULLIVAN AT A LOS ANGELES DEMOCRATS DINNER THURSDAY NIGHT.

PAULEY SAID HE HAD "NO COMMENT" IN REPLY TO HOLIFIELD DIRECTLY.

AS FOR THE POLITICAL SITUATION TO WHICH HOLIFIELD REFERRED, HOWEVER, PAULEY SAID HE HAD "NOTHING WHATEVER TO DO" WITH THE NON-APPEARANCE OF SULLIVAN AND SNYDER AT THE DINNER.

"SULLIVAN'S REASONS FOR NOT APPEARING ARE HIS OWN," PAULEY SAID, "AND ARE BEST KNOWN BY HIM. I KNOW NOTHING WHATEVER OF REASONS WHY SNYDER COULD NOT ATTEND."

SNYDER CANCELLED HIS APPEARANCE AT THE DINNER SAYING IT WAS NECESSARY FOR HIM TO ATTEND A CABINET MEETING IN WASHINGTON THURSDAY.

PAULEY SAID HE DEFINITELY DISAGREED WITH JAMES ROOSEVELT, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA, CONCERNING A "SO-CALLED POLICY STATEMENT." HOLIFIELD TOLD THE HOUSE THIS STATEMENT "MILDLY CRITICIZED THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE."

PAULEY SAID "ROOSEVELT WAS WRONG ON BOTH COUNTS--WRONG IN THE STATEMENT AND WRONG ON BRINGING IT UP AT THE TIME HE DID."

HE SAID "ROOSEVELT FIRST PROPOSED TO READ IT AT THE LOS ANGELES DINNER, THEN PROMISED HE WOULD NOT DO THAT; THEN HE PROPOSED TO LAY IT BEFORE THOSE ATTENDING THE DINNER IN WRITTEN FORM AND PROMISED LATER NOT TO DO THAT."

FINALLY, HE SAID, "SULLIVAN AND I PICKED UP THE NEWSPAPERS AND FOUND THE STATEMENT HAD BEEN PUBLISHED."

AS FOR ANY ACCUSATION THAT HE "GRATUITOUSLY" INSULTED MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WHO SPOKE AT THE DINNER, PAULEY SAID "THAT IS NOT TRUE." HE SAID THE INCIDENT HAD "NOTHING TO DO WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT IN ANY MANNER."

"I HAVE ALWAYS HAD THE HIGHEST RESPECT FOR HER, AND FOR HER POSITION IN LIFE" AS THE FORMER FIRST LADY, PAULEY DECLARED, ADDING THAT "NEITHER SULLIVAN NOR I HAD ANY INTENTION WHATEVER OF INSULTING HER IN ANY WAY."

HOLIFIELD SAID IN HIS SPEECH THAT "THE STUPID POLITICAL ACTION" OF PAULEY, SNYDER AND SULLIVAN PROVED "GRATUITOUSLY INSULTING" TO THE OFFICIAL STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ORGANIZATION IN CALIFORNIA, JAMES ROOSEVELT AND MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

VH615PED

30. 24-10231

INFORMATION (280)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)--A DRIVE TO WIN CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL FOR A FOREIGN INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM RAN INTO DELAYS TODAY SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH BLOCKED PASSAGE OF A COMPARABLE MEASURE LAST YEAR.

AN OUTBURST OF PROTESTS AGAINST THE PROGRAM--INCLUDING THE "VOICE OF AMERICA" RADIO BROADCASTS--AND A DEMAND FOR A QUORUM LATE YESTERDAY PREVENTED HOUSE ACTION ON THE BILL. THE MEASURE WENT OVER TO MONDAY OR TUESDAY FOR A DECISION.

THE HOUSE HAS ELIMINATED FUNDS FOR THE PROGRAM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S BUDGET FOR 1948 ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS SET UP UNDER AN EXECUTIVE ORDER AND NEVER HAS BEEN APPROVED BY CONGRESS.

THIS MEANS THAT THERE WILL REMAIN, BEGINNING MONDAY, JUST 21 DAYS TO COMPLETE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON AN AUTHORIZATION BILL BEFORE THE JULY 1 OPENING DAY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

IF AND WHEN IT RECEIVES HOUSE APPROVAL, THE MEASURE STILL MUST PASS THE SENATE.

THE PRESENT BILL CARRIES NO MONEY, WHICH MEANS THAT THE HOUSE AND SENATE WOULD STILL HAVE TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE PROGRAM BEFORE THE LAST WEEK OF JULY--SCHEDULED DATE OF CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT--IF IT IS TO CONTINUE.

THIS WOULD REQUIRE NEW HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, IN WHICH THE OPPOSITION TO THE PROGRAM ORIGINALLY GATHERED FORCE.

A SIMILAR MEASURE LAST YEAR PASSED THE HOUSE, BUT NEVER REACHED THE SENATE FLOOR FOR ACTION.

OPPONENTS OF THE MEASURE YESTERDAY CONCENTRATED THEIR FIRE UPON A PROVISION OF THE BILL WHICH WOULD PERMIT EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

THEY ARGUED THAT IT PROVIDED NO LIMITATION ON NUMBERS, WOULD DEPRIVE VETERANS OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES BECAUSE OF THE OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS OF INSTITUTIONS, AND THAT "FOREIGN PROFESSORS" WOULD "POISON THE MINDS" OF AMERICA'S YOUTH.

SUPPORTERS COUNTERED WITH THE ARGUMENTS THAT THE NATION'S TOP-RANKING DIPLOMATS AND MILITARY MEN HAVE ENDORSED THE PROGRAM AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY, AND THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT NEEDS THE MEANS FOR COMBATTING RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA.

SU727AED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)--SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO) WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO FEEL THAT CONGRESS AND THE PEOPLE SHOULD GIVE CLOSE STUDY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLAN FOR U.S. ARMING AND TRAINING OF THE FORCES OF OTHER HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES BEFORE IT IS ADOPTED.

ASSOCIATES WHO ASKED NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME SAID THE SENATOR APPARENTLY HAS NOT MADE UP HIS OWN MIND FINALLY ON THE PROGRAM.

ONE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT TAFT, AFTER RECEIVING A COMMUNICATION TODAY FROM A REPUBLICAN LEADER WHO OPPOSES THE TRUMAN PLAN, COMMENTED THAT "WE SHOULD BE VERY SURE WE KNOW WHAT WE ARE GETTING INTO" IN SENDING ARMS ALL OVER THE HEMISPHERE.

HE SAID TAFT TAKES THE VIEW THAT THE SITUATION IN SOME PARTS OF THE AMERICAS IS "VERY SERIOUS."

TAFT IS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE AND HIS DECISION ON THE PLAN WILL BE IMPORTANT. IF HE SHOULD OPPOSE THE ARMS PROPOSAL, IT WOULD CUT A BIG PIECE OUT OF THE RECENT BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)--CHARLES G. BOLTE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, URGED ITS EXPANSION TONIGHT TO COMBAT A "DRIFT TOWARDS DEPRESSION AND WAR."

HE ISSUED A STATEMENT TO APPROXIMATELY 1,400 DELEGATES WHO WILL ATTEND THE ORGANIZATION'S SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION AT MILWAUKEE JUNE 19-22.

CALLING FOR A POSITIVE PROGRAM UPON THE PART OF THE CONVENTION, BOLTE ADDED:

"WE MAY EXPECT SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT--WHICH WOULD MEAN MILLIONS OF JOBLESS VETERANS. WE MAY EXPECT INCREASING AGITATION TO THROW AMERICA'S PRESTIGE AND POWER BEHIND DISCREDITED AND REACTIONARY FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AS MORE AND MORE CITIZENS ACCEPT THE INEVITABILITY OF A SUICIDAL WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION--WHICH WOULD MEAN ANOTHER GENERATION OF VETERANS, IN THE UNLIKELY EVENTUALITY THAT THERE WERE ANY SURVIVORS OF SUCH A WAR.

"WE MAY EXPECT IRRESPONSIBLE ATTACKS ON ALL THOSE WHO WORK AGAINST DEPRESSION AND WAR--WHICH WOULD MEAN ANOTHER YEAR OF EXAGGERATING THE 'COMMUNIST MENACE' AND IGNORING THE REAL MENACE TO AMERICA FROM THE LUNATIC RIGHT.

"AND DURING THE COMING YEAR, WE MAY EXPECT MILLIONS OF WORDS ABOUT HOUSING--AND VERY FEW NEW HOUSES.

"WE IN AVC WILL ACCEPT THESE GLOOMY POSSIBILITIES AS A CHALLENGE. BUT AVC WILL NOT MEET THIS CHALLENGE UNLESS ITS RANKS ARE BOTH EXPANDED AND UNITED."

MD1242AEDNM

WASHINGTON, JUNE 7-(AP)--PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL RECEIVE A BRONZE BUST OF HIMSELF AT THE WHITE HOUSE MONDAY FROM PAUL H. GRIFFITH, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

MR. TRUMAN IS A MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION.

A DUPLICATE OF THE BUST, THE WORK OF CHARLES KECK OF NEW YORK, IS ON PERMANENT DISPLAY AT THE INDIANAPOLIS HEADQUARTERS OF THE LEGION.

MD1238AED

THE REPORT RECOMMENDED:

1--THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD OBTAIN ALL RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE BY ITS EMPLOYEES DURING WORKING HOURS AND WHERE THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE A "SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION" OF FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, FUNDS, ETC.

2--OWNERSHIP OF THE INVENTION SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE EMPLOYEE, SUBJECT TO A NONEXCLUSIVE, IRREVOCABLE, ROYALTY-FREE LICENSE TO THE GOVERNMENT, IN CASES WHERE THERE IS "SOME" CONTRIBUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT, BUT INSUFFICIENT TO WARRANT ASSIGNMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL RIGHTS.

3--IN ALL OTHER CASES THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SHOULD RETAIN ALL RIGHTS, SUBJECT TO EXISTING LAW.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, SAT. JUNE 7)

VX/GG/LT315PED

FOLO WASHINGTON PATENTS (A183WX BJT)

DAYTON, O., JUNE 7-(AP)-WELDON WORTH, CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE AT WRIGHT FIELD LABORATORIES, SAID TONIGHT THAT "FACTS AND FIGURES" CONTAINED IN ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A UNIFORM PATENT POLICY FOR ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES "WERE INCORRECT."

WORTH SAID THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT THAT WORTH HAD "RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY \$30,000 A YEAR" FROM LICENSES UNDER HIS CANADIAN PATENTS ON AN INVENTION FOR AN OIL DILUTION SYSTEM FOR AIRPLANES WAS EXAGGERATED.

"ANY PAYMENTS FROM CANADA," WORTH SAID, "WERE A SMALL FRACTION OF THE AMOUNT MENTIONED IN THE REPORT."

IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS CLARK HELD THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD OBTAIN ALL RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE BY ITS EMPLOYEES DURING WORKING HOURS AND WHERE THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE A "SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION" OF FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND FUNDS. HE THEN REPORTED THAT AFTER WORTH'S INVENTION HAD BEEN DEVELOPED HE OBTAINED A BRITISH PATENT AND THAT THE BRITISH USED THE DEVICE DURING THE WAR.

CLARK ADDED THAT WHEN THE ARMY AIR FORCES ENTERED INTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH WORTH THE INVENTOR OFFERED TO GRANT A LICENSE FOR AN ANNUAL FEE OF APPROXIMATELY \$100,000, CONSIDERED TOO HIGH BY THE NEGOTIATING OFFICER.

WORTH DECLARED "IT IS NEEDLESS TO MAKE FURTHER COMMENT EXCEPT TO STATE THAT THE FIGURES AND FACTS ARE INCORRECT. THE U.S. AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS USED THE INVENTION WITHOUT RETURNING ANY PAYMENTS WHATEVER AND NO SPECIFIC REQUESTS THEREFORE HAVE BEEN MADE."

HE SAID THAT THE MATTER AROSE FOUR YEARS AGO AND THAT ALL CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH IT WERE FOUR YEARS OLD.

LANSDOWNE, PA., JUNE 7-(AP)-LORD INVERCHAPEL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAYS THE GENERATION NOW BEING GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOLS MUST MASTER "PITILESS SCIENCE" OR CIVILIZATION MAY BE DESTROYED BY ATOMIC ENERGY "IN THE HANDS OF FOOLS OR KNAVES."

INVERCHAPEL, SPEAKING AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN LANSDOWNE HIGH SCHOOL LAST NIGHT, TOLD MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING THEY WOULD "HAVE NO FUTURE" UNLESS MANKIND THROTTLED ATOMIC ENERGY.

ZTHE FATE OF MANKIND WIL

"THE FATE OF MANKIND WILL SOON LIE IN THOSE HANDS OF YOURS. THEY MUST BE SUPPLE AND SENSITIVE HANDS. USE THEM FAITHFULLY AND WISELY. KEEP THEM STRONG AND THE FUTURE WILL BE YOURS. LET THEM FLINCH, LET THEM PLAY OVER TRIVIAL THINGS, LET THEM WANDER FROM THEIR DUTY --THEIR FIERCE DUTY--AND YOU WILL HAVE NO FUTURE," THE AMBASSADOR SAID.

INVERCHAPEL WAS INVITED TO SPEAK AT THE SCHOOL'S COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES BY ROBERT E. BERRY, 17, WHO MET THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT A FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION MEETING HE

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EE640AED NM

(ADVANCE). CHICAGO, JUNE 7-(AP)-COL. ROBERT R. MC CORMICK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT A "GENERAL CONSPIRACY" HAD BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST THE PRESS, WHICH HE TERMED THE "CHIEF PROTECTOR OF THE CONSTITUTION."

OPENING A PROGRAM OF FOUR DAYS OF FESTIVITIES COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRIBUNE, HE SAID IN A TALK PREPARED FOR BROADCAST OVER WGN AND THE MUTUAL NETWORK:

"THE TRIBUNE GOES INTO ITS SECOND CENTURY OF STRUGGLE FACING DANGERS TO THE NATION GREATER THAN IT EVER FACED BEFORE. ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC HAVE BENEFITED FROM PAST DEFEATS AND HAVE DEVELOPED NEW TECHNIQUES.

"RECOGNIZING THAT THE PRESS IS THE CHIEF PROTECTOR OF THE CONSTITUTION A GENERAL CONSPIRACY HAS BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST IT. EVIL BOOKS BY INDIVIDUAL MISCREANTS HAVE EVEN RECEIVED FAVORABLE CRITICISM BY SUPPOSEDLY RESPECTABLE NEWSPAPERS. PRETENDED STUDIES BY SEDITION GROUPS HAVE LED TO EFFORTS TO SUBJECT OUR NEWSPAPERS TO FOREIGN CENSORSHIP.

ALL OF THE VILE PENS OF THE COUNTRY WIELDED BY MEN UNABLE TO EARN A LIVING AT LITERATURE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO OUR DETRACTORS. X X X

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE TOWARD THE END OF ITS FIRST CENTURY HAS ACHIEVED THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE PRINCIPAL TARGET FOR ALL OF THESE CORRELATED ENEMIES OF OUR COUNTRY. IT GOES INTO ITS SECOND CENTURY AS THE UNCHALLENGED LEADER IN THE DEFENSE OF AMERICANISM. IT ENTERS THIS CENTURY STRONGER IN RESOURCES, IN PERSONNEL, IN TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT, AND IN WELL PLACED CONFIDENCE THAN EVER IN ITS HISTORY."

THE OBSERVANCE WILL BE CLIMAXED JUNE 10 --THE ANNIVERSARY DATE -- BY ISSUANCE OF A SPECIAL CENTENNIAL EDITION AND PRESENTATION OF AN ELABORATE SEVEN HOUR SHOW ALONG THE SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN. SOME 250,000 SPECTATORS ARE EXPECTED. THE TUESDAY AFTERNOON PROGRAM WILL OPEN WITH OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT RACES SANCTIONED BY THE AMERICAN POWER BOAT ASSOCIATION. THE EVENING SHOW WILL INCLUDE A CENTENNIAL SALUTE OF 100 AERIAL BOMBS.

THE TRIBUNE HAS GROWN FROM 400 CIRCULATION TO THE LARGEST STANDARD-SIZE NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES. IT REPORTED ITS ADVERTISING VOLUME OF 32,851,982 LINES LAST YEAR WAS THE LARGEST FOR ANY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, JUNE 7-(AP)—A FIGHT OVER THE SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL POLICE FORCE APPEARED TO BE DEVELOPING TODAY IN THE WAKE OF A RUSSIAN DECLARATION THAT THE WORLD SITUATION DOES NOT WARRANT MAINTENANCE OF "INFLATED ARMIES, NAVIES AND AIR FORCES."

INSISTING THAT THE INTERNATIONAL ARMY BE KEPT RELATIVELY SMALL, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A. GROMYKO CAUTIONED THE GREAT POWERS YESTERDAY AGAINST MAINTAINING SUCH INFLATED FORCES ON THE PRETEXT THEY WERE NEEDED FOR USE BY THE PEACE AGENCY.

HE DECLARED THAT SINCE GERMANY AND JAPAN HAD BEEN DEFEATED AND THAT EX-ENEMY STATES WERE UNDER ALLIED CONTROL "THERE IS NO NECESSITY IN GENERAL THAT THE UNITED NATIONS MAINTAIN EXCESSIVELY NUMEROUS ARMED FORCES."

RUSSIA IS INSISTING THAT MEMBERS MAKE IDENTICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE U.N. FORCES -- THE SAME NUMBER OF PLANES, BATTLESHIPS AND TROOPS. SHE CONTENDS THAT ANY OTHER SYSTEM WOULD GIVE SOME COUNTRIES A "PREDOMINANT POSITION."

THE UNITED STATES ARGUES THAT THERE IS NEED FOR A MOBILE FORCE TO BE ABLE TO STRIKE QUICKLY AND THAT THE PEACE AGENCY SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CERTAIN NATIONS HAVING SUCH FORCES READY TO USE.

IN THIS RESPECT, DEPUTY U.S. DELEGATE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON TOLD THE SECURITY COUNCIL EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT "THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS A WHOLE MUST TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER THE DESIRES OR AMBITIONS OF A SINGLE NATION."

DURING YESTERDAY'S DEBATE, AUSTRALIA OPPOSED THE RUSSIAN DEMAND THAT EVERY ONE OF THE BIG POWERS SUPPLY EXACTLY THE SAME CONTINGENTS. AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE COL. W.R. HODGSON DECLARED:

"IT IS UNTHINKABLE THAT BECAUSE ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE GREAT POWERS DOES NOT HAPPEN TO POSSESS SUITABLE OR SUFFICIENT TYPES OF NAVAL OR AIR FORCES, SUCH FOR EXAMPLE AS AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES SHOULD BE DEPRIVED OF THAT PARTICULAR TYPE OF STRIKING POWER."

GROMYKO TOLD THE COUNCIL IN AN HOUR-LONG POLICY SPEECH THAT WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN DEFEATED AND THE EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES UNDER ALLIED CONTROL "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO JUSTIFY THE MAINTENANCE OF INFLATED ARMIES, NAVIES AND AIR FORCES, INCLUDING ARMED FORCES, MADE AVAILABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

GROMYKO STOOD FIRM ON EVERY ONE OF THE MAJOR OBJECTIONS RAISED BY RUSSIA IN THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE, WHICH FINALLY SUBMITTED A WIDELY SPLIT REPORT ON THE GLOBAL POLICE FORCE AFTER 15 MONTHS OF SECRET DISCUSSIONS.

IN THE REPORT, RUSSIA OPPOSED THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, CHINA AND FRANCE ON MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES.

THE SOVIET DELEGATE ALSO:

1. DECLARED RUSSIA COULD NOT AGREE TO GRANTING BASES FOR U.N. FORCES BECAUSE THE U.N. CHARTER MADE NO SUCH PROVISION AND BECAUSE ACCEPTANCE "WOULD BE USED BY SOME COUNTRIES FOR EXERTING POLITICAL PRESSURE ON OTHER COUNTRIES, WHICH HAVE PROVIDED SUCH BASES."

2. DECLARED THERE WAS NO REASON FOR ANY COUNTRY TO HAVE FORCES STATIONED OUTSIDE ITS OWN BORDERS.

3. CONTENDED THAT FORCES CONTRIBUTED TO THE U.N. SHOULD BE PULLED

BACK TO HOME GROUND WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER COMPLETING THEIR ASSIGNMENT. ANY OTHER SYSTEM, HE SAID, WOULD BE USED AS A "PRETEXT FOR CONTINUOUS PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS."

JR256AED

THEY POINTED OUT THAT SO LONG AS ALL OF THE FOUR MAJOR POWERS--RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE--DO NOT RATIFY THE TREATY WITH HUNGARY, THE SOVIET UNION CAN MAINTAIN TROOPS ON HUNGARIAN SOIL. ADD LAKE SUCCESS (44) XXX 17908.44 (Parris)

THUS FAR, ONLY RUSSIA HAS NOT RATIFIED THE HUNGARIAN TREATY. AMERICAN SOURCES HOPED, HOWEVER, THAT RUSSIAN RATIFICATION WOULD BE FORTHCOMING WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS AND THE WAY OPENED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE TO BEGIN CONSIDERATION OF HUNGARY'S APPLICATION.

THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED TO HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING ABOUT JULY 15.

AMERICAN SOURCES POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT EVEN IF THE ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN APPLICATIONS ARE APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE THERE IS NO WAY TO ADMIT THE TWO COUNTRIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS BEFORE SEPTEMBER WHEN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS IN NEW YORK.

ACTUALLY, ACTION ON THE APPLICATIONS CAN NOT BE INITIATED UNTIL TREATIES WITH THE VARIOUS AXIS COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN THE CASE OF AUSTRIA, THE BIG FOUR HAVE NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO AGREE ON PEACE TERMS FOR THE COUNTRY.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL HAS THREATENED TO BRING THE WHOLE ISSUE OF A TREATY TO THE U.N. ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER IF THE BIG FOUR FAIL TO REACH AN AGREEMENT.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A COUP IN AUSTRIA APPEARED MORE REMOTE SINCE, UNLIKE HUNGARY, THE COUNTRY IS OCCUPIED BY BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS, AS WELL AS RUSSIAN.

MJ251PED

(ADVANCE)...MILWAUKEE, JUNE 7-(AP)—ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, TONIGHT PROPOSED A JOINT COUNCIL ON FOREIGN POLICY TO DETERMINE THE WORLD'S NEEDS FOR RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION AND TO SURVEY THE UNITED STATES' OWN RESOURCES.

THE COUNCIL WOULD BE COMPOSED OF TOP OFFICERS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEALING WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS, JOHNSTON SAID. IT SHOULD BE SET UP EITHER BY THE PRESIDENT OR CONG

ESS AND IT SHOULD

BE BI-PARTISAN, HE ADDED.

JOHNSTON'S PROPOSAL WAS OUTLINED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN NATIONAL FEDERATION.

THE PURPOSE OF A JOINT COUNCIL, JOHNSTON SAID, WOULD BE TO LET THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNOW HOW MUCH A PROGRAM OF WORLD RECONSTRUCTION WILL COST OR "HOW MUCH IT MIGHT COST THEM NOT TO DO ANYTHING AT ALL."

THE REPORT, HE SAID, SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO CONG

WHEN IT RECONVENES.

(here)

ESS NEXT WINTER

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"ONLY WITH SUCH A BILL OF PARTICULARS CAN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MAKE UP THEIR MINDS WHAT THEY WANT TO DO," JOHNSTON SAID.

"THERE SEEMS TO BE A TENDENCY IN SOME PLACES TO KEEP THE FACTS OF THE SITUATION FROM THE PEOPLE ON THE NOTION THAT THE FACTS OF THE BURDENS AHEAD OF US ARE LIKELY TO BE UNPLEASANT. THAT'S A MISTAKE. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT CHILDREN. THEY THEY DO ASK FOR FACTS, ALL THE FACTS, AND THEY'RE ENTITLED TO THEM.

"THIS BILL OF PARTICULARS IS NEEDED NOW, BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE YET UNESTIMATED BILLIONS FOR WORLD RECOVERY. ANY WORLD PROGRAM ON WHICH WE EMBARK INEVITABLY WILL AFFECT OUR TAXATION PROGRAM; OUR NATIONAL BUDGET; OUR EMPLOYMENT; OUR OWN FOOD SUPPLY; OUR WAGE LEVELS, AND OUR PRICE LEVELS.

"IN OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN NATIONS, THE MOST IMPORTANT THING OF ALL IS TO HAVE A DEPENDABLE POLICY--A POLICY BACKED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND ONE ON WHICH THE WORLD CAN RELY.

"WE KNOW THE TRAGEDY OF THE PHRASE 'TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE.' 1947 WE DON'T WANT TO DO TOO LITTLE IN FURTHERANCE OF OUR POLICY OF WORLD RECONSTRUCTION, AND WE DON'T WANT WHAT WE DO TO BE DONE TOO LATE. SUCH A COURSE INVITES DISASTER. SO DOES ANY COURSE TODAY WHICH DENIES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE ANSWER TO THESE TWO QUESTIONS: 'HOW MUCH?' AND 'HOW SOON?'

(ADVANCE)...MILWAUKEE, JUNE 7-(AP)-FLEET ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES "SHOULD, EVEN MUST" MAINTAIN ITS POSITION OF TECHNICAL SUPERIORITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOM BOMB.

IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE NAVY CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES, THE FORMER NAVAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, SAID THAT HE HAD URGED SCIENTISTS SEEKING A DEFENSE FOR THE ATOM BOMB TO GIVE THIS MATTER "THE HIGH PRIORITY IT MERITS."

"NO ONE CAN SAY AT THIS TIME WHAT THE EXACT EFFECT OF RECENT SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WILL BE ON CIVILIZATION," SAID ADMIRAL KING. "BUT THIS CAN BE SAID, THE ATOMIC BOMB IS STILL A BOMB, A WEAPON WHICH IS WHOLLY UNLIKELY--OF ITSELF--TO WIN A WAR.

"THE PROBLEM IS DYNAMIC, AND WITH OUR PRESENT START WE SHOULD, EVEN MUST, MAINTAIN OUR POSITION OF TECHNICAL SUPERIORITY. WE KNOW THAT RAW MATERIALS ARE LIMITED, THE EXPENSE OF MANUFACTURE IS ENORMOUS, AND THE EFFECT OF THE ATOM BOMB UPON NAVAL WARFARE OR UPON NAVAL FORCES AT SEA IS AS YET NOT FULLY KNOWN, ALTHOUGH WE HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIMENTS TO THIS END WHERE THE SHIPS INVOLVED WERE LITERALLY 'SITTING DUCKS'."

"MANY SAY--AND BELIEVE--THAT THERE IS NO DEFENSE AGAINST THE ATOM BOMB. FOR MY PART I HAVE USED WHAT PRESSURE

E I MAY HAVE, TO URGE THE SCIENTISTS TO GIVE THIS MATTER THE HIGH PRIORITY IT MERITS. TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO SAY THERE IS NO DEFENSE, MY REPLY IS 'WHO CAN SAY THAT, IF WE SEEK IT, WE SHALL NOT FIND IT?'

ADMIRAL KING SAID THAT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF NEW WEAPONS MAY EFFECT "CONSIDERABLE MODIFICATION" IN THE TECHNIQUE OF WARFARE, BUT, HE SAID, "THESE CHANGES WILL NOT, HOWEVER, AFFECT THE ROLE OF THE BASIC FUNDAMENTAL MILITARY FACTORS AS WE NOW KNOW THEM."

"ANY STATEMENT THAT OUR PRESENT MILITARY FORCES WILL BE SCRAPPED IN THE NEXT FIVE TO TEN YEARS CAN BE SAID TO STEM FROM A SERIES OF PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC, OR 'BUCK ROGERS', TYPE OF PREDICTIONS."

WALLACE (210)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JUNE 7-(AP)-UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING WAS SCORED BY HENRY WALLACE TONIGHT AS "ONE OF THE FRUITS OF THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE" WHICH WALLACE SAID WOULD "DISCOURAGE DEMOCRATIC, PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD."

THE TWO BILLION DOLLARS IT WOULD COST, HE ADDED, MIGHT BETTER BE USED TO POINT OUR YOUTH TOWARD PEACE RATHER THAN WAR.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT MONTGOMERY'S CRAMTON BOWL, THE FORMER VICE PRESIDENT DECLARED:

"I DON'T LIKE WAR INDOCTRINATION. I DON'T LIKE THE INEVITABLE HOOKUP BETWEEN BIG BUSINESS AND BIG ARMY EXPENDITURES. I DON'T LIKE THE HOOKUP BETWEEN THE BIG MULES AND THE BIG BRASS. I DON'T LIKE THE DANGER OF A MILITARY-BIG BUSINESS DICTATORSHIP WHEN TROUBLE COMES.

"IF WE USE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS EVERY YEAR TO PRODUCE MUNITIONS AND TRAIN OUR BOYS FOR WAR, THE DAY WILL COME WHEN A WORSE DEPRESSION THAN 1933 WILL OVERTAKE US. COTTON AND WHEAT PRICES WILL FALL FASTER THAN IN THE EARLY THIRTIES."

WALLACE SAID HE WOULD RATHER USE THE MONEY THE ARMY HAS REQUESTED FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND MILITARY MISSIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PROMOTE "PEACE AND PROSPERITY, NOT FOR WAR AND DEPRESSION.

"I WANT US TO USE IT TO CREATE MARKETS OVERSEAS AND AT HOME IN A WAY TO HELP ORDINARY PEOPLE X X X TO TRAIN OUR YOUTH FOR THE EXCITING JOBS OF PEACE, FOR THE JOBS OF SAVING LIVES NOT DESTROYING THEM."

18036PES

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JUNE 7-(AP)-HENRY WALLACE SAID HERE YESTERDAY

"I'LL DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY POLITICALLY TO PRODUCE WHAT I THINK IS NECESSARY FOR THE PEACE."

THE FORMER VICE PRESIDENT'S COMMENT CAME IN RESPONSE TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE. HE IS HERE TO ADDRESS AN OUTDOOR RALLY TONIGHT.

WALLACE REITERATED HIS CRITICISM OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND SAID THE "TRUMAN DOCTRINE" APPEARED TO BE PLANNING FOR WAR INSTEAD OF PEACE.

AND, HE DECLARED, IF THAT DOCTRINE IS CONTINUED AND "EXPANDED TO OTHER COUNTRIES, LIKE IT HAS BEEN IN GREECE AND TURKEY, IT WILL BRING WAR AND DEPRESSION, AND I COULD NOT SUBSCRIBE TO THAT."

THEN HE MADE A STATEMENT SIMILAR TO ONE HE MADE IN A RALEIGH, N.C., INTERVIEW THURSDAY--

"IF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BECOMES CLEARLY A PARTY OF WAR AND DEPRESSION, I CANNOT SUPPORT IT IN 1948."

WALLACE DECLARED, ALSO, THAT "I CAN'T IMAGINE MYSELF SUPPORTING THE REPUBLICANS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES," BUT ATTEMPTS TO DRAW HIM OUT ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A THIRD PARTY WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

"I'LL DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY POLITICALLY TO PRODUCE WHAT I THINK IS NECESSARY FOR PEACE," HE ADDED. "I THINK THAT IS ALL I CAN SAY ON THAT NOW."

THE FORMER CABINET MEMBER TOLD REPORTERS HE DID NOT THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE AGREED WITH THE TRUMAN FOREIGN POLICY, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "ESSENTIALLY REPUBLICAN."

BEK322AES

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., JUNE 7-(AP)-GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION DIRECTOR, SAID TONIGHT HE DID NOT EXPECT CONGRESS WOULD CUT THE \$7,200,000,000 VA BUDGET NOW BEFORE IT.

BRADLEY, ONE OF THREE SPEAKERS AT THE CENTENNIAL DINNER OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WHICH OPENS ITS 100TH CONVENTION HERE MONDAY, SAID THE MEDICAL SECTION OF THE VA BUDGET CALLED FOR "A LITTLE LESS MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND A LITTLE LESS IN THE NUMBER OF BEDS THAN WE HAVE TODAY."

IN OTHER ADDRESSES PREPARED FOR DELIVERY, BASIL O'CONNOR OF NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, AND H.W. PRENTIS, JR., OF LANCASTER, PA., PAST PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, CALLED FOR ACTIVE SUPPORT OF PRIVATE HEALTH AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS.

BRADLEY SAID THE VA "HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF OPERATING AT TOO HIGH COSTS."

THIS, HE SAID, WAS ERRONEOUS BECAUSE ALTHOUGH THE ADMINISTRATION NOW SPENDS \$9.50 A DAY PER PATIENT, "MORE THAN \$4 MORE THAN A FEW YEARS AGO," THE AVERAGE TIME OF A PATIENT IN A HOSPITAL "HAS BEEN CUT 60 PER CENT."

"ACTUALLY, WE SPEND NO MORE PER PATIENT THAN WE DID BEFORE WE WERE MET WITH HIGHER COSTS OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES," HE SAID, ADDING:

"THE BIG JOB IS GETTING A MAN WELL AND REHABILITATED--GETTING HIM HOME IN A FRAME OF MIND WHERE HE WANTS TO DO SOMETHING."

O'CONNOR, WHO ALSO IS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS, INC., SAID "INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES MUST MAINTAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE FROM COLLECTIVISM EVEN AS INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS MUST OPPOSE A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT."

PRENTIS SAID THAT IF PENSIONS AND OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY MATTERS WERE HANDLED BY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE "NO UNWIELDY BUREAUCRACY WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED" IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

MD1000PED

FAIRFIELD, CALIF., JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BIG C-54'S--WHICH HUNG UP AMAZING RECORDS AS AMERICA'S TOP WAR-TIME TRANSPORT PLANES--BEGAN BOWING OUT OF PACIFIC TRAVEL TODAY TO MAKE WAY FOR THE BIGGER, FASTER AND FARTHER-FLYING C-97 "STRATOFREIGHTER."

THE FIRST OF THE C-97'S, TRANSPORT VERSION OF THE B-29 "SUPER-FORTS," ARRIVED LAST NIGHT AT FAIRFIELD-SUISUN ARMY AIR BASE, HEADQUARTERS OF THE EASTERN PACIFIC WING OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND.

THE NEW PLANE IS EXPECTED TO REDUCE BY 35 PERCENT THE FLYING TIME TO HAWAII, GUAM, TOKYO, KAWAJELEIN AND MANILA, NOW SERVED BY THE ARMY'S C-54'S.

THE C-54'S FLEW 700,000,000 PASSENGER MILES IN 18 MONTHS DURING THE WAR WITHOUT A SINGLE PASSENGER FATALITY.

FJ10PCS

RUSSIA TO OFFER 'NEW PROPOSALS' ON ATOMIC ISSUE

Gromyko Asks Full Meeting
of UN Commission on
Wednesday.

NO DETAILS GIVEN

Observers Believe Reds May
Clear Up Position on
Inspection Issue.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 8.
-(AP) A move aimed at breaking the long stalemate over international control of atomic energy loomed tonight in the United Nations.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko requested a full meeting of the UN Atomic Energy Commission, the first in nearly three months, for Wednesday.

Soviet sources said Gromyko would offer new proposals of "substance," prompting speculation that Russia may be ready to clear up her position on the extent of international inspections she would allow.

More Debate on Global Police

This development came as the security council scheduled more debate on a global police force and the UN inquiry commission on Palestine prepared to leave for the Holy Land.

In the council, the United States, Russia, Belgium and Australia have set forth their views about the long-delayed report of the military staff committee on an international force. All four statements have served to emphasize the wide split between Russia and the western powers over the Global units. The other seven members were due to speak this week, starting at a Tuesday meeting.

The 11-nation Palestine commission was expected to complete most of its final arrangements at a closed meeting tomorrow. Special planes carrying the delegates probably will leave Wednesday.

The American Council for Judaism asked the commission, which will report to the general assembly Sept. 1 with recommendations on a Palestine solution, to protect Jews of the world against what it called Jewish nationalism and a threat to Jews' status "as free and equal citizens of the lands of their birth or adoption."

Safeguards Urged

In a statement submitted to the investigators, the council said the UN should insure "a clear and complete severance between the political structure developed in Palestine and the national rights, obligations, responsibilities and relationship of the citizens of many countries who are Jews by religion."

Unless such safeguards are provided, the statement contended, "millions of Jews will suffer irreparable harm by virtue of a confused status as to their exclusive national relationship to the various countries of which they are, and desire to remain, citizens."

The council statement, signed by President Lessing J. Rosenwald, opposed establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine or anywhere else and said the fundamental Zionist claim that Jews the world over have automatic rights in regard to Palestine was a concept which must be regarded as "abhorrent."

FRENCH RAIL UNION SEEKS NEGOTIATIONS

Ramadier Gives No Reply
As Three-Day Strike
Continues

Paris, June 8 (AP)-Union leaders of France's striking railroad workers appealed tonight to Premier Paul Ramadier to reopen negotiations toward ending the three-day-old strike, but the Government, which has instituted an emergency motorized transport service, made no immediate response.

The Government, giving every evidence of preparing for a long siege, announced tonight its impromptu long-distance bus service would be trebled tomorrow and issued an appeal for more busses to provide emergency passenger service.

Plane Service Increased

The Transportation Ministry added that its extra plane service would be augmented tomorrow and further increased Tuesday "if the strike is prolonged."

Busses and private cars already have been mobilized, some with army drivers, to carry passengers at third-class rates to destinations in all corners of France.

The rail strike, which started Friday after union leaders failed to agree with the Transportation Ministry over workers' demands for wage increases and job reclassifications, was complete today except for a few minor lines in the provinces.

Communist Leader Jacques Duclos tonight called Ramadier "stubborn" for refusing to negotiate with the union while the strike was still in progress. He said in a speech here that the only persons opposed to a strike settlement were those who wanted to sell France out "to the international trusts."

Crowds At Invalides

The National Railroad Workers Federation said in a communiqué that it always was disposed to negotiate and that "we hope this appeal will be heard."

Travelers began crowding the Esplanade des Invalides, a broad plaza between the Seine River and Napoleon's tomb, before 5 A.M. to take advantage of the improvised transport provided by Jules Moch, Transport Minister.

Moch announced in a nation-wide radio talk late yesterday that busses and cars would be running to a score of destinations beginning this morning. His emergency measure later was approved unanimously in a special Cabinet meeting.

Private Cars Used

The first carload left the makeshift bus terminal shortly after 7 A.M., only fifteen minutes behind schedule. Others left shortly afterward for Rouen, Le Havre, Amiens and Le Mans.

Private car owners supplemented the Government's efforts.

Many foreign tourists were among the crowd at the Invalides, adding to the confusion as they ran about among the crowd seeking interpreters.

Air France, the Government-owned airline, added new flights to its schedules to Marseille, Lyon, Belfort and Strasbourg. Military planes took passengers to Bordeaux, Toulouse, Rennes and Brest.

Besides the main clearing terminal in front of the Invalides, trucks, busses and motor cars operated to various destinations from each of the capital's main railroad stations.

Foodstuffs Moving

Freight traffic of milk, perishables, and foodstuffs in general was moving as usual into the city's warehouses. Railroad officials said this morning's arrival were in some cases even higher than ordinary, notably milk, butter and eggs from Normandy.

Some difficulty for future food shipments, however, was foreseen. At points in the provinces empty

trains bound to pick up foodstuffs frequently were halted by local strike committees for rationing before being allowed to proceed.

An improvised connection with Britain was re-established, thanks to motor cars and trucks operating between Calais and the capital. Some 550 passengers landed yesterday at Calais and many of these were transported today to Paris in groups as cars became available.

British To Send Planes

The British Foreign Office announced in London it had chartered four private passenger planes to evacuate British travelers stranded in Paris. British Overseas Airways also planned several relief flights.

London had a problem of its own caring for hundreds of would-be continental vacationists. Many tourists who had planned to cross the channel spent last night in London railroad stations, unable to get hotel rooms.

Several hundred Britons stranded at Dieppe after making the D-day anniversary pilgrimage to Normandy were awaiting a steamer sent out from Britain by the Southern Railway.

Although the strike has not affected food supply, it appears only a matter of time before it slows down the nation's industrial plants. The big Channel port of Boulogne was closed and shiploads of coal and other essentials were stranded in Cherbourg. In the north, 53 trainloads of coal were halted by strikers.

Frontiers of Saar Revised by France

Saarburg Transferred to French Territory

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—The French announced today that for economic reasons they had revised the Saar frontier to place the town of Saarburg, twelve miles southwest of Treves (Trier), in French territory. The move was described as temporary, pending signing of the German peace treaty.

In formal notices to the other occupying powers of Germany, the French disclosed they had moved the frontier southward from Saarburg and certain communities around Treves, near the junction of the Saar and Moselle Rivers, because the former border cut Treves off from its trading area. (1450 ET)

Under the new frontier the Saar will not longer include Saarburg nor more than a small section of the Saarburg region, which France said was tied commercially to the French town of Sierck, fifteen miles southwest of Saarburg.

The French occupation zone includes the Saar. All German territory affected by the frontier change is the French zone.

Beaux-Arts Ball Held in Paris

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—The School of the Beaux-Arts held its first annual ball since before the war early today and 2,000 persons, including several score of American art students, attended. The ball long has been considered one of France's most fashionable annual parties.

Vichy General Escapes Hospital

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—General Paul Bridoux, one-time Secretary of State for War in the Vichy government, escaped today from the Val-de-Grace Hospital, where he was undergoing treatment while awaiting trial on charges of collaboration with the Nazis. He had been held since 1945.

MUNICH RIFT LAID TO WEST BY REDS

German Communist Chief Says U. S. Officials Ruled Out Politics at Convention

BERLIN, June 8 (AP)—The two Soviet-controlled newspapers that are the main Communist voices in Germany lashed out today at the German officials heading the Western zones for having refused to discuss political unity of Germany at last week's Munich conference.

But in Munich these officials—the Minister-Presidents of the United States, British and French zones—expressed dismay at the action of the Soviet zone Ministers in walking out of the conference

and voiced a hope the differences would be overcome.

Dr. Hans Ehard, Minister President of Bavaria, speaking on behalf of officials of all three zones, indicated to reporters that a new conference might be held and added:

"We hope there will come a friendly word over the fence from one side or the other. We do not want to erect a wall between us and leave an iron curtain."

In Berlin the Soviet Army newspaper Taegliche Rundschau, and the Neues Deutschland, organ of the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity party, appealed for German political support of their views and charged the Western powers with blocking the unity and recovery of Germany.

Otto Grotewohl, German Communist leader and co-chairman of the Socialist Unity party, charged in an article that dominated half of the first page of the Neues Deutschland that the United States Military Government had "fixed" the theme of the conference.

The Minister-Presidents from the Soviet zone walked out of the conference when the Western powers refused to place a discussion of political unity of Germany on the agenda. The Western presidents said the conference had been called only to discuss economic problems.

An editorial in the Taegliche Rundschau asserted "the invitation to the Munich conference was a flat maneuver to force the German people to accept a federal constitution." The newspaper has echoed the Moscow political thesis that a federal form of government, as sought by the Western powers, would in effect partition Germany.

U.S. Troops On Trail Of 8 Escaped Prisoners

Frankfurt, Germany, Monday, June 9 (AP)—United States constabulary troopers and military police early today were on the trail of eight soldier-prisoners who escaped after a gun battle from the Mannheim military jail.

Prison authorities said the men, four of them Negroes, broke out yesterday after wounding a captain and a corporal of the guard who attempted to block their escape.

FRANCO HAILS SENORA PERON

Madrid Gives Argentine First Lady A Lavish Welcome

Madrid, June 8 (AP)—Senora Maria Eva Duarte Peron, wife of Argentina's President Juan D. Peron, arrived tonight in Madrid, first stop on her European tour, and was welcomed at the elaborately decorated airport by Chief of State Francisco Franco and a cheering throng.

Forty Spanish fighter planes escorted the airliner bearing Senora Peron over the airfield. Thousands of spectators shouted greetings and waved Argentine flags as the airliner landed and taxied to a halt before the tapestry-draped platform erected for the welcoming ceremony.

Columns Of Tributes

Across thick carpets covering the ground between the plane and the platform, she walked and was greeted by Franco and other dignitaries.

The procession's route through the capital was lined with cheering spectators. The city's streets, plazas and monuments were bathed in special lighting for the occasion. Buildings throughout the city were draped with Spanish and Argentine flags.

Sunday newspapers devoted columns to tributes to her. The papers also printed a message from the Argentine First Lady to the Spanish people, saying she greeted them "as friends of all the causes of all the peoples of the world who, like the Argentines, live in eagerness to make the future more noble and fitting through sacrifices of the workers, who now have come into their own."

Franco Decrees Succession Vote

Madrid, Monday, June 9 (AP)—Francisco Franco issued a decree today directing that the "law of succession" approved yesterday by

the Spanish Cortes (parliament) be submitted to a referendum.

The "law of succession" names Franco chief of state, makes Spain "traditionally a kingdom," empowers Franco to name his own successor in the event he retires before death and sets up a council of regency to choose a successor in the event of Franco's death or incapacitation.

The decree published in an official bulletin today ordered a referendum on the law to be held July 6. (AP)

2 Greek Guerrillas Say Bulgarians Armed Them

SALONIKA, Greece, June 8 (AP)—Two guerrillas who surrendered recently to Greek army units told the United Nations Balkans sub-commission yesterday they had been re-equipped and armed recently in Bulgaria, after several conflicts on Greek territory.

Christos Yantzos and Alexander Nicholaides testified that after crossing the border into Bulgaria they were taken to Berkovitsa where, they said, they rested and were re-equipped before crossing the frontier with about fifty other guerrillas.

Stern Gang Member Gives Details On 'Letter Bombs' Sent to Britons

By CARLO MASSARO

GENOA, June 8 (AP)—A man who described himself as a member of the Stern Gang, Jewish underground organization, said today that he personally had mailed 24 "letter bombs" to prominent Britons.

He said he had posted the letters—designed to explode when opened—at the central postoffice of Turin.

One of the 24, he said, was addressed to King George VI of Britain. He added no more were being sent since the method was now known.

I talked with the man, who is about 40 and calls himself Ami Kam, just before he left Genoa for Athens, by way of Venice and Trieste.

(In London, Scotland Yard ex-

pressed interest in the Genoa account. A spokesman reported that new precautions were being taken against the "murder-by-mail" bombs, because British police believed the would-be assassins "probably have something else up their sleeves." Twenty "letter bombs" all of them mailed from Turin, Italy, have been intercepted so far, British sources said. None was reported to have caused any casualty.)

The Stern Gang has issued a statement in Jerusalem acknowledging responsibility for the "letter bombs" as a method of reprisal against British policy in Palestine.

"Kam" gave detailed descriptions of the explosive mixtures. He said

the 24 envelopes he mailed were of yellow manila-type paper, the large type used for official communications. Each, he said, contained exactly 190 grams of explosive, enough, when permitted contact with the air, to kill the opener of the envelope.

Each envelope, he continued, bore 105 lire worth of stamps, purchased at the Turin postoffice. (Full details on the letters have not been announced in London.)

(Scotland Yard said the statement about the 190 grams of explosives was incorrect, and that

While he said no more letter bombs would be sent because the system had become too well known, he added:

Hints at Other Methods
"We now are going to work with other systems."

He explained that the letter system had been chosen because the explosion would come only by contact of the explosive with air and that it eliminated possibility of harm to postoffice workers. He said the bombs were made "somewhere in Europe."

"The English believe the Stern Gang is composed of only 200 men," he said contemptuously. "We let them believe it. But we have our men throughout Europe and throughout the world. We are an important force and we will fight the British everywhere in Europe as well as in Palestine."

He expressed himself as pleased at the excitement in Britain caused by what he termed the Stern Gang's "efficacious war of nerves." He said he had received information from London that four of the "letter bombs" had actually exploded on being opened.

The man asked that his "excuses" be presented to Italians for the Stern Gang's having acted in Italy, but he said he could assure them there would be "no incident that will disturb the life of the Italian people."

He declared defiantly that the Stern Gang, "aided by God," would fight until Britain, "prostrated by the war, is knocked out."

Much of his talk was given to a long recital of the Stern Gang's fight, "under our supreme chief, Nathan Jellin Friedman, whose orders we obey," against the British.

"We mean to bring down the Union Jack," he said.

Italian Unit O.K.'s Political Strikes

Rome, June 8 (AP)—The Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor approved today a constitution interpreted as authorizing strikes in the "general" political interests of labor.

The action was taken at the closing session of the confederation's annual congress in Florence, and came just one day before Premier Alcide de Gasperi's scheduled appearance in the Constituent Assembly to present his week-old Government, from which Communists and Socialists are excluded.

The confederation, which represents Italy's 5,775,000 organized

laborers, howeld down objections of its Christian Democrat delegates, in approving the constitution, 1,779 to 60.

The confederation's stand on politics was contained in article nine of the constitution which said the organization "can take a position upon political problems interesting not alone this or that party, but the generality of laborers, such as those of the defense of the Republic and democratic development. . . ."

Retaliating for de Gasperi's oust-

ing of Leftists from the Government, confederation delegates swung their big majority of Communist-Socialist votes behind a re-organized secretariat headed by Giuseppe di Vittorio, Communist labor boss. The influence of Christian Democrats in the organization was reduced practically to zero.

BULGARIA WARNED BY TWO ALLIES

U.S. And Britain Protest
Arrest Of Opposition
Leader

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 8 (AP)—A Government communiqué said today political representatives of the United States and Great Britain told Georgi Dimitrov, Communist Premier, yesterday that the arrest of the opposition leader, Nikolai Petkov, might have "international importance."

Petkov, secretary of the Agrarian party and a National Assembly deputy, was arrested Friday on a charge that he conspired against the Communist-led Fatherland Front government.

The communiqué said the representatives, John Horner, of the United States, and Sturndale Bennett, of Britain, made their statements to Dimitrov in the presence of Kimon Georgiev, Foreign Minister.

Termed Pure Home Question

"Delivering Petkov to the judicial authorities," it went on, "is a pure Bulgarian home question and Petkov, as are all the rest of Bulgarian citizens, is subordinated to Bulgarian laws only."

The communiqué advised the public: "Patiently and calmly wait and see the decision of the Bulgarian sovereign court."

Dimitrov was quoted as saying that he "instructed that Petkov be placed in absolute normal conditions in jail and that for his trying there be no exclusive judicial procedure."

On his way to his jail cell Friday, Petkov said his arrest was "nothing but a prolongation of what already has happened in Hungary."

Guerrillas Tell Of Aid

Salonika, Greece, June 8 (AP)—Two guerrillas who surrendered recently to Greek army units told the United Nations Balkans sub-commission yesterday they had been re-equipped and armed recently in Bulgaria, after several conflicts on Greek territory.

Christos Vantzos and Alexander Nicolaides testified that after crossing the border into Bulgaria they were taken to Berkovitsa where, they said, they rested and were re-equipped before crossing the frontier with approximately 50 other guerrillas.

Nicolaides said he had fired on Greek troops from within Bulgarian territory.

[Hungary's Small Holders party Premier, Ferenc Nagy, resigned about a week ago in what has been termed a Communist coup.]

Chetnik Leader Sentenced

BELGRADE, June 8 (AP)—Jezdimar Dangich, a war-time Chetnik leader, convicted of helping the Germans fight Yugoslav partisans and of killing many Bosnian Moslems, was sentenced today to be shot. He was also penalized with "permanent loss of political and citizenship rights."

Anti-Soviet Trend In Europe Draws Attack By Pravda

Moscow, June 8 (AP)—Pravda declared today that right-wing Socialists, hostile to Russia and Communism, had gained control of the governments of Britain, France,

Belgium, Norway and Austria.

Boris Penomaryev, writing in the Communist party newspaper, said that left-wing Socialists, on the other hand, were going along with Communism on a course "characterized by a struggle in the cause of peace, establishment of friendly relations with the Soviet Union and a tendency to establish sound and peaceful relations with all democratic powers."

Sweden Not Included

"In Britain, France, Belgium, Norway and Austria, where the deciding word in determining the governments' course belongs to the right-trend Socialists, the cause is different," Pravda said.

Observers noted with interest that Sweden and Finland were not included in the attack, which was Penomaryev's second in three days against "right-trend Socialists."

Referring to Britain, the article said, "The foreign policy of the labor leadership is a direct continuance of the line of the former Conservative party."

Cites Hostile Attitude

The newspaper said that Right-Wing Socialists were showing a hostile attitude and cited the recent prohibition by the British Labor party against any of its members joining the Society of Anglo-Soviet Friendship.

Pravda said:

"This confirms more than anything else how far right-inclined Labor leaders have gone in their present attitude of hostility toward a country of socialism, the U.S.S.R."

Singled out as among the leaders of the "anti-Soviet" Socialist forces were Harold J. Laski, former chairman of the British Labor party, and Leon Blum, former French Premier.

Moscow Expects Smith's Return

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP)—American circles said today they understood that United States Ambassador Lieut. Gen. W. Bedell Smith would cut short his vacation and return to Moscow sooner than he originally had planned. The chargé d'affaires has been in charge of the embassy during Ambassador Smith's visit to the United States.

Iran to Buy U. S. Army Goods

TEHRAN, June 8 (AP)—The Iranian government said today that two Iranian officers of its gendarmerie would leave soon for the United States to purchase \$5,000,000 worth of "army equipment, clothes and boots" for the gendarmerie.

Lebanese Assembly Crititized By Editors

Beirut, Lebanon, June 8 (AP)—Lebanese newspaper editors, in a joint letter to President Bechara El Khoury, said the present National Assembly "discredits the state," announced they would no longer cover its sessions, and urged its dissolution.

The letter was signed by editors of all leading dailies except Le Jour.

Smuts Said to Back Zionist Case

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 8 (AP)—The political correspondent of The Sunday Express reported today that Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts had instructed the delegate of the Union of South Africa, to the United Nations, T. Andrews, to advocate settlement of the Palestine issue in favor of the Zionists.

MUKDEN PLIGHT TERMED GRAVE

Chinese Government Officials
Reported Fleeing City

Peiping, June 8 (AP)—Chinese Government officials were reported quitting Mukden today in fear of an imminent Communist assault, and an unconfirmed dispatch said Nationalist troops had pulled out of Antung, important railway city on the Korean frontier.

The report of reversals south of Mukden came as Government sources asserted successful counter-attacks north of the city had swept the Communists from 45 miles of the railway to Changchun, Manchuria's capital.

Mukden Situation "Grave"

Foreign travelers arriving in Peiping said the situation within Mukden was "grave," with the garrison expecting the Communists, who have been operating east of the city, to attack at any time.

In addition to the departure of Government officials and their families by plane, the travelers reported the UNRRA office in Mukden was making plans to leave the city almost immediately.

Dispatches from Mukden said, however, the tension there had relaxed. Subsequently, Gen. Tsao

Chih-siang, chief of staff of the Manchurian command, was heard broadcasting to Mukden residents that the city was strongly defended and they should remain calm.

Termed "Strategic Retreat"

The pro-Government Hsin Min Pao reported the withdrawal from Antung, describing it as a "strategic retreat."

Antung forms a vital rail link between southern Manchuria and Soviet-occupied north Korea and would be of great strategic value to the Communists.

If confirmed, this would be the second major setback suffered by the Government in southern Manchuria. Previously the Government had withdrawn from Pulantien, land gateway to Porth Arthur and Dairen.

Speculation arose in some neutral quarters whether the withdrawals signaled a general abandonment of that part of the Kwantung Peninsula before the outflanking threat of the Communist's summer offensive.

Abrupt Favorable Turn

Harold K. Mills, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Nanking that press dispatches indicated the situation north of Mukden had taken an abrupt turn favorable to the Government.

He said Government troops moving northward had blasted open 45 miles of the Mukden-Changchun rail line linking Szepeinghai and Kungchuling. Szepeinghai is about halfway between Mukden and the capital.

A junction was expected momentarily with Government troops moving out of Changchun. The newspaper Hsin Min Pao said the latter forces had lifted the Communist siege of Itung, 38 miles south of the capital.

The Government Central News Agency said Government advances also had lifted the threat to Kirin, 70 miles east of Changchun.

Reports From China Proper

Branching out eastward from Szepeinghai, other Government units have recaptured Sian, 115 miles northeast of Mukden on the Szepeinghai-Meihowkow railroad, Government sources said in Nanking.

In China proper, pro-Government dispatches maintained that the last Communist strongholds in northern Kiangsu province, north of Shanghai, had been knocked out with the capture of Yilin and Tung-kow.

The Government frequently has reported a successful conclusion to

the northern Kiangsu "annihilation campaign" only to have the Communists reappear.

A late dispatch said the Communists suffered 7,000 casualties in the fighting for the two towns, and Government troops had seized huge food stores.

Shanghai Plagued By More Strikes

Shanghai, June 8 (AP)—This Chinese city, just recuperating from student demonstrations, was plagued today by a rash of industrial strikes and slowdowns arising from inflation.

Fearing more violence, the Social Affairs Bureau ruled that factories would not be allowed to close down, banned strikes, outlawed mass demonstrations and threatened ringleaders with arrest.

The dispute began June 1 when the Government lifted wage ceilings, permitting increases of more than 100 per cent for workers.

Factory owners charged they would be forced to close because the "irrational" wage rates left the coolies earning more than office managers. The bureau turned down their demands for a wage reduction.

Nevertheless some managers refused to pay their employees and workers, insisting upon the increase, began slowdowns and strikes.

On the brighter side, a spokesman for the Minister of Interior predicated a year-long coal crisis should be eased shortly. The first shipment of coal from the Kailan mines of North China is expected to arrive at the end of June.

Moslem Chiefs Likely To Back Partition Plan

NEW DELHI, India, June 8 (AP)—Confidence that the rank and file of the Moslem League and the All-India Congress (Nationalist Party) will accept the new British plan for partition of India was evident here tonight on the eve of a Moslem League council meeting to act on the proposal.

The council is expected to accept the independence plan by tomorrow night or Tuesday. The proposal already has been indorsed by the league's high command.

Similar action is expected to be taken at a meeting at Delhi Saturday by the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress working committee.

Calcutta Riots Wane

CALCUTTA, June 8 (AP)—Only two incidents of communal fighting, each of which resulted in a single fatality, were reported in Calcutta today by government communique. Authorities said there had been a sharp decrease in fighting between Hindus and Moslems in the City.

Weed Carpet

Covers Scars 1947

Left By A-Bomb

In Nagasaki

R. Brines
Nagasaki, Monday, June 9 (AP)—Urakami Valley where the second and last atomic bomb of the war exploded on the edge of Nagasaki, is filled now with a green carpet of scrub weeds, an irregular line of flimsy houses, and disconsolate ruins.

A wooden sign is the sole reminder of the flashing atomic death that swept this one-time workers' district. The sign, a huge arrow, points to the epicenter of the bomb blast which the Japanese said killed 30,000 and wounded 42,000 the morning of August 10, 1945. Americans, moving in after Japan's surrender, erected the marker.

Japanese Want To Forget

The Japanese here seem to want to forget their role in history. They have started no movements to erect monuments or assemble libraries on atomic energy, as have many citizens of Hiroshima—target of the first bomb to strike Japan. Neither have they equalled Hiroshima's energetic reconstruction, or its flourishing trade in souvenirs of the blast.

Urakami Valley is dismal and half deserted. It winds between sharp, protective ridges about 2 miles from the center of Nagasaki. Those ridges saved the town itself, for they channeled the blast along the valley and toward the mountains. The edge of atomic fury can be seen now in naked trees and patches of baldness high on the mountain shoulder.

Once Densely Packed

The valley once was thickly packed with wooden homes. They were obliterated by the blast and by fire, which eventually raced toward the heart of Nagasaki and caused most of the damage in the metropolitan center. Only a thin line of houses has been rebuilt, along the roads of the valley. They are small, drab makeshifts.

Factories which once employed the workers of the valley are rusted skeletons. A few workmen dawdle

around the remnants of a huge torpedo plant, maintaining equipment earmarked for reparations. Rows of other factories along the railroad are deserted shells, lacing the skyline with twisted beams or sagging disconsolately on buckled foundations.

Was Christian Center

The valley formerly described itself proudly as the center of Christianity in Japan. Ten thousand Christians once lived in Urakami's homes, but only 2,000 survived the atom blast. Most of these have moved farther northward on Kyushu Island, after a priest established a new community.

They left behind them their church on a knoll overlooking the valley, and their cathedral in the town. The church is a pile of tumbled brick, like earthquake ruins. Alongside it the faithful still here have built a new, more modest edifice. The cathedral in Nagasaki also is a ruin—gutted by fire which roared in from the atom-seared valley.

Among other burned and battered ruins, a school and a nursery still stand like charred sentinels on small knolls within the valley.

Weeds Cover Region

Weeds have sprung up across the entire region, and it looks almost like undeveloped land which has survived heavy, eroding rains. A few of the houses have small gardens, now green with spring.

American officials in Nagasaki say the scarcity of rebuilding is due primarily to lack of necessity. Survivors moved in with relatives in the city, and the high cost of construction discouraged the building of homes that were not essential.

So nature, almost unaided by man, is smoothing out the scars of the atomic blast, which struck here only because weather prevented the bombing of the major target that fate day—Kokura, 100 miles to the north.

House Group Aroused By New Soviet Coup, Moves for Showdown

HEARINGS CALLED ON RESOLUTION FOR FIRM U. S. POLICY

Committee to Act on Colmer's
Proposal Demanding Reds
Keep Wartime Pledges.

KEY MEN TO TESTIFY

Marshall, Eisenhower, Hoover
Expected to Be Asked
to Give Testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) Aroused by the latest Soviet moves in eastern Europe, the House Foreign Affairs committee has called up for action a resolution demanding that Russia keep its wartime pledges and insisting upon a "firm" American policy.

The resolution had lain dormant since Rep. Colmer (D-Miss.) of the committee introduced it earlier this session. But on the heels of the Communist coup in Hungary, committee members announced to a reporter today that it has been set for public hearings.

Hearings Start Soon

The hearings are scheduled tentatively to start Wednesday. Among those likely to be called to testify are Secretary of State Marshall, Secretary of Commerce Harriman, former ambassador to Moscow, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, and former president Herbert Hoover.

The resolution would record the attitude of Congress in strong terms without specifically binding the administration. But from responsible sources it was learned that Colmer has discussed the move with President Truman, Harriman and state department officials.

The resolution declares that certain nations have displayed an "unfriendly attitude" toward the United States. No countries are named, but Colmer said he means Russia and the Soviet satellites. He declared the time has come for a showdown to chart the world on a path of peace or a "muscle-flexing" display of power.

Protesting what he called a "curious paradox" of aid to countries dominated by Communist governments, Colmer told an interviewer that "if we are going to fight totalitarianism, we've got to fight it on all fronts instead of appeasing with one hand and boxing with the other."

He said the hearings—among other things—will be aimed at finding out "just how many Russians there are in this country" and declared that "it is high time that this should be put on a basis of reciprocity or ended."

Provisions of Resolution

Colmer's resolution would declare that:

1. "No settlement of lend-lease accounts should be made that does not fulfill in full the conditions of the lend-lease act."
2. "All aid in any form" to governments which have failed to carry out their commitments to the United States made since passage of the lend-lease act should end.
3. "An end should be made to all loans from the United States to those governments which have failed to carry out their political agreements with the United States."
4. "The government should take appropriate administrative action" to insure screening and control of "all contacts made with these governments by citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the United States including those for the acquisition of technical processes,

engineering and other skills, and the production 'know-how' of industrial processes x x x and in particular those items which might facilitate the production of weapons of mass destruction."

5. "A complete reciprocity of treatment should be afforded to other nations by the United States in the matter of the entry into the United States of agents or other nationals of such nations and their access to our industrial plants."

6. "The United States should

support only such a carrying out of the Potsdam agreement as genuinely protects the complete freedom of elections in the whole of former enemy countries and prevent the stripping of such countries through excessive reparations."

7. Congress "pledges its support to the President in the execution of the foregoing policies" and for "a firm policy of protecting international law and right and all other true national interests of the United States."

8. "The leaders of other governments throughout the world should be advised that it is and will be the primary objective of the policy of the United States to secure and maintain a just and lasting peace for a free world."

121 SHIPS MAY GO TO LATIN AMERICA

Navy Ready for Transfer
if Congress Approves
Truman's Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(AP) The navy is ready to transfer four cruisers and 117 smaller vessels to Latin American nations, officials

disclosed today, if congress approves President Truman's hemisphere arms standardization program.

The navy has earmarked two light cruisers for Brazil and one each for Chile and Peru. The total of 121 vessels to be transferred includes 37 wartime combat ships now valued at \$9,286,570 and 84 non-combat ships at \$11,828,450. The combat ships besides the four cruisers are 33 destroyer escorts.

Full Cost of Navy's Share

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has estimated in a memorandum to the State Department that this \$21,115,020 would be the full cost of the navy's share of the program. The memorandum says the navy now is spending \$15,628.09 a month to maintain the ships that would be transferred.

The War Department previously had estimated that it would cost about \$10,000,000 a year for ten years to standardize the weapons of the Latin American republics and Canada with those of the United States and train the other nations' soldiers, sailors and airmen here.

Under the plan, sent to congress by the President, the U. S. could:

1. Transfer arms, ammunition and implements of war to the other nations of the new world.
2. Train the soldiers, sailors and airmen of the American republics in methods used by the United States.
3. Maintain, repair and rehabilitate their planes, tanks, guns and ships.

Standardization Sought

The objective is to give the land, sea and air forces of the western hemisphere identical weapons, organization and training.

Among the 34 non-combat ships to be used in standardizing the sea forces of the hemisphere are mine layers, tugs, tankers and mine-sweepers. Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Paraguay have been listed to receive them.

Under the terms of the legislation asked by Mr. Truman, the U. S. could give, sell or transfer the equipment to the Latin American

nations and Canada on whatever terms the President deemed advisable.

So far, congress has taken no action on the White House request.

TAFT IS COOL ON ARMING OF LATIN AMERICA

Quotes Letter Criticizing
Truman Plan To Give
Military Aid

Atlantic City, June 8 (AP)—Senator Robert Taft (R., Ohio) said today he was "sympathetic to arguments" opposing American military aid to South American nations.

Taft, here to address a conference of presidents of state medical associations, said in an interview he was "impressed" by a letter from Col. R. B. Creager, a close political associate and national Republican committeeman, from Texas, which said a plan by President Truman to extend military aid to South American nations "would be turning our backs on the good neighbor policy."

The letter to Taft, made public in Washington yesterday, said: "Latin-American revolutions have in the past and in the main been fairly tame affairs, but arm and equip them and their revolutions will cease to be *opéra bouffe* (comic opera)."

Aid To Dictators Seen

"Arm, equip, and train armies in these countries and we are promoting bigger and better wars in Latin America. We are strengthening the power of existing dictators."

Taft said the American attitude toward South America was an "incidental feature of our foreign policy."

He continued:

"There never has been a bipartisan policy on South America any more than there has been a bipartisan policy on China or any other part of the Orient."

"No Decision" On Candidacy

Taft said Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has declared bipartisan policy to be "confined to Europe and the United Nations."

Replying to a question about his possible candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, Taft said:

"I haven't decided to be a candidate or not."

In his talk to the medical group, Taft reiterated his stand against any bill that would "nationalize medicine."

He said "compulsory insurance is a misnomer—it's a tax to be imposed on all the people to take care of all the people."

Taft said "we must postpone improvement in domestic affairs as long as we are concerned with world affairs on an expensive basis."

South Africa

Seen Danger Spot

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(AP) Native leadership in the Union of South Africa is challenging the political and economic policies of Europeans, the Foreign Policy Association reported tonight.

The report of the private research organization was written by Grant S. McClellan, who specializes in British commonwealth affairs.

He said there is "a surprising lack of realization among the influential politicians and industrialists that a fundamentally different approach must be taken in order to relax the union's racial tensions."

Seen Danger Spot

South Africa was described as a "potentially highly explosive nation" because of deep-seated social tensions.

"In an area where the non-European population outnumbers that of European stock by nearly five to one," the report went on, "fundamental cleavages are to be expected."

"The white population of the union is dependent, at every turn, on the majority for its economic welfare. The vast mineral wealth of South Africa can only be exploited through the employment of African labor. South Africa's agricultural resources x x x can only be harvested by African labor."

"Regardless, therefore, of the present dominant political and economic position of the European groups, the dominion's future—either for white or for blacks or for both—rests on the possibility of mutual adjustments."

The report noted that the gold industry, which uses native labor, is beset by many problems and that "for practically the first time American capital has taken up significant blocs of gold-mining shares in South Africa."

McClellan added that American industry is appearing in South

Africa in industries other than the gold fields and that the South African government is seeking to balance its industry to reduce the dependence on gold.

Half of Wartime Army Prisoners Freed, Clemency Board Reports

WASHINGTON, June 8—(AP) The War Department clemency board reported tonight that well over half of the wartime military prisoners now have been freed and upheld the army in not granting a general amnesty as soon as the war ended.

This would have been "unfair to the great body of soldiers who fulfilled their obligations with honor," said the board of civilians and officers headed by Owen J. Roberts, retired Supreme Court justice.

The board, making its final report, said that more than 68 percent of the 34,766 military prisoners under confinement in October 1945 have now been unconditionally released and many others are on home parole.

28,000 Cases Reviewed
Created two years ago after charges had arisen of too-harsh punishment, the clemency board reviewed 28,717 cases.

Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall, commenting on the report, said that "not only had excessive sentences been reduced and sentences for similar offenses and offenders equalized but that, in addition, a great many men had been restored to duty with an opportunity to earn an honorable discharge: The Roberts board said:

"The median sentence for war-time absence without leave after clemency action has been 3.4 years, and for desertion 5 years.

"With the substantial allowances of time off for good conduct in confinement which amounts to nearly one-third of the average sentence, and the possibility of parole after service of one-third of a sentence, it is clear that the war department has dealt fairly with military offenders.

"A general amnesty and release from confinement at the termination of hostilities has been avoided.

"Such a wholesale release would have been unfair to the great body of soldiers who fulfilled their obligations with honor and would have been harmful to discipline and morale of the army in the future."

The report said the number of soldiers in federal prisons and disciplinary barracks has fallen from a high of 34,766 in October 1945 to 14,228 on April 30, 1947, including 10,906 who committed their offenses before V-J Day.

84,000 Sentenced
During the war and through Dec. 31, 1946, about 84,000 men were sentenced to confinement by general court martial, but by that date about 42,000 had been restored to duty with an opportunity to earn honorable discharge and 26,000 had

been released through clemency, parole and expiration of sentence. The report noted that during the war about 30 percent of the offenders were convicted of offenses commonly recognized as crimes in civil courts, and 70 percent were convicted of military offenses.

Of the 70 percent who were military offenders, 27 percent were convicted of absence without leave and 28 percent of desertion.

The remaining 15 percent were convicted of other military offenses such as disobeying or striking superiors, violations of arrest or confinement, misbehavior before the enemy, and riot.

Roberts said sentences have "generally been reduced to the minimum levels consistent with maintaining the morale and discipline of the army. The soldier who commits an offense must pay a penalty and the penalty must be severe enough to deter him and others from repeating the act."

About 85 percent of all cases considered prior to June 1946 were granted some reduction in sentence, the report said. The percentage of cases in which it was thought necessary to grant clemency during the first quarter of 1947 was about 40 percent.

THREAT SEEN IN NEW CARTEL

Kilgore Cites 'Persons Who Endangered Nation Before'

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) declared tonight that some persons who "endangered" the nation's safety by prewar participation in the German I. G. Farben cartel "have not learned a lesson but are working even now to rebuild this dangerous structure."

Kilgore said war crimes indictments against 24 I. G. Farben officials in Germany constitute a "moral indictment against some American industrialists who gambled for high profits at the risk of endangering our entire economic mobilization just prior to World War II." He did not name them.

"Charges Supported"
The Farben indictments, Kilgore said in a broadcast talk in West Virginia, also "more than substantiate" charges made by a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee during a cartel investigation two years ago. Kilgore was the subcommittee chairman.

Calling I. G. Farben "the world cartel which the Nazi leaders used so successfully in waging economic warfare," Kilgore said it was brought out in the indictments against its officials that there were prewar arrangements which "retarded the production within the United States of certain strategic products, including synthetic rubber, magnesium, synthetic nitrogen, tetrazene, atabrine and sulphadiazine."

"This delay," Kilgore said, "cost our Government untold millions of dollars that must be repaid by the American taxpayer. But the really tragic aspect of this cartel is the fact that it contributed to the loss of many American lives that cannot be restored."

Calls For Public Opinion

"It is too late now to repair the tremendous damage caused by the Farben cartel. But it not too late to call before the bar of public opinion those American industrialists who participated in the Farben cartel. This is the least we can do for the brave young men who sacrificed so much during the late war."

Kilgore commented that "the Farben cartel also should serve as a sober warning to our nation: a warning that our economic security must never again be sacrificed through cartel arrangements which prohibit or even curb full production of strategic materials in the United States. We cannot afford another cartel debacle of our economic security."

BYRD ACCUSES AGENCIES OF FIGHT ON CUTS

Senator Attacks Most Violent Pressure Campaign In 14 Years

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Senator Byrd (D., Va.) said today that Government agencies are using "the most violent pressure campaign I have seen in fourteen years" to prevent cuts in Federal spending.

Byrd declared that President Truman "must share part of the blame for this campaign" because his stand against any reduction in his \$37,500,000,000 budget "gave the green light to the bureaucrats for a campaign against any economy at all."

"Government bureaus are using every kind of device, including the radio, the use of the franking privilege and the wholesale and excessive dismissal of employees in an attempt to pressure Congress against any cuts," Byrd said in an interview. "Never in my fourteen years in the Senate have I seen such pressure brought to bear on Congress by the 1,141 Federal bureaus."

Called Campaign Document

Byrd's remarks were made without reference to the President's speech in Kansas City last night in which Mr. Truman assailed the cuts voted by the House in funds for operations of the Interior and Agriculture departments.

Republicans fired back with the comment that Mr. Truman appeared to have laid out a "campaign document."

Democrats generally defended the President's proposals, which Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said add up to "a very fine liberal program."

Mr. Truman's expression of hope that "on careful reflection and consideration" Congress would provide money for water control, reclamation and power projects brought a sharp retort from Senator Cordon (R., Ore.) that the President was being "inconsistent."

Senate Survey Planned

Noting that the President had held up similar funds voted by Congress last year, Cordon said:

"Considering the ineffectiveness of the reclamation program under his freeze order, I don't see much reason for criticism of the House action in reducing this year's appropriations. Of course, the Senate is going to make an independent survey of the whole problem."

Senator Baldwin (R., Conn.) said the Republicans agree with the President on the objective of a sound, durable domestic economy but disagree with some of his methods for attaining it.

The President said that minimum wages must be raised, social security broadened, decent housing provided and education equalized. Baldwin said the Republicans want the same things.

"But to attain a sound and durable economy," he said, "the Republicans believe that we have got to lift some of the burden of excess taxation off the backs of the people and reduce expenses. We think we can help production by fair, equitable and just labor legislation that prevents monopoly by either management or labor."

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) said the Republicans are not going to "neglect" agriculture, despite Mr. Truman's statement that "our entire farm program is endangered by recent legislative action."

Pepper said he looks on the President's outline of a domestic program as "offering new hope that the Democratic party is going to remain the liberal party." The Florida Senator, who has been stressing this point, said the President has made "a fine progressive statement showing he is trying to promote the general welfare of the whole people and not just a privileged few."

Says GOP Breaks Faith

Pepper also issued a statement asserting that House Republicans "have broken faith with the American farmer" by a cut of about \$135,000,000 in prospective soil conservation payments.

He noted that the Agriculture Department had purchased "over 740,000 gallons of concentrated Florida orange juice at a cost of over \$1,700,000 for use in the school lunch program" which underwent a reduction in the House.

"The Republicans in Congress are not only trying to wreck the economic and financial resources of our farmers, but are trying through their economy program to take food from the mouths of needy school children," Pepper declared.

Welles Discusses Palestine Issue

Washington, June 8 (AP)—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said tonight the final solution by the United Nations of the Palestine question will depend upon the position taken by the United States but that definite American policy has not been disclosed.

Welles, for his weekly broadcast, said he expects the United States and Russia will "work together for a Palestine settlement in a spirit of co-operation that is altogether distinct from the growing antagonism" on other European problems.

Although no specific position has been announced by this country regarding Palestine, Welles said, the general "pronouncements" made by this Government during the past 25 years are similar in general to Russia's latest announced policy.

Welles said the present economic structure in Palestine would be destroyed under any kind of Soviet communism. He reported the Communist vote in the latest election there represented only a "tiny minority."

He recalled that Russia proposed two solutions—creation of a binational state with Jews and Arabs enjoying equal rights, or partition to establish two independent states.

He urged the United States to take an "equally clear-cut" position.

Whatever final solution is decided upon by the United Nations, Welles said, should be backed by adequate force to enforce it successfully.

CONFEREES PUSH NEW RENT BILL

May Be Ready by Wednesday; Predict Truman Will Sign Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) Two senators working on the final draft of a new rent control bill permitting a 15 per cent increase in some cases predicted today that President Truman will sign it.

Senators McCarthy (R.-Wis.) and Sparkman (D.-Ala.), who made the forecast, told a reporter they expect the Senate-House conference committee of which they are members to complete the bill by Wednesday. The final version then must be approved by the Senate and House before going to the President.

Provisional Increases

Both chambers voted originally for the provision permitting landlords to raise rents up to 15 per cent in return for a lease running through 1948 where the tenant agrees. McCarthy reported there have been no differences over this section in the conference committee except on its wording.

McCarthy said that "I don't think there is any danger" of a veto and that if Mr. Truman should decline to sign the bill "there will be no rent control at all." The present law expires June 30.

McCarthy said the bill was generally agreed to by both Republicans and Democrats and the changes made in conference "are pretty minor in nature."

Sparkman said there are features of the bill he does not like.

But he said of the possibility of a veto by the President: "I rather believe that if we can work out a few changes in conference, it will be to his advantage to sign it."

The length of the extension, McCarthy said, is the principal problem still to be worked out in the conference.

"The only big question is whether we will end it on Dec. 31 and give the President the power to extend it by proclamation for another two or three months or set an absolute date of Feb. 29," he said.

The Senate voted on extension through next Feb. 29. The House bill provides an extension through Dec. 31 and gives the President authority to continue controls through March 31 if he finds the need exists. Mr. Truman had asked that the present law be continued through next June 30 without change.

While neither bill calls for a general increase in rentals, Sparkman said that the amendment calling for permissive increases "will mean virtually a 15 per cent across-the-board increase."

The conferees, who resolved most differences last week, tentatively agreed to leave in the bill a provision giving the housing expediter, who would administer the rent law, authority to require permits for the construction of buildings for recreational purposes.

They struck out a senate provision giving him the same authority over commercial construction, but Sparkman said "we are going to try to get it back in modified form."

He said he will seek to have the controls over commercial building, which Housing Expediter Frank Creedon has asked for, extended until Oct. 31.

The principal points on which Senator Buck (R.-Del.), heading the Senate conferees, said agreement has been reached include:

1. Elimination of a senate provision which would have allowed state, city or county governments to end federal controls within their borders when they deemed it wise, and retention of a senate provision for local boards in each defense rental area to recommend increases or abandonment of ceilings.

2. Retention of a senate plan to have Creedon's office administer the program. The House bill would have wiped out his office and required the President to designate another government agency to administer it.

Although the "local option" provision was stricken from the bill, there is nothing to prevent states from enacting rent control laws on a standby basis. Such programs could not be put into effect, however, until federal controls are lifted.

HALLECK URGES TRUMAN TO SIGN TAX, LABOR BILLS

House GOP Leader Calls
Upon President to Keep His
'Cooperation Pledge.'

SAYS MEASURES VITAL
Needed to Cut Living Costs
and Stabilize Prices,
He Declares.

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) Rep. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader, said today the bills to regulate unions and cut income taxes are key parts of the congressional program and called

upon President Truman to sign them to keep his pledge of "cooperation."

"The Republican Congress has been doing its part toward enacting into law legislation that we believe the people want," Halleck said in a statement. "It remains to be seen whether President Truman will go along in this program."

Says People Have Spoken

Following last November's elections, Halleck said, "the President recognized that the people had spoken; that they had said they had had enough of New Dealism. He pledged cooperation with the newly-elected Congress."

"The Congress is passing and sending to the White House a three-legislative program designed to bring down the cost of living and to stabilize prices. This program embraces (1) reduction in the high price of government, (2) reduction in the sky high wartime tax burden, and (3) legislation to provide for sensible settlement of labor-management disputes."

"Cooperation by the President in this program to date has been virtually nil."

"Should he veto any part of it we will try to enact it over his veto, but I remind the people that the Republican party does not have a two-thirds majority in either branch of Congress. Some Democrats will have to put country above partisan politics if we are to override any vetoes that might occur."

Similarly Rep. Landis (R.-Ind.) of the House Labor committee said Mr. Truman "must" sign the labor bill or take "full responsibility for the impotency of the administration to deal with future labor unrest affecting the national welfare." Landis noted in a statement that there are threats of coal and shipping strikes.

Merchants Urge Tax Cuts

From outside Congress came additional advice to the President.

Walter Morrow, president of the American Retail Federation which counts a membership of 500,000 retail stores, urged enactment of the tax reduction. His letter to Mr. Truman said it would release more purchasing power and "assure business that the government is embarking on a program of tax reduction and economy."

Charles G. Bolte, national chairman of the American Veterans committee, wrote the President asking a veto of the labor bill. He said it "harnesses unions with legal technicalities which at best can only delay conflict, and at worse will completely disrupt collective bargaining."

Mr. Truman himself, returning to the capital from Kansas City, declined to "give an inkling as to what I'm going to do or when I'm going to act" on the tax bill which reached him last week. The labor measure, on which the Senate completed congressional action Friday, will not actually get to his desk until tomorrow.

C.I.O. Hits Labor Bill

Lee Pressman, C.I.O. general counsel, described the labor bill as "the worst, most diabolical piece of legislation ever directed against American labor."

He asserted the legislation is a "smashing attack on basic civil rights" and that it was "passed by

Congress in a wave of false hysteria."

Pressman discussed the bill on a nation-wide broadcast with Raymond S. Smethurst, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Smethurst, replying to Pressman's assertions, said the bill "would give to the individual worker far more protection than he ever had under the National Labor Relations Act."

"In fact," the NAM counsel declared, "the bill simply lifts the public interest above the interest of labor unions."

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged Mr. Truman to sign the bill. In a letter to the President, O'Neal said the measure "is not anti-labor" and that "the welfare of 140,000,000 people must take precedence over the selfish demands of any one group."

PRESIDENT IS SILENT ON TAX, LABOR BILLS

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) President Truman returned today from a weekend reunion with World War I buddies in Kansas City to confront labor and tax cut bills awaiting his signature or veto and said he would give not "an inkling of what I'm going to do or when" on tax reduction.

It appeared unlikely that he would act on either measure before his return from a three-day official visit to Canada on which he will leave by train tomorrow night. He is to address the Canadian parliament on Wednesday.

The presidential plane landed beneath rain clouds at National airport here at 2:53 p.m. (E.S.T.) after a flight of three hours and 51 minutes.

CLARK PROPOSES UNIFORM POLICY ON U.S. PATENTS

WASHINGTON, June 8. — (AP) Citing "fantastic" profits made by some government employees on inventions they evolved during working hours using government equipment, Attorney General Clark called yesterday for steps to tighten up the system.

He recommended a uniform patent policy for all agencies, reserving to the government all rights to most inventions by its employees and those of researchers under contract to the government.

Clark based his report on a four-year study requested by President Roosevelt. The attorney general urged establishments of a government patents administration to direct the new program. It would apply a single policy to all government agencies in place of varying procedures now in practice.

It would have particular bearing on the War and Navy departments and to a lesser degree on the federal works agency. The report said these are the only agencies "which still contend that patent rights must be left to an employee in order to induce him to invent."

ANDERSON READY TO ASK CLAMP ON FARM LAND LOANS

WASHINGTON, June 8. — (AP) The Agriculture department, acting upon President Truman's expressed concern over a boom in land prices, is ready to ask banks and credit agencies to tighten down on farm loans.

The request is expected to be

made at a meeting of leaders of farm organizations and representatives of lending agencies here Monday called by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson at Mr. Truman's suggestion.

Reporting in a statement last month that farm land prices have increased 92 per cent over pre-war levels, the President said he fears many farmers, particularly veterans, who buy land on credit at these prices may run into trouble when farm product prices return to normal.

Anderson is expected to urge banks, insurance companies and other credit institutions to adopt the government's own rule on farm loans.

The government-controlled federal land banks follow the rule of lending not more than 65 per cent of what they call the "normal agricultural value" of a farm. Such a value is defined as the amount a prudent farmer would be willing to pay in the expectation of average production and normal prices for farm commodities.

Reduced Meat Supplies Forecast For Next Year by U. S. Agency

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—A forecast of reduced meat supplies next year was seen today in an Agriculture Department report that farm production of meat animals this year will be the smallest since 1941. Supplies this year, however, will be sufficient, the department said, to permit a per capita consumption averaging between 150 and 155 pounds. This would be the largest consumption average in more than thirty-five years.

Analyzing current production reports, the department said farmers will produce moderately fewer animals of all species—cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs—this year than last year.

Meat animal production reached a record level in 1943. Since then production has declined each year. Civilian supplies are larger now than in 1943 or in other years since then because a much smaller portion of the output has been exported.

A cut in production of meat animals is reflected in a decrease in meat supplies in the following year. Most of the animals are fed a year or longer.

TRUMAN RETURNS TO WHITE HOUSE

Reporters Are Left Stranded At Kansas Airport

Kansas City, June 8 (AP)—President Truman flew back to Washington from the postwar reunion of the 35th Division today, leaving a group of unhappy correspondents behind.

The presidential plane, the so-called Sacred Cow took off from the Fairfax airport in near by Kansas at 11:02 A.M. (E.S.T.) while the reporters watched his take-off, unable to follow him for several hours.

[Editor's note: Mr. Truman's plane landed at Washington at 2:53 P.M., Eastern standard time.]

The correspondent's commercial chartered ship, a T.W.A. Constellation, developed a faulty engine this morning on an early tuneup and a substitute plane had to be flown in from the East, delaying their scheduled departure until about 4:30 P.M.

Jokes With Correspondents

The President joked with reporters about their inability to follow him as is their custom. Their faster ship has enabled them to leave after the Sacred Cow and arrive far enough in advance to "cover" his landing.

"I'll be glad to lend you an engine," he said. He even offered to let the reporters "ride on the wings" of the crowded White House plane.

Up before dawn, the President left his apartment at the Hotel Muehlebach here at 5:57 A.M. to drive to Grandview, seventeen miles away for a 30-minute visit with his bedridden mother.

He found her feeling very well, "even better than yesterday."

Accompanied By "Ike"

The 94-year-old Mrs. Martha E. Truman fractured her right hip in a fall in mid-February. The President spent nearly two weeks here recently when her condition became alarming.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the army chief of staff, who addressed the 35th Division reunion Friday night, accompanied the President back to Washington.

The President closed the reunion last night with a speech in which he appealed to Congress to restore cuts in farm and Interior Department appropriations which he said raised a "grave danger" of weakening the American economy at a time when it must be strong to prevent world-wide aggression.

Atomic Security Unit To Be Taught Commando Tactics

Denver, June 8 (AP)—Recruiting of a uniformed atomic energy security force, trained in commando tactics, to guard western atomic energy installations will begin tomorrow.

Several hundred security inspectors will replace soldiers at Los Alamos, N.M., and "other localities in the western half of the United States," C. L. Edwards, director of the Thirteenth United States Civil Service region, said.

Prospective applicants—between 21 and 35 years—were warned in a civil service notice that they will be "subjected to physical danger and protracted hours of work . . . in severe climatic conditions and high altitudes."

Those who pass written, oral and medical examinations and investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to their "loyalty, character and associates," will be given approximately one year of training "equivalent to that given commando units of the armed forces."

Applications will be received until June 23 and Edwards said appointments would be made in September.

States in which he said applications would be available at post-offices tomorrow are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho,

Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Annual salaries in the three classifications range from \$3,021 to \$3,773 with periodic raises increasing them to a range of \$3,773 to \$4,525.

PLIGHT OF D.P.'S IS DESCRIBED

McNarney Says They Still Can't Live Normally

Wernersville, Pa., June 8 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today "I am not happy about the fact" that displaced persons "are still unable, two years after the end of the war, to live normally."

The former commander of the United States Forces in Europe in a speech read by his aide, Chaplain Herbert Friedman, for an emergency meeting of the United Jewish Appeal, said: "I am proud that the American Army was able to save the lives of thousands of Jewish men, women and children by liberating them from the horrible concentration camps . . . and by giving them asylum and the necessities of life thereafter. . . ."

McNarney, who planned to fly here for the emergency meeting,

was grounded in New York by bad weather.

The appeal is aimed at raising \$170,000,000 to provide relief for Jews and other needy persons throughout the world.

Explaining that his experience with displaced persons "has been largely . . . in Germany," General McNarney said:

"In my contacts with the displaced Jews, I found that the majority desired to go to Palestine. I trust that the United Nations will achieve a just solution to the problem of Palestine so that the deepest wishes of these people may be fulfilled."

Red 'Aggression' Hit By O'Connor

Pittsburgh, June 8 (AP)—Senator O'Connor (D., Md.) said today that imposition of a "malted flat" on the Hungarian people by Russia served warning to the world "of what can, and probably will, happen to the

smaller nations of Europe unless some semblance of peace and order can be restored quickly."

"Despite all Russia's promises and signed agreements," the Senator declared in a Duquesne University commencement address, "we now have a new map of Europe in which Russia's borders have advanced far to the West."

"With every step of further encroachment in Western Europe is brought closer that dreaded day when the Russian program of aggression is complete and the entire old world, under the combination

of a ruthless, Communist regime, looks hungrily across the Atlantic to the last outpost of freedom, the Western Hemisphere."

O'Connor said that as a result of the Hungarian developments "the dawn of peace—true peace—seems farther off today than it ever was and foremost among the reasons for this deferred realization of world hopes is the cleavage of opinion as to what kind of a peace the world desires."

VETS DISAGREE ON PREFERENCE

CHICAGO, June 8. — (AP) Five of the largest veterans organizations are in "sharp disagreement" on the subject of preference for veterans in the federal civil service, the Civil Service Assembly reported today.

Veterans applying for federal civil service positions currently receive a five point bonus on their score, while veterans with any degree of disability get a 10 point bonus. Disabled veterans also are placed at the top of the eligible list if they get a passing examination grade.

Organizations Differ

The American Veterans Committee, in contrast with other major veterans organizations, has come out in flat opposition to "super preference" in placing disabled veterans at the head of eligible lists, regardless of score, the assembly said. The report appraised the position of the organizations as follows:

The AVC, the American Veterans of World War 2 and Veterans of Foreign Wars favor modification of the law to require that veterans earn at least a passing grade before being eligible for any point preference. The American Legion and Disabled Veterans favor existing legislation.

VFW asks that disability preference points be given to veterans with compensable disability rating of at least 10 per cent. American Veterans of World War II favor establishment of three separate lists of eligibles—the first made up of disabled veterans, the second of non-disabled veterans and the third of non-veterans. Each list would be exhausted before going on to the next, under the Amvets plan. Amvets also propose that absolute priority be established for qualified veterans on federal employment for five years.

AVC asked that the position of veterans with permanent civil service status be strengthened in cases of suspension or discharge, while the Disabled American Veterans asked better protection be given disabled veterans in the event of a reduction in the number of federal employees.

VA Medical Head Urges Doctors 'Kick Out Rascals' in Profession

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8—(AP) Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director for the Veterans Administration, told physicians today that a "grasping and selfish" 10 per cent of their number can give the profession "a bad reputation."

He suggested that medical groups which attempt to charge the V.A. "all that the traffic would bear" might be in part the cause of "the clamor now in Congress for some regulation of the practice of medicine."

In a speech at a conference of the presidents of State Medical associations, Dr. Hawley declared:

"Had organized medicine devoted half as much energy toward kicking out the rascals as it has to protecting them, there would be no more danger of government control of medicine than there now is of government control of the clergy."

"We have only ourselves to blame. The one aspect which infuriates me most is that the legal profession, which needs housecleaning even more than the medical profession, controls law-making bodies."

"So long as this situation exists, we may expect the government to refrain from any control of lawyers."

Dr. Hawley said that the "generous" V.A. schedule of medical fees has served in some areas to increase the fees charged non-veterans.

"In one area," he added, "our fee schedule is being used as a club to force a substantial increase in the

fees paid under the workmen's compensation act."

Dr. Hawley reported the Veterans Administration is paying private practitioners more than \$2,500,000 a month in fees—about \$32,000,000 a year.

"I take a rather jaundiced view of efforts to jack up the ante," he remarked.

A majority of the V.A. agreements with State Medical associations are working well, Hawley said, but in some areas there is still "a noticeable want of cooperation."

"Under threat of refusal to renew our agreement," Dr. Hawley asserted, "certain areas have demanded that we cease all outpatient treatment in our clinics and refer every such patient to a fee-basis practitioner."

"These physicians must have forgotten that I have also a responsi-

bility to the American taxpayer, and that while I desire that the bulk of the effort in our outpatient clinics be directed toward medical examinations for pension claims, I cannot permit our people to sit around and twiddle their thumbs if there be no cases to examine at the moment."

"Then there is the area in which the representatives of the physicians demanded that I give the veteran a free choice of physicians in the conduct of examinations for pension claims."

"Now wouldn't that be something! There are, I regret to say, enough rascals even in organized medicine that a fraudulent claimant would have little difficulty in perfecting his claim."

Dr. Hawley said the great majority of the medical profession has been more than fair to the V.A., and many of its leaders have given unstintingly of their time at ridiculously low pay.

"But the danger lies," he said, "in the fact that the 10 per cent of grasping and selfish people in a profession can give it a bad reputation despite the fact that 90 per cent are honorable, upright and unselfish gentlemen."

Ban on Liquor Is Urged For Peace-Time Trainees

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 8 (AP)—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of "The Christian Herald," said

today a commission of which he was a member had recommended to President Truman that no liquor be sold to trainees in the event peace-time military training is established.

In an address at the convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, Dr. Poling said the commission recommended all places selling liquor be declared out of bounds for the trainees and that violators be prosecuted by Federal rather than state authorities.

Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the organization, said "mothers do not like to talk about preparing for another war. The United Nations was established for peace and that is our goal."

The delegates are scheduled to elect officers tomorrow.

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)—KING GEORGE IV HAS INVITED THE 150 OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN B-29 SQUADRON NOW TOURING EUROPE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE NEXT THURSDAY FOR THE ANNUAL TROOPING OF THE COLORS, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THIS WILL BE THE PRINCIPAL CEREMONY MARKING CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE NINE B-29S ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TOMORROW FROM GERMANY. THE PLANES WILL FLY OVER LONDON WEDNESDAY.

EDITORS:

PARIS -- FRENCH -- SAAR BORDER (A62), INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF X X X TRADING AREA.

IN A PREVIOUS POST-WAR MOVE THE FRONTIER HAD BEEN PUSHED NORTHWARD TO ESTABLISH A RAIL LINK BETWEEN THE SAAR AND LUXEMBOURG. THE NEW FRENCH MOVE CHANGES THE SAAR'S BORDERS WITH BOTH GERMANY AND FRANCE. UNDER THE NEW X X X THIRD GRAF.

DA/JT251PED

WHITDOPED

LISBON, JUNE 8-(AP)—TWELVE PORTUGUESE INDUSTRIALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN ARRESTED LAST WEEK AND CHARGED WITH "CRIMES AGAINST THE NATIONAL ECONOMY" WERE FREED ON BAIL TODAY PROVIDED BY ISIDORO SAMPAIO DE OLIVEIRA, PORTUGAL'S "SAUSAGE KING."

TRIAL DATES FOR THE BUSINESSMEN, SOME OF WHOM ARE CHARGED WITH BRIBERY, HAVE NOT BEEN SET.

HJ915PED

MADRID--FIRST ADD FRANCO X X X JULY 6.

THE DECREE ORDERING THE REFERENDUM DID NOT SPECIFY REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE POPULAR VOTE WOULD BE HELD. A COMPANION DECREE BELIEVED TO CONTAIN ALL DETAILS OF THE JULY 6 VOTE WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC IMMEDIATELY.

IT WAS NOT ASCERTAINED WHETHER FRANCO'S OPPOSITION IN SPAIN WOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY FREELY TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE LAW, BUT SOME CIRCLES SAID THAT WITH ONLY A MONTH BEFORE THE REFERENDUM, ANTI-FRANCOITES WOULD HAVE LITTLE CHANCE TO MUSTER APPRECIABLE OPPOSITION AMONG THE VOTERS.

SOME CIRCLES SAID FRANCO WISHED TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH HAS BARRED SPAIN FROM MEMBERSHIP, THAT HE IS A POPULAR LEADER BY PLACING A REFERENDUM VICTORY BEFORE THE WORLD BODY TO FORESTALL FURTHER ACTION AGAINST HIS REGIME BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

PS1206AED

1947

SOFIA, BULGARIA, JUNE 8-(AP)--A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TOLD COMMUNIST PREMIER GEORGI DIMITROV YESTERDAY THAT THE ARREST OF OPPOSITION LEADER NIKOLAI PETKOV MIGHT HAVE "INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE." PETKOV, SECRETARY OF THE OPPOSITION AGRARIAN PARTY AND A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTY, WAS ARRESTED FRIDAY ON A CHARGE THAT HE CONSPIRED AGAINST THE COMMUNIST-LED FATHERLAND FRONT GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID REPRESENTATIVES JOHN HORNER OF THE U.S. AND STURNDAL BENNETT OF BRITAIN MADE THEIR STATEMENTS TO DIMITROV IN THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTER KIMON GEORGIEV.

"DELIVERING PETKOV TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES," IT WENT ON, "IS A PURE BULGARIAN HOME QUESTION AND PETKOV, AS ARE ALL THE REST OF BULGARIAN CITIZENS, IS SUBORDINATED TO BULGARIAN LAWS ONLY."

THE COMMUNIQUE ADVISED THE PUBLIC: "PATIENTLY AND CALMLY WAIT AND SEE THE DECISION OF THE BULGARIAN SOVEREIGN COURT."

DIMITROV WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE "INSTRUCTED THAT PETKOV BE PLACED IN ABSOLUTE NORMAL CONDITIONS IN JAIL AND THAT FOR HIS TRYING THERE BE NO EXCLUSIVE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE."

ON HIS WAY TO HIS JAIL CELL FRIDAY, PETKOV TOLD REPORTERS HIS ARREST WAS "NOTHING BUT A PROLONGATION OF WHAT ALREADY HAS HAPPENED IN HUNGARY."

JT408PED

MOSCOW, JUNE 8-(AP)--PRAVDA, CONTINUING ATTACKS ON "RIGHT-INCLINED" EUROPEAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, PINNED AN "ANTI-SOVIET" LABEL TODAY ON HAROLD J. LASKI EX-CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY AND EX-PREMIER LEON BLUM OF THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

AN ARTICLE BY BORIS PONOMAREV IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, THE SECOND OF ITS KIND THIS MONTH, SAID THAT LASKI HAD "APPEARED MOST ACTIVELY IN THE FIELD OF ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA" AND THAT BLUM'S BOOKS HAD A "THOROUGH ANTI-SOVIET CHARACTER."

PRAVDA CRITICIZED SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC BEHAVIOR IN BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, NORWAY AND AUSTRIA, WHERE THE DECIDING WORD IN DETERMINING THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE BELONGS TO THE RIGHT-TREND SOCIALISTS.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WHO GO HAND IN HAND WITH THE COMMUNISTS, IT SAID, FOLLOW A COURSE "CHARACTERIZED BY A STRUGGLE IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE,

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND A TENDENCY TO ESTABLISH SOUND, PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH ALL DEMOCRATIC FORCES." IN THE COUNTRIES MENTIONED IT ADDED, THIS IS NOT THE CASE.

OBSERVERS NOTED WITH INTEREST THAT SWEDEN AND FINLAND WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ATTACK.

PONOMAREV WROTE THAT IN BRITAIN, "THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE LABOR LEADERSHIP IS A DIRECT CONTINUATION OF THE LINE" OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY WHICH HAD THE GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE LABOR PARTY.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN QUESTION, NEW TIMES MAGAZINE DECLARED, "THERE ARE NO CONTROVERSIES EXISTING BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION WHICH CAN NOT BE SOLVED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL SERVE A MUTUAL ADVANTAGE."

NANKING, JUNE 8-(AP)--WHEN THE WIFE OF SERGEANT ALFRED WHEELER OF (25270 SEVENTH ST.) NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., GOT OFF THE BOAT IN SHANGHAI HER HUSBAND WASN'T THERE TO MEET HER.

SHE WAS TOLD THAT HER HUSBAND WAS ILL IN A NANKING ARMY HOSPITAL.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN P. LUCAS, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY ADVISORY GROUP IN CHINA, WAS AT THE DOCK TO WELCOME THE ARRIVAL OF DEPENDENTS OF HIS SOLDIERS.

HE NOTICED HER STANDING ALONE CRYING, GOT HER STORY, PROMPTLY PUT HER AND HER YEAR-OLD SON ABOARD HIS PERSONAL PLANE AND BROUGHT THEM TO NANKING.

AFTER A BEDSIDE REUNION, MRS. WHEELER WAS PROVIDED WITH TEMPORARY QUARTERS UNTIL WHEELER IS RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL NEXT WEEK. LUCAS ARRANGED FOR THE QUARTERS TOO.

EW320PCS NM

PEIPING, JUNE 8-(AP)--THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FORCES HAD EVACUATED ANTUNG, IMPORTANT RAIL CITY ON THE MANCHURIAN-KOREAN BOUNDARY.

THE OFTEN RELIABLE PAPER DESCRIBED THE WITHDRAWAL AS A "STRATEGIC RETREAT" BUT GAVE NO OTHER DETAILS.

ANTUNG, SEAT OF THE PROVINCE OF THE SAME NAME, CONTROLS A VITAL RAIL LINK WITH THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE IN NORTH KOREA AND COULD BE OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

IF CONFIRMED, THE LOSS OF ANTUNG WOULD BE THE SECOND NATIONALIST SET-BACK IN SOUTHERN MANCHURIA IN TWO DAYS. BOTH SIDES YESTERDAY REPORTED THE COMMUNIST OCCUPATION OF PULANTIAN, LAND GATEWAY TO SOVIET-HELD DAIREN AND PORT ARTHUR.

DS347APS NM

CANTON, JUNE 8-(AP)--GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES DENIED TODAY CHINESE PRESS REPORTS, UNCONFIRMED BY ANY OTHER SOURCE, THAT CHINESE TROOPS WERE READY TO SEIZE MACAU, PORTUGUESE COLONY ON THE SOUTH CHINA COAST.

AGITATION BY CHINESE THAT CHINA TAKE OVER THE COLONY WAS REPORTED DIMINISHING. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF CHINESE REPORTS THAT PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES HAD DECLARED MARTIAL LAW AT MACAU.

DS412APS NM

30.24-10243
NEW DELHI, JUNE 8-(AP)-AN INFORMED MOSLEM LEAGUE SOURCE SAID TODAY ON THE EVE OF A LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING THAT THE COUNCIL PROBABLY WOULD PASS A RESOLUTION BY TOMORROW NIGHT OR, AT THE LATEST, TUESDAY MORNING ACCEPTING THE BRITISH PLAN FOR PARTITION OF INDIA.

THIS PROPOSAL--TO FACILITATE BRITAIN'S SURRENDER OF POWER BY DIVIDING INDIA INTO A HINDUSTAN FOR THE HINDUS AND A PAKISTAN FOR THE MOSLEMS--ALREADY HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE LEAGUE'S HIGH COMMAND. IT WAS DISCLOSED LAST TUESDAY.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE--DELEGATE BODY OF THE HINDU-LED CONGRESS CORRESPONDING TO THE LEAGUE COUNCIL--WILL MEET IN DELHI NEXT SATURDAY, WHEN IT IS GENERALLY EXPECTED TO ENDORSE THE CONGRESS' WORKING COMMITTEE'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE BRITISH PLAN.

MEANWHILE, RELIABLE REPORTS SAID THAT A DECISION TO SET UP A HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE TO BEGIN DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY HAD BEEN REACHED IN CONSULTATIONS OF LEADERS OF THE LEAGUE AND CONGRESS WITH VICEROY LORD MOUNTBATTEN.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THE VICEROY WAS PLANNING TO VISIT KASHMIR THE THIRD WEEK OF THIS MONTH "FOR A REST." KASHMIR IS ON INDIA'S NORTHERN BORDER, NOT FAR FROM RUSSIA. ON A VISIT THERE LAST SUMMER, MEMBERS OF A BRITISH CABINET MISSION INSPECTED THE BORDER WITH AN EYE TO DEFENSE.

DN633AED

JERUSALEM, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, REPLYING TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PLEA TO AMERICAN CITIZENS TO REFRAIN FROM ENCOURAGING TERRORISM IN PALESTINE, SAID TODAY IT NEEDED "NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO CONTINUE OUR FIGHT. OUR STRUGGLE DOES NOT DEPEND UPON EXTERNAL FACTORS."

(PRESIDENT TRUMAN ISSUED A STATEMENT THURSDAY URGING AMERICANS TO REFRAIN, DURING THE UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATION OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM, FROM "ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH TEND FURTHER TO INFLAME THE PASSIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE, TO UNDERMINE LAW AND ORDER IN PALESTINE, OR TO PROMOTE VIOLENCE IN THAT COUNTRY.")

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY, OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING HOLY LAND JEWS, SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE AGENCY WAS OPPOSED TO THE COLLECTION OF FUNDS IN THE UNITED STATES TO FINANCE UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY IN PALESTINE.

WW527PED

CAIRO, EGYPT, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-AN ADVANCE GROUP OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMISSION ARRIVED TODAY FOR A BRIEF STOPOVER ON A FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO LYDDA, PALESTINE.

HJ1050PED

1947

BY SLANLEY S. SWINTON (440)

BATAVIA, JAVA, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-A HIGHLY-PLACED INFORMANT SAID THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS TO THE DUTCH "FINAL OFFER" FOR FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EAST INDIES, DELIVERED TO THE NETHERLANDS COMMISSION GENERAL IN BATAVIA TODAY, CALL FOR FORMATION OF AN INTERIM INDONESIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MODELED ON THAT OF INDIA. THE DUTCH COMMISSION'S SECRETARY RECEIVED THE INDONESIAN REPLY LAST NIGHT AND PLACED IT BEFORE THE COMMISSION TODAY.

IT IS IN ANSWER TO THE DUTCH "FINAL OFFER" OF MAY 27 FOR IMMEDIATE STEPS TOWARD ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND INDONESIAN GOVERNMENTS.

THE INFORMANT, WHO ASKED THAT HIS NAME BE WITHHELD, SAID THE REPUBLIC CABINET'S STATEMENT INCLUDED "COUNTER-PROPOSALS MARKING THE MAXIMUM CONCESSIONS THAT PUBLIC OPINION WITHIN THE REPUBLIC PERMITS THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT TO GRANT."

HE SAID THAT IN THE COUNTER-PROPOSALS, THE REPUBLIC:

1. ASKED AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT ON THE INDIAN MODEL, AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WIELDING NORMAL EXECUTIVE POWERS WITH ITS MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF BORNEO AND EAST INDONESIA. (IN THIS ARRANGEMENT THE NETHERLANDS' GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POSITION WOULD BE CONVERTED INTO A HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP SIMILAR TO LORD MOUNTBATTEN'S FUTURE POSITION IN INDIA.)

2. AGREED TO PROMPT DEMILITARIZATION OF THE NEW HEAVILY ARMED FRONTIERS SEPARATING DUTCH AND INDONESIAN HELD AREAS OF THE INDIES, WITH CIVIL POLICE ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING ORDER.

B61 (Q)

3. AGREED TO RECOGNIZE THE DUTCH-SPONSORED STATE OF EAST INDONESIA (ISLANDS OF THE INDIES EAST OF JAVA AND SOUTH OF BORNEO).

4. ASKED THAT DUTCH NEW GUINEA ALSO BE INCORPORATED WITHIN THE STATE OF EAST INDONESIA "AS THE POPULATION DESIRES." (THE DUTCH HAVE HINTED THEY PLAN A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH DUTCH NEW GUINEA OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA.)

5. THANKED THE NETHERLANDS COMMISSION GENERAL FOR BREAKING THE IMPASSE IN RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC AND EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO IMPLEMENT THE CHERIBON AGREEMENT "ACCORDING TO OUR INTERPRETATION OF IT."

6. ACCEPTED DUTCH DEMANDS THAT FOREIGN EXCHANGE FROM EXPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF INDONESIA BE POOLED.

7. AGREED THAT ALL INDONESIA'S FOOD PRODUCTION BE PLACED IN A CENTRAL POOL FOR USE WHERE MOST NEEDED BY DIRECTION OF A JOINT INDONESIAN-DUTCH BOARD.

8. ASKED DIRECT DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION ABROAD DURING THE PERIOD BEFORE THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA IS ESTABLISHED AND FULL SOVEREIGNTY FOR THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT.

9. ASKED ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT BOARD OF TWO DUTCH, TWO INDONESIAN AND TWO PRIVATE ESTATE OWNERS' REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPERVISE THE SALE OF RUBBER, QUININE, SUGAR AND OTHER PRODUCTS STOCKPILED IN REPUBLICAN TERRITORY, WITH INDONESIAN ESTATE WORKERS RECEIVING A PART OF THE PROCEEDS IN RETURN FOR SAFEGUARDING THE ESTATES.

WB1144PED

WAR TRIALS (160)

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-AN AMERICAN DEFENSE ATTORNEY SAID IN THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY THAT RUSSIA WAS DELIBERATELY WITHHOLDING JAPANESE PRISONERS WANTED BY THE DEFENSE FOR CROSS EXAMINATION. THE CHIEF SOVIET PROSECUTOR RETORTED THAT HE WAS "INSULTING OUR COUNTRY."

DEFENSE ATTORNEY BEN BRUCE BLAKENEY OF OKLAHOMA CITY SAID THE PROSECUTION INTRODUCED AFFIDAVITS BY CERTAIN JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR LAST YEAR, BUT THAT DEFENSE COUNSEL COULD NOT CROSS-EXAMINE BECAUSE RUSSIANS WERE WITHHOLDING THE PRISONERS.

MAJ. GEN. A. N. VASILYEV LEAPED UP TO CALL THE ACCUSATION "INSULTING."

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB HALTED THE EXCHANGE WITH THE DECLARATION THAT "I HAVE REQUESTED ATTORNEYS FOR BOTH SIDES. NOT TO INVOLVE ALLIED NATIONS IN THEIR COMMENTS."

BLAKENEY SAID 13 JAPANESE WITNESSES WERE SOUGHT BY THE DEFENSE AND THAT NINE OF THEM WERE FORMER GENERALS. HE SAID THREE WERE HELD BY THE SOVIETS AS PRISONERS OF WAR AND FIVE DETAINED AS UNDER "SUSPICION OF CRIMES AGAINST RUSSIA."

EARLIER DEFENSE ATTORNEY OWEN CUNNINGHAM, DES MOINES, IA., HAD SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO INTRODUCE 23 DOCUMENTS BEARING ON RUSSIA'S PREWAR ATTITUDE TOWARD JAPAN. HE ARGUED THAT "ASIA... WAS SUFFERING THEN AND IS SUFFERING NOW FROM COMMUNISTIC INTERFERENCE IN ITS AFFAIRS."

"THE PROSECUTION WOULD LIKE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE REPEATED ATTEMPTS OF THE DEFENSE TO INTRODUCE PRESENT POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES INTO THIS TRIAL," ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR ARTHUR COMYNS CARR OF BRITAIN PROTESTED.

CY829PPS

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN LT. GEN. H. C. H. ROBERTSON, COMMANDER OF EMPIRE OCCUPATION FORCES, DECLARED AT KURE TODAY THAT "TALK ABOUT WARS BEING WON SOLELY BY ATOMIC BOMBS AND BACTERIA WARFARE IS JUST NONSENSE."

JUST RETURNED FROM AN IMPERIAL STAFF CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND, THE COMMONWEALTH COMMANDER SAID THE STAFF WAS CONVINCED THAT ANY ARMED FORCES WITHOUT SCIENTIFIC TRAINING OR THE HELP OF QUALIFIED SCIENTISTS WERE "SURE TO GO UNDER," BUT THAT "INFANTRYMEN WILL BE ESSENTIAL, AND THERE WILL ALWAYS BE A TIME WHEN THE TRAINED SOLDIER IS NEEDED TO GO IN WITH HIS PERSONAL WEAPONS."

ROBERTSON TOLD INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS AT THE BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES' ARMY TRAINING SCHOOL IN KURE THAT "THIS IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OCCUPATION EVER UNDERTAKEN. IN OUR OWN SMALL GROUPS WE MAY BE ABLE TO FIND FAULTS, BUT ON THE WHOLE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES AND UNITED STATES OCCUPATION FORCES HAVE ACHIEVED

REMARKABLE RESULTS."

GM1103PCS NM

1947

TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE BODY OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN WITH TWO BULLET HOLES IN HER HEAD WAS FOUND EARLY THIS MORNING BY JAPANESE POLICE IN MAKANO WARD, ABOUT SIX MILES FROM THE CENTER OF TOKYO. AMERICAN AUTHORITIES CONFIRMED DISCOVERY OF THE BODY, BUT DECLINED IDENTIFICATION OR FURTHER DETAILS. MILITARY POLICE WERE INVESTIGATING. THE WOMAN WAS DESCRIBED AS ABOUT 33 YEARS OLD. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID SHE WAS A RUSSIAN-BORN AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO, AT ONE TIME, HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN A LIAISON POSITION BY RUSSIANS PARTICIPATING IN THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

THE SAME REPORTS SAID SHE HAD LEFT THAT JOB AT THE END OF LAST YEAR TO TAKE A POSITION WITH THE REPARATIONS DIVISION OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

HF709PPS NM

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 8-(AP)-LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER'S U.S. EIGHTH ARMY, WHICH IN LESS THAN 15 MONTHS MOVED FROM TENNESSEE TO TOKYO, WILL CELEBRATE ITS THIRD BIRTHDAY TUESDAY.

THE EIGHTH REACHED TOKYO FROM MEMPHIS, WHERE IT WAS ACTIVATED JUNE 10, 1944, AFTER BLOODY INTERVALS AT NEW GUINEA, LEYTE, MANILA AND MINDANAO.

GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS SO PLEASED WITH THE EIGHTH THAT HE NOMINATED IT FOR "OPERATION CORONET," THE CONTEMPLATED LANDING ON THE KANTO PLAIN AROUND TOKYO.

INSTEAD CAME THE SURRENDER AND THE EIGHTH LANDED WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT. EICHELBERGER CAME IN FIRST ON AUGUST 30, 1945, AND ARRANGED FOR THE ARRIVAL OF MACARTHUR.

BEGINNING IN 1946, THE SIXTH ARMY WHICH ALSO HAD LANDED IN JAPAN WAS INACTIVATED AND EICHELBERGER'S EIGHTH TOOK OVER ALONE THE UNITED STATES SHARE IN THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

MH1159APS NM

OSAKA, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY 50 PERSONS WERE KILLED OR INJURED IN THE COLLAPSE OF A THEATER ROOF DURING A YOUTH RALLY IN NEARBY KISHIWADA. THE AGENCY SAID 100 PERSONS HAD BEEN TRAPPED BENEATH THE FALLING ROOF BUT HALF OF THEM WERE BELIEVED UNHURT. ROTTING TIMBERS CAUSED THE COLLAPSE.

HF718PPS

CANNIBALISM (BJT) (700)

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, JUNE 8-(AP)-A GRISLY STORY OF MAN-EATING JAPANESE SOLDIERS, WHO STALKED FILIPINOS ON CANNIBALISTIC FORAYS AND SOMETIMES ATE ONE ANOTHER, CAME OUT OF THE JUNGLES OF NORTHERN MINDANAO TODAY.

THIRTY-ONE OF THE JAPANESE, WHO SURRENDERED LAST FEBRUARY, ARE HELD IN A MILITARY STOCKADE AT DEL MONTE, NORTHERN MINDANAO, FACING MORE THAN 20 MURDER COUNTS IN WHICH CANNIBALISM IS INVOLVED.

THE STORY WAS TOLD BY S. MELVILLE HUSSEY, BAYONNE, N.J., OF THE ARMY'S LEGAL SECTION IN MANILA, WHO OBTAINED CONFESSIONS AND INTERROGATED WITNESSES IN SIX WEEKS OF INVESTIGATION.

HE STYLED IT A CHRONICLE "OF CUMULATIVE HORROR WITH FEW PARALLELS OF SURPASSING BRUTALITY."

HUSSEY SAID THE CASE FIRST TOOK FORM IN THE STORY OF A FILIPINO WHO WAS FORCED BY THE JAPANESE TO TASTE THE FLESH OF HIS OWN PARENTS. THE FILIPINO, FELIX SAGUINWAN, 24, IDENTIFIED THREE OF THE 31

30.24-10245

JAPANESE SOLDIERS AS THE ONES WHO BROKE INTO HIS HOME WHILE HE, HIS FATHER, MOTHER, TWO SISTERS, YOUNGER BROTHER AND SISTER-IN-LAW WERE EATING THEIR NOON MEAL IN NOVEMBER, 1945.

THE JAPANESE BAYONETED THE FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER AND BROTHER BEFORE THE HORRIFIED EYES OF THE OTHERS AND CUT FLESH FROM THE BODIES.

"THEY COOKED THE FLESH BEFORE US," HE RELATED. "AFTER EATING ALL THEY WANTED, THEY PLACED THE HUMAN MEAT ON A PLATE AND ORDERED US TO EAT. WE REFUSED, SICKENED BY THE THOUGHT.

"THEN ONE OF THE JAPANESE HELD A RIFLE AT MY BACK AND PRODDED ME WITH THE MUZZLE. I THEN TASTED THE MEAT. THE TWO GIRLS WERE FORCED TO DO LIKEWISE.

"THE JAPANESE LAUGHED AND MADE FUN OF US. THEN THEY SPREAD A MAT AND FORCED MY SISTER EMILIANA (14) AND FELISA (20, MY ELDER BROTHER'S WIFE, TO MAKE LOVE TO THEM."

THE GIRLS WERE CARRIED OFF THAT NIGHT AND NEVER SEEN AGAIN.

LT. HAJIME AINODA, AN ARMY MEDICAL CORPSMAN, IN HIS CONFESSION ADMITTED THAT THE JAPANESE, ALSO ARE ONE ANOTHER.

"THE REASON HUMAN MEAT WAS EATEN BY THE SUZUKI UNIT," HE SAID, "WAS DUE TO THE DESPERATE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF OUR MEN FROM MALNUTRITION AND SALT DEFICIENCY.

"IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN ANIMAL MEAT, SUCH AS PIGS AND CATTLE, IN THE KATANGLAD MOUNTAINS (WHERE PHILIPPINE MILITARY POLICE CAPTURED THEM.)

"WHENEVER POSSIBLE WE AVOIDED KILLING BY EATING THE BODIES OF PEOPLE WHO DIED FROM ILLNESS, OR WERE KILLED IN ACTION OR WERE EXECUTED FOR CRIMES. I KNOW THAT AT LEAST TWO BODIES OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE EATEN BY US. (HUSSEY FOUND EVIDENCE AT LEAST 10 WERE EATEN).

"I HAVE BEEN ASKED WHETHER IT IS NOT DANGEROUS TO EAT THE BODY OF ONE WHO DIED FROM MALARIA OR OTHER DISEASE. MY ANSWER AS A DOCTOR IS THAT IF THE MEAT IS SUFFICIENTLY BOILED THE DANGER OF INFECTION IS REMOVED."

A27FX

AINODA ADMITTED LEADING ONE CANNIBALISTIC PATROL IN WHICH FOUR FILIPINOS WERE CAPTURED BUT "SINCE I AM BY PROFESSION A SAVER OF LIFE I LEFT THE MATTER OF KILLING UP TO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PATROL."

PVT. MASZTERU GUSHIKEN, AN OKINAWAN, TOLD OF A WOMAN BEING KILLED AND EATEN LAST SEPTEMBER, AND OF DECAPITATING A GIRL ON ANOTHER FOOD MISSION.

RIKIMI YAMAMOTO TOLD OF BREAKFASTING LAST FEBRUARY ON THE BODY OF A JAPANESE SOLDIER WHO HAD DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES.

YAMAMOTO WAS WITH A RECONNAISSANCE UNIT AT CAGAYAN, MINDANAO, WHEN THE AMERICANS LANDED IN 1945. THE UNIT OF ABOUT 200 MEN RETREATED IN DISORDER BUT REASSEMBLED AT DEL MONTE, LEAVING YAMAMOTO AND 30 OTHER SICK SOLDIERS BEHIND.

"WE WANDERED FOR MONTHS," HE SAID. "THEN IN DECEMBER, 1945, WE MET THE SUZUKI UNIT. OUR NUMBERS WERE REDUCED TO FOUR AT THAT TIME. WHEN WE JOINED SUZUKI'S MEN WE FOUND THEY WERE PRACTICING CANNIBALISM.

"WE FREQUENTLY ATE HUMAN MEAT AS OUR DINNER. BOILED IT WITH VEGETABLES AND ATE IT. MEAT WAS BROUGHT INTO CAMP BY PATROLS WHO HAD CUT IT UP AND DRESSED IT.

"SOMETIMES THE MEAT WAS DRIED AND SUN-CURED. SINCE NO OTHER MEAT WAS AVAILABLE, WE HAD TO EAT HUMAN FLESH. FOR THIS REASON, FILIPINOS WERE CAPTURED AND BUTCHERED. I WAS SO HUNGRY I ATE IT, ALTHOUGH I WOULD HAVE PREFERRED PORK."

LT. COL. FUMIO SUZUKI, THE UNIT LEADER WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE AFTER HIS CAPTURE, WAS OPPOSED TO CANNIBALISM. HE HAD A PRIVATE EXECUTED FOR CANNIBALISM, BUT THE EXECUTIONERS LATER DUG UP THE PRIVATE'S BODY SECRETLY AND ATE IT.

SUZUKI LEFT A SUICIDE NOTE TO HIS SECOND IN COMMAND SAYING:

"I HAVE BEEN TOLD BY INVESTIGATORS OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY MY SUBORDINATES WHICH ARE HARD TO BELIEVE. SINCE SUSPICION RESTS UPON ME AS COMMANDING OFFICER I HAVE ONLY ONE WAY OPEN BEFORE ME IN THE PRESENCE OF MY EMPEROR AND THAT IS TO COMMIT SUICIDE."

V H PRGN

ORDINATES WHICH ARE HARD TO BELIEVE. SINCE SUSPICION RESTS UPON ME AS COMMANDING OFFICER I HAVE ONLY ONE WAY OPEN BEFORE ME IN THE PRESENCE OF MY EMPEROR AND THAT IS TO COMMIT SUICIDE."

SUZUKI AND HIS MEN SURRENDERED FEB. 12 IN THE KATANGLAD MOUNTAINS TO A FILIPINO PATROL OF 14 MILITARY POLICE, WHO THE DAY BEFORE FOUND EVIDENCE OF CANNIBALISM IN AN ABANDONED CAMP.

THEY SURRENDERED ONLY AFTER A JAPANESE INTERPRETER ASSURED THEM THAT THE WAR WAS OVER.

THE 31 JAPANESE WILL GO ON TRIAL FOR THEIR LIVES NEXT MONTH BEFORE THE PHILIPPINE ARMY WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL.

MH1021APS NM

MANILA, JUNE 8-(AP)-HOW 31 MAN-EATING JAPANESE SOLDIERS TERRORIZED FILIPINO VILLAGERS AND FARMERS IN REMOTE NORTHERN MINDANAO WAS DISCLOSED BY A U.S. WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATOR TODAY AS A CASE OF "CUMULATIVE HORROR WITH FEW PARALLELS FOR SURPASSING BRUTALITY."

THE INVESTIGATOR, S. MELVILLE HUSSEY OF 85 W. 47TH STREET, BAYONNE, N.J., REVEALED GRISLY DETAILS OF THE CANNIBALISTIC FORAYS IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE BASED ON WRITTEN CONFESSIONS BY SURVIVORS OF A JAPANESE UNIT.

HUSSEY, ATTACHED TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS LEGAL SECTION AT MANILA, CITED AMONG MANY INCIDENTS THAT RELATED BY FELIX SAGUINWAN, A 24-YEAR-OLD FILIPINO OF IMPASUGONG, BUKIDNON, WHOSE HOME WAS RAIDED BY THE JAPANESE DURING THE FAMILY'S NOON MEAL IN NOVEMBER, 1945.

THE JAPANESE BAYONETED HIS FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER AND BROTHER, THEN CUT THE FLESH FROM THEIR BODIES WHILE THE OTHERS OF THE HORRIFIED FAMILY WERE FORCED TO WATCH, SAGUINWAN SAID.

"THEY COOKED THE FLESH BEFORE US," HE CONTINUED. "AFTER EATING ALL THEY WANTED THEY PLACED THE HUMAN MEAT ON A PLATE AND ORDERED US TO EAT."

SAGUINWAN SAID THAT WHEN HE REFUSED, HE AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY WERE FORCED AT GUN POINT TO TASTE THE MEAT.

AFTER ALMOST TWO YEARS OF MARAUDING THE JAPANESE WERE CAPTURED BY PHILIPPINE MILITARY POLICE COMMAND AT THE BASE OF THE WILD KATANGLAD MOUNTAINS. FACING MORE THAN 20 MURDER CHARGES INVOLVING CANNIBALISM, THEY ARE IN THE TENTH MILITARY DISTRICT STOCKADE AT DEL MONTE IN BUKIDNON AWAITING TRIAL NEXT MONTH.

BY JAMES HALSEMA (200)

MANILA, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-PHILIPPINE POLITICAL CIRCLES ARE BEGINNING TO BELIEVE THAT COL. EDGAR CROSSMAN'S JOINT PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN FINANCIAL COMMISSION HANDED THE ROXAS ADMINISTRATION AN EXTREMELY HOT POTATO WHEN IT RECOMMENDED PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE BY 1948.

PRES. MANUEL A. ROXAS HAS SCHEDULED A CABINET MEETING FOR NEXT TUESDAY TO DISCUSS POSSIBILITY OF A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION TO ENACT NEW REVENUE MEASURES OUTLINED IN THE COMMISSION'S REPORT. BUT RAISING TAXES IN AN ELECTION YEAR IS NO MORE POPULAR HERE THAN IN ANY OTHER WORLD CAPITAL.

THE COMMISSION URGED INCREASING TAXES RATHER THAN RELYING ON FURTHER U.S. LOANS TO MAKE UP BUDGET DEFICITS.

THE JOINT COMMISSION RECOMMENDED PUTTING TEETH IN THE PHILIPPINE WAR PROFITS LAW AND EXTENDING IT TO COVER "THE VERY HEAVY PROFITS MADE IN CERTAIN LINES AFTER THE AMERICAN LIBERATION OF MANILA." IT MENTIONED "BUY-AND-SELL TRADERS," AMUSEMENT AND LIQUOR TRADES.

UNDER COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS, TOO, LARGE LAND OWNERS WOULD BE FACED WITH:

1. A PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN REAL PROPERTY TAXES, TO YIELD AT LEAST \$25,000,000 MORE ANNUALLY;
2. PROCESSING TAXES ON COPRA, THE ISLANDS' PRINCIPAL EXPORT; AND
3. A 500 PERCENT INCREASE IN SUGAR TAXES.

CROSSMAN, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND HIS TECHNICAL STAFF, LEFT BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES THIS MORNING, CARRYING A COPY OF THE COMMISSION REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

PY835PPS

1947

MANILA, MONDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE CRUISER TOLEDO IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FOR JAPAN TUESDAY, AFTER A WEEK-END STOPOVER HERE ENROUTE FROM THE AMERICAN EAST COAST TO HER NEW STATION.

THE SHIP'S 1,500 OFFICERS AND MEN BROUGHT A TOUCH OF WHITE TO MANILA'S STREETS, WHICH HAVE SEEN FEW AMERICAN SAILORS SINCE THE END OF THE WAR. THE CITY FORMERLY WAS WINTER HEADQUARTERS FOR THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET, WHICH IS NOW BASED ON GUAM INSTEAD.

GM1012PCS

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8-(AP)-SENATOR BREWSTER (R-ME) EXPRESSED "DEEP CONCERN" TODAY OVER THE POSSIBILITY THAT GIs IN GERMANY MAY ABSORB THE NAZI PHILOSOPHY.

HE ENDORSED A REPORT BY A FORM

THE NAZI PHILOSOPHY.

HE ENDORSED A REPORT BY A FORMER COLONEL, JULIUS KLEIN OF CHICAGO, WHICH CONTENDS THAT AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS ARE EXPOSED TO CAREFULLY PLANNED AND SUBTLE GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

AIDES TO BREWSTER SAID THE REPORT, WHICH HE HAD PRINTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, WAS PREPARED AT HIS REQUEST BY KLEIN, A FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON.

KLEIN, A FORMER CHICAGO NEWSPAPERMAN AND VETERAN OF BOTH WORLD WARS, "HAD ACCESS TO EVERY NECESSARY DOCUMENT TO PREPARE THE REPORT" ON CONDITIONS IN GERMANY, ONE AIDE SAID, ADDING THAT THE SENATOR ENDORSES THE REPORT FULLY.

IN A STATEMENT, BREWSTER SAID THE KLEIN REPORT FOUND THAT "WITHIN

THE COMING TEN YEARS OF OCCUPATION, AT LEAST 1,000,000 OF OUR POLITICALLY INEXPERIENCED SOLDIERS MAY BECOME EXPOSED TO THE VERY VIRUS OF NAZIISM FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WHICH THE COUNTRY FOUGHT A COSTLY WAR."

THE REPORT SAYS THAT THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, IN A RECENT SURVEY, FOUND THAT 19 PERCENT OF THE GERMANS IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE ARE NATIONALISTS, 39 PERCENT ARE ANTI-SEMITIC AND 22 PERCENT ARE RACISTS.

"THE NEED FOR AN EFFECTIVE INOCULATION AGAINST THE ONSLAUGHT OF HITHERTO UNDEFEATED IDEOLOGIES IS A PRESSING ONE," BREWSTER SAID. "EVERY FACILITY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS WORK MUST BE PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF MEN ENTRUSTED WITH THIS WEIGHTY ASSIGNMENT."

VH535PED

WASHINGTON, JUNE 8-(AP)-SENATOR KEM (R-MO) INSISTED TODAY THAT THE SENATE PRESS AN INVESTIGATION "TO FIND OUT WHO ORDERED THE WHITEWASH" IN A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INQUIRY INTO REPORTED FRAUDS IN A KANSAS CITY ELECTION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK DENOUNCED THE "WHITEWASH" CHARGE AS UNTRUE WHEN KEM LEVELED IT AT THE DEPARTMENT IN A SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING LAST THURSDAY.

SENATOR FERGUSON (R-MICH), CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, ANNOUNCED HE IS PREPARED TO RECOMMEND MONDAY THAT THE SENATE APPROVE KEM'S RESOLUTION FOR A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION INTO WHAT THE MISSOURIAN CALLED THE DEPARTMENT'S "FAILURE TO INVESTIGATE AND FAILURE TO PROSECUTE" IN THE ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

THE DISPUTED ELECTION WAS HELD LAST AUGUST. REP. ROGER SLAUGHTER (D) OF THE MISSOURI FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, LOST HIS BID FOR RENOMINATION TO ENOS AXTELL, WHO HAD PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BACKING. AXTELL, IN TURN, WAS DEFEATED IN THE GENERAL ELECTION BY ALBERT L. REEVES, JR., A REPUBLICAN.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION LAST FALL INTO CHARGES THAT NUMEROUS FRAUDS AND IRREGULARITIES OCCURRED IN THE ELECTION. THE FBI INQUIRY WAS BASED ON INFORMATION TURNED UP BY THE KANSAS CITY STAR, AND ON INTERVIEWS WITH ELECTION JUDGES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAM WEAR SUMMARIZED THE FBI'S REPORT AND ASKED THREE FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGES WHETHER THEY THOUGHT THE INFORMATION WARRANTED CALLING A FEDERAL GRAND JURY. THEY TOLD HIM THEY DID NOT. HOWEVER, THE JUDGES ALL SAID IN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE FRIDAY THAT THEY HAD NOT READ THE FBI REPORT ITSELF WHEN THEY DELIVERED THEIR RECOMMENDATION TO WEAR.

KEM TOLD A REPORTER HE BELIEVES THE SENATE SHOULD CHECK SUBORDINATES IN CLARK'S OFFICE TO FIND WHY AN EXHAUSTIVE, FIRST-HAND INVESTIGATION WAS NOT CONDUCTED. HE SAID THAT CLARK HAD DESCRIBED THE PRELIMINARY PROBE AS A "LENGTHY AND DETAILED" AND A "FULL" INVESTIGATION, IN LETTERS TO HIM.

KEM SAID THE FEDERAL ANTI-CONSPIRACY STATUTES--THE SO-CALLED "KU KLUX" LAWS PASSED SHORTLY AFTER THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES--WERE SUFFICIENT TO SEND 240 KANSAS CITYANS TO FEDERAL PRISONS OR REFORMATORIES IN 1936 IN ANOTHER ELECTION CASE.

30.24-10247

"WHEN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WAS GIVEN THE GREEN LIGHT BY HOMER CUMMINGS IN 1936, THEY WENT OUT AND DID THEIR STUFF, AND PEOPLE SOON WERE ON THE WAY TO THE PENITENTIARY," HE SAID.

"NOW WHEN TOM CLARK DOESN'T GIVE THE GREEN LIGHT, NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE, AND MUCH OF THE EVIDENCE IS GONE FOREVER."

HE REFERRED TO THE RECENT THEFT OF SOME OF THE DISPUTED BALLOTS FROM THE KANSAS CITY ELECTION BOARD VAULTS.

SENATOR REED, A REPUBLICAN FROM NEIGHBORING KANSAS, SAID HE FAVORS A FULL INVESTIGATION "BECAUSE A ROTTEN CONDITION HAS EXISTED IN KANSAS CITY FOR YEARS AND YEARS."

CHAIRMAN WILEY (R-WIS) OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE DECLARED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SHOULD BE GIVEN A FULL OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN THEIR ACTIONS IN THE CASE.

WILEY INDICATED THAT IF THE INVESTIGATION IS APPROVED, IT WILL BE LEFT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE WHERE TO HOLD THE HEARINGS--POSSIBLE SOME HERE, AND SOME IN KANSAS CITY.

SENATOR WHERRY OF NEBRASKA, THE REPUBLICAN WHIP, SAID THAT IF THE COMMITTEE FINDS IT HAS A BASIS FOR AN INVESTIGATION IT OUGHT TO GO INTO IT THOROUGHLY.

HY502PED

NEW YORK. JUNE 8-(AP)-PRINCESS WAN WAITHAYAKON, WIFE OF THE SIAMESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND HER TWO CHILDREN ARRIVED TODAY ON THE CARGO VESSEL, CAPE FRIENDSHIP, AFTER A 39-DAY VOYAGE FROM BANGKOK.

THE PRINCESS SAID IT WAS HER FIRST VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, ADDING THAT ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS SHE WANTED TO DO WAS GO ON "A SHOPPING EXPEDITION, NATURALLY."

WITH THE PRINCESS WERE HER SON, WIBUN, 25, AND HER DAUGHTER, WIWAN, 13. THEY WERE MET BY PRINCE WAN WAITHAYAKON, WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES APRIL 5.

ALSO ABOARD THE SHIP WERE MRS. KANCHIT ABHAKORN, WIFE OF THE NAVAL AND AIR ATTACHE OF THE SIAMESE EMBASSY, AND THEIR DAUGHTER, THIPHAKORN, 9; MRS. CHANDARA KRIDAKON, WIFE OF D. KRIDAKON, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE EMBASSY, AND THEIR DAUGHTER, AMONRAT, 12, AND FIVE SIAMESE SERVANTS.

THE ENTIRE GROUP PLANNED TO GO TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW.

FH448PED

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-COL. VASSILY S. ZAVOICO, 75, FORMER RUSSIAN INDUSTRIALIST AND DIPLOMAT AND ONE OF THE LEADERS IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL 1917 REVOLT AGAINST THE KERENSKY GOVERNMENT, DIED TODAY.

A NATIVE OF ST. PETERSBURG, NOW LENINGRAD, HE WAS A GRANDSON OF ADMIRAL V. V. SAVOICO, COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC SQUADRON WHICH DEFEATED BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES AT PETROPAVLOVSK, KAMCHATKA, \$748, & THE CRIMEAN WAR.

ZAVOICO SERVED IN RUSSIAN

DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR.

ZAVOICO SERVED IN RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC EMBASSIES IN LONDON AND PARIS, AND WAS MANAGING DIRECTOR OF MANY FORMER RUSSIAN OIL COMPANIES BEFORE

COMING TO THIS COUNTRY IN 1919. AT ONE TIME HE WAS FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, SPECIALIZING IN CONSTRUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN EUROPE. HE RETIRED 10 YEARS AGO.

PS1223AED

MARIETTA, O., JUNE 8-(AP)-DR. THOMAS PARRAN, U.S. SURGEON GENERAL, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES "NEED NOT BE PLUNGED EITHER INTO THE HORRORS OF ATOMIC WARFARE OR THE SHAMBLES OF AN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION."

IN AN ADDRESS TO MARIETTA COLLEGE'S 76 GRADUATES, DR. PARRAN SAID NEITHER DEPRESSION NOR WAR NEED COME "UNLESS YOU AND I AND OTHER MEN OF GOOD WILL ARE TO PASSIVE, EMBITTERED AND HOPELESS AS TO STAND ASIDE AND LET DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES TAKE THEIR COURSE."

"WE CAN," HE ASSERTED, "MAINTAIN THE PEACE AMONG MAJOR NATIONS; WE CAN PUT SCIENCE TO WORK FOR THE SOLUTION OF OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS WITH THE SAME OBJECTIVENESS AND DEGREE OF SUCCESS USED FOR THE SOLUTION OF OUR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS."

DR. PARRAN WAS AWARDED THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE AND DR. FRANK E. ADAIR, WHO IS ATTENDING SURGEON OF MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY, WAS GIVEN THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

OTHER HONORARY DEGREES AWARDED MRS. AMANDA DONALDSON OF FULLERTON, CALIF., EDUCATOR, DOCTOR OF HUMANITIES AND DR. CHARLES H. MCCLOY, RESEARCH PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

F1008PES NM

SALTONSTALL (375)

LANCASTER, PA., JUNE 8-(AP)-SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (R-MASS) SAID TODAY "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY IS NOT THE ANSWER TO WORLD PROBLEMS."

"IF WE SPREAD OUR BUTTER TO THIN BY ATTEMPTING THROUGH AMERICAN DOLLARS TO KEEP THE PEACE OF THE WORLD AND TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM," HE DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, "OUR DOLLARS WILL SOON RUN OUT. WHEN THEY DO, OTHER PEOPLES WILL HAVE NO FURTHER USE FOR US."

THE REPUBLICAN SENATOR SAID "OUR OWN SECURITY AND HAPPINESS AND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD DEPEND UPON OUR ABILITY TO MAKE OUR THEORY OF GOVERNMENT SUCCEED AND OUR ABILITY TO MAKE THE UNITED NATIONS A WORKING REALITY."

SALTONSTALL ADDED THAT WHILE HE DID NOT BELIEVE THAT DOLLAR DIPLOMACY BY ITSELF CAN ACCOMPLISH WHAT WE ARE AFTER, HE EXPLAINED THAT "A FEW DOLLARS AND MATERIAL, ADMINISTERED BY TRAINED AMERICAN RELIEF EXPERTS, CAN DO MUCH TO RESTORE THE CONFIDENCE AND HEALTH OF DESTITUTE COUNTRIES X X X."

"WE SHALL NEVER 'BITE OFF MORE THAN WE CAN CHES' IF WE APPROACH THESE PRESENT WORLD-WIDE PROBLEMS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ONE GREAT POWER--FAITHFUL TO THE SPIRIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS--ONLY TRYING TO STIMULATE OTHER PEOPLES TO WORK OUT THEIR OWN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS UNDER THEIR OWN LEADERSHIP."

TURNING TO THE COMMUNISTIC COUP IN HUNGARY LAST WEEK, SALTONSTALL DECLARED "IF THE WORLD IS TO BE A PEACEFUL ONE, HUNGARY MUST WORK OUT ITS OWN PROBLEMS UNDER THE TERMS OF A PIECE THAT HAS BEEN AGREED UPON; AND THE GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH IT WORKS OUT ITS PROBLEMS MUST BE ONE IN WHICH THE PEOPLE ULTIMATELY HAVE CONFIDENCE. WE HOPE AND PRAY IT WILL BE ONE OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING."

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR SAID IF THE UNITED STATES IS TO KEEP OUT OF FOREIGN "ISMS" AMERICANS MUST "TAKE THE NECESSARY STEPS THAT WILL MAINTAIN OUR IDEALS AND THE LEIF THAT WE KNOW."

"FIRST, I BELIEVE WE MUST HAVE FAITH IN THE BASIC PREMISE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA CAN LIVE PEACEFULLY TOGETHER IN THE SAME WORLD. NO ONE WANTS ANOTHER WAR."

"SECOND, WE MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND WHAT WE STAND FOR AND THEN MAKE IT CLEAR TO OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD X X X."

"THIRD, WE MUST KEEP INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AT HOME ON THE SAME HIGH LEVEL AS WE DID DURING THE WAR. X X X THE GREATEST PROTECTION AGAINST THE SPREAD OF A COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY IS FAITH IN GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, OF EVERY RACE, COLOR AND CREED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

"FOURTH, WE MUST KEEP OUR COUNTRY FINANCIALLY STRONG. THIS MEANS WE MUST HAVE A REDUCTION IN OUR WASHINGTON BUREAUCRACY X X X."

"FIFTH, WHILE THE WORLD REMAINS RIDDLED WITH UNCERTAINTIES AND CONFLICTS, OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT MUST BE KEPT STRONG X X X."

"SIXTH, WE MUST HAVE CONTINUING FAITH IN THE UNITED NATIONS."

PH556PED NM

KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN HAD A FINAL BEFORE-BREAKFAST VISIT WITH HIS MOTHER AT GRANDVIEW, MO. BEFORE FLYING BACK TO WASHINGTON TODAY.

THE PRESIDENT LEFT HIS HOTEL MUEHLEBACH APARTMENT AT 5:57 CENTRAL STANDARD TIME, AND DROVE IMMEDIATELY TO MRS. MARTHA E. TRUMAN'S CREAM-COLORED COTTAGE, 17-MILES FROM HERE.

THERE HE FOUND THE 94-YEAR-OLD PATIENT "VERY WELL" AND FEELING "EVEN BETTER THAN YESTERDAY."

AFTER 30 MINUTES AT HIS MOTHER'S HOME, THE PRESIDENT DROVE BACK TO KANSAS CITY FOR BREAKFAST AND TO PREPARE FOR HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON AT 11 A.M. (EST).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN CAME TO KANSAS CITY FRIDAY FOR THE REUNION OF THE 35TH DIVISION OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II.

EW856ACS NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROBERT G. SPROUL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TOLD THE ROTARY INTERNATIONAL TODAY THE ONLY HOPE HE COULD SEE FOR PEACE "IS TO SAFEGUARD OTHER LIKE-MINDED PEOPLES WITH THE MORAL FORCE AND THE DEMONSTRATED POWER OF THE STRONGEST NATION ON THIS PLANET TODAY."

HIS ADDRESS OPENED ROTARY'S 38TH ANNUAL CONVENTION PROGRAM, WHICH STRESSES INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING. WITH REGISTRATION CONTINUING LATE TODAY, THE CONVENTION EXPECTS 13,000 ROTARIANS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES FROM 70 COUNTRIES.

DR. SPROUL TOLD THE LARGEST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN SAN FRANCISCO SINCE BIRTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS THAT THOUGHTS THROUGH-

OUT THE WORLD, INCLUDING "LAKE PARTIAL SUCCESS," HAD BETTER QUICKLY TURN TO A FORMULA TO SHOW US HOW TO LIVE TOGETHER.

"THERE ISN'T MUCH MORE TIME," HE SAID.

GIVEN AN APPROPRIATE MEASURE OF AUTHORITY, HE SAID, THE UNITED NATIONS "MAY BECOME A REAL FORCE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE, NEEDING NO PARALLEL ACTION OUTSIDE OF ITS OWN ORGANIZATION."

IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY THERE IS REASON FOR OPTIMISM, AND THE PRECEDING YEAR, THOUGH WITHOUT MAJOR LANDMARKS, WAS NOT WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE AND PROGRESS, SPROUL SAID.

"ONE VERY IMPORTANT EVENT OF THE YEAR, FOR EXAMPLE, IS THE EMERGENCE OF THE BEGINNINGS OF A RECOGNIZABLE, NON-PARTY, LONG-TERM UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY...IT NOW SEEMS CLEAR THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT RETIRE FROM EUROPE AND THAT SHE WILL NOT PERMIT OTHER POWERS TO EXPAND INTO NEW 'SPHERES OF INFLUENCE' THERE OR ANYWHERE."

ASSERTING THAT ON THE WORLD SCENE TWO PHILOSOPHIES ARE STRUGGLING FOR SUPREMACY, HE SAID:

"HISTORY SUPPLIES NO BIT OF EVIDENCE, ON THE ONE HAND, THAT THEY CAN LIVE IN HARMONY, OR, ON THE OTHER HAND, THAT THEY NEED LEAD TO WAR PROVIDED THAT THOSE WHO ESPOUSE THEM CAN BE SUFFICIENTLY SEPARATED AND INSULATED UNTIL TIME DOES ITS BENEFICENT WORK."

CY538PPS NM

Reds Refuse U. S. Bid For Documents Used To Alibi Hungarian Coup

RUSSIANS CLAIM NAGY NAMED IN PLOT 'CONFESSION'

Hungarian Reds Reported
Seeking to Oust American Oil Interests.

THREAT IS CLAIMED

Soviet Occupation Officials Bar Clearance for Relief Parcels.

J. C. Sullivan
BUDAPEST, Hungary, June 9—(AP) Russia rejected tonight a United States request for copies of the purported "confession" of Bela Kovacs, which paved the way for the recent Communist-inspired coup d'etat against the regime of former premier Ferenc Nagy.

A similar request by the British was denied last week. Statements from Russian sources declared that the "confession" of Kovacs, former secretary general of the smallholders party, implicated Nagy in a plot to overthrow the Hungarian republic.

Oil Interests Sought

A few hours earlier, a reliable American informant said Hungarian Communists had tried unsuccessfully to buy out private U. S. oil interests in this country, and had threatened to banish American executives of the Hungarian-American Oil Company Maort.

Other developments in a day of fast-breaking news included:

1. United States sources said Russian occupation authorities had denied clearance for CARE, the cooperative for American remittances to Europe, and to its representative-designate for Hungary, a former U. S. army officer in the American Military Mission at Budapest.

2. Rumors spread over the country that anti-Communists would denounce Communist pressure within the national assembly, at a meeting of Parliament tomorrow. The session will be the first since the resignation of Nagy, who is

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now in Switzerland, and the flight of assembly speaker Bela Varga, both moderate members of the smallholders party.

3. The social democrat newspaper Vilag quoted Minister of Justice Istvan Ries as saying that a new national election was "scheduled for the first half of September," and that a new election law was being written which would disfranchise "enemies" of the state and their relatives.

(In London, British Minister of State Hector McNeil told the House of Commons that the British ambassador to Moscow had been instructed to obtain clarification of the Soviet policy toward Hungary).

Reds In Tense Refusal

Russian refusal of the American request for copies of documents allegedly implicating Nagy was contained in a terse note from Lt. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, acting chairman of the Allied Control Commission for Hungary, to Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, commander of the American Military Mission.

Sviridov said that all the information was in the hands of an inquiry commission of the Russian occupation forces, and that, since the control council had nothing to do with the documents, he could not produce them.

Kovacs has been under Russian arrest since Feb. 25, on a charge of espionage against the Soviet Union.

The reported offer to buy out American holdings in Maort, which was developed and is principally owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was said to have been made personally last week by Deputy Prime Minister Matyas Rakosi, a Russian citizen who has become virtual dictator of Hungary.

The United States source said that Rakosi had offered to pay Paul Ruedemann of Hartsdale, N. Y., local representative of Standard Oil, "twice Standard's original investment" if the Americans would get out.

Offer Refused

This offer of about \$5,000,000 was refused, the informant said, and Rakosi was told that Standard Oil had refused a German offer of \$25,000,000 for the same properties at the beginning of the war.

(Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) said in New York it had no information about the reported Communist offer.)

The threat of banishment was made last February, the American source said, shortly after Russian occupation forces released the oil holdings following repeated protests by the American government. The oil company had accused Russia

of causing more than \$25,000,000 damages to the fields through overproduction and waste in 1946.

The informant said Communist-controlled political police had told Ruedemann at that time that he and three or four other American representatives of the company would be thrown out of the country.

The source added that the Communists now wanted to nationalize Hungarian oil fields, but were faced by the embarrassing fact that Russia owns half of the Hungarian royalties of the Maort company.

Meanwhile, Lajos Dinnyes, the new premier who is a leftist member of the smallholders, prepared to go before parliament tomorrow to outline his policies. The assembly also will choose a new speaker to replace Varga, and the post automatically will go to another smallholder.

Among the anti-Communists expected to participate in the assembly debate are Dezso Sulyok, head of the Freedom party whose newspaper recently was banned by the Communists, and Gyorgy Parragi, who said he was assaulted recently by Communists on the streets of Budapest. Both men were forced out of the smallholders party after Communists charged they were "reactionaries."

Write New Election Law

Minister of Justice Ries was quoted as saying that he and Interior Minister Laszlo Rajk, a leading Communist, were writing the new election law, which would disfranchise permanently all persons convicted of acts against the people, the republic and the democracy. The acts were not defined.

In addition, Ries said, the family and relatives as close as first cousins of disfranchised persons also would lose their vote "if they live in the same household."

Some American and Hungarian observers expressed the opinion that the reported denial of clearance to CARE was related to the recent coup, which President Truman described as an outrage.

It was stated also that Nagy's government had desired and agreed to the activities of CARE within Hungary.

The CARE representative reportedly refused clearance by the Russians was George Kovacs of Philadelphia, former lieutenant colonel.

Budapest, June 9 (AP)—Americans in Budapest reported today a Communist effort to buy out the American-developed Hungarian-American oil company Maort, and the Russians rebuffed United States effort to obtain documents used to support the Communist governmental coup here.

Lieut. Gen. V. P. Sviridov, Russian chairman of the Allied Control Commission, told the American Military Mission that the ACC had nothing to do with the documents and he, therefore, could not produce them. The Russians turned down a similar request last week from the British.

Implicated Nagy

The Soviets said the documents—depositions from Bela Kovacs, arrested by the Russians—implicated the ousted Premier, Ferenc Nagy, in a plot against the republic. Sviridov told United States Brig. Gen. George H. Weems all information was in the hands of an inquiry commission of the Russian occupation forces.

An American who reported the effort to buy out the oil company said the Communists earlier had threatened to banish the concerns American executives from Hungary.

Standard Main Owner

The informant and leading Hungarian political observers, advised of developments, agreed it would be only a matter of time before the new Communist-dominated Hungarian regime—rushed into office with the resignation of Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy—would take some action on Maort. The company was developed and is principally owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Five Million Refused

The American gave this account: Deputy Prime Minister Matyas Rakosi, Russian-citizen and Russian-trained politician who is now virtual dictator of Hungary, spent part of last week in the area of Maort's fields on a speaking tour designed to inform Hungarian workers of the "true facts" of the Hungarian Government change. During this trip Rakosi spoke with Paul Ruedemann, of New York, representative here of Standard Oil, and "offered twice Standard's original investment 'if the Americans would get out.'"

The offer of roughly \$5,000,000 was refused and Rakosi was informed that a German offer of \$25,000,000 for the same properties had been turned down at the beginning of the war.

Executive Threatened

The threat of banishment came earlier, shortly after the Russian occupation forces released the field last February after repeated protests from the American Government. The Hungarian Government appointed a Communist-dominated "oil commission" to oversee oil production. The company protested this and shortly thereafter Hungarian employees of the company were threatened. Political police told the employees they could be held three or four months in jail without charges.

At about the same time the political police called on Ruedemann and threatened to throw the Americans in the company—only three or four—out of Hungary.

The Americans ignored the notice and are still here.

Want Open Wells

The Communists' complaint against the company is the same as was the Russians—that the Americans refused to run the wells wide open to provide oil which the Communists say they need immediately. An American said that the maximum possible production at present, under American theories of conservation, is 48,000 tons per month. The Communists, follow-

ing Russian example, demand at least 52,000 tons.

The informant said that sometimes the Americans felt they "ought to go ahead and let the Hungarians ruin the field, which they could do in about two and a half years."

He added it was not impossible that the Communists would figure out some way to nationalize the American interests in the field.

Clearance Denied

Meanwhile, other American informants said today the Russians had denied clearance—"apparently on a permanent basis"—for CARE, the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.

Its Hungarian representative-designate, George Kovacs, of Philadelphia, a former lieutenant colonel in the American Military Mission at Budapest, was also denied clearance, these sources said.

It was the opinion of some American and Hungarian observers that the denial of clearance was related to the recent political events in Hungary. It was also stated that the former Hungarian Government, which was headed by Ferenc Nagy, desired and had agreed to the activities of CARE.

Reasons Explained

The Russians refused clearance for CARE the informants said, on the grounds:

1. The Americans had a mail service and the Hungarians had a

mail service and, therefore, there was no need of CARE's special mail distribution of packages paid for in the United States.

2. The organization does not need to come into Hungary since it could designate the Hungarian Government as its agent.

3. There are other relief agencies in Hungary anyway.

Standard Uninformed On Hungarian Offer

New York, June 9 (AP)—Standard Oil Company (N.J.) said today it had received no information regarding a Communist offer to buy its oil properties in Hungary and said it could make no further comment at this time.

The Hungarian-American company Maort is wholly owned by the European Gas & Electric Company, a Jersey Standard subsidiary.

A company spokesman said Paul Ruedemann, company representative in Hungary, was from Hartsdale, N.Y. His assistant, George Bannantine is from St. Louis, Mo. Two other Americans whose addresses were not immediately available were identified as Lloyd Paxton and J. T. Mantsch.

Only Producer In Country

The company's Hungarian Lisse oil field, the only one producing in that country, ranks third in Europe, being topped by Rumanian and Austrian fields.

It supplied about half of Hungary's prewar needs, the rest being imported, and was discovered shortly before the second World War.

The company spokesman said that last year the field produced approximately 5,000,000 barrels, but that production had been dropping, so that the company figured that 48,000 tons, or 321,600 barrels a month, was currently the economical figure.

The Russian demand for 52,000 tons, or 3,484,000 barrels a month, would "blow the wells," the spokesman said, and reduce underground pressure so that much of the oil would seep away in shale and sand and be lost forever.

Considered Essential

Since the Lisse field was the only producer in Hungary, its operation was considered essential to the restoration of Hungary's economic structure.

Frank W. Abrams, chairman of Jersey, said the Russian speed-up plan would leave large quantities of oil unreclaimable.

"Plans for developing this field," he said, "called for saving the natural gas produced with oil, by recompressing it and returning it underground."

"Thus the gas helps to bring more oil to the surface and also is conserved and some day can be used for heating and other purposes if pipelines should be available to carry it to centers of consumption."

[The credit cut off by the United States June 2 was \$15,000,000.]

"These events illustrate very plainly how different is our approach to matters of this nature than that of the Americans," the newspaper said.

Russ Asked To Clarify Policies In Hungary

London, June 9 (AP)—The British Ambassador to Moscow has been instructed to obtain clarification of Soviet policy towards Hungary, the House of Commons was informed today.

Meantime, Minister of State Hector McNeil said, "it would be premature for his Majesty's Government to pass judgment on what has happened." But he expressed hope that "these changes in the structure of the Hungarian Government will not lead to any departure from the principles of parliamentary democracy."

"Any such developments could not fail to have serious repercussions upon Anglo-Hungarian relations," he added.

He said the Ambassador, Sir Maurice D. Peterson, had been instructed to discuss the whole question with the Soviet Government with a view to obtaining an elucidation of what has occurred in Hungary.

Earlier a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had sent to Washington its comments on the draft of a United States State Department note to Russia which, it is reported, will propose a joint American-Russian-British inquiry into the Hungarian political situation.

British Bankers' Credit To Hungary Unaffected

London, Tuesday, June 10 (AP)—The Financial Times today said a recently arranged British bankers' credit of £500,000 (\$2,000,000) to Hungary had not been disturbed by political developments in the Balkan nation.

The Financial Times pointed out that the United States State Department suspended credit facilities to Hungary immediately after Ferenc Nagy resigned as Premier of Hungary under Communist pressure.

RUSSIA WIDENS SECRETS CODE

Penalties Set For Disclosures Than Are Not Treason

London, June 9 (AP)—Two decrees promulgated by the Supreme Soviet today provide punishments for the disclosure by any Russian of Soviet state secrets—military, scientific, economic or political—the Moscow radio reported tonight.

The prescribed penalties, confinement in labor correction camps for varying periods, are more severe for responsible officials than for ordinary Soviet citizens.

Classified As State Secrets

Among kinds of information the decrees classify as state secrets are:

Military—Any facts or figures concerning the size, strength or dispersal of armed forces or reserves.

Economic—Plans concerning imports or exports of certain goods, production of nonferrous and rare metals and earths.

Political—"Information concerning negotiations, relations and agreements of the U.S.S.R. with foreign states."

Scientific—"Discoveries, inventions, technical improvements, research and experimental work in all spheres of science, technology and national economy."

Insofar As Not Treason

"The disclosure of information constituting state secrets by persons to whom this information has been entrusted or who could have received this information because of their official positions, in so far as these actions cannot be qualified as treason to the motherland or espionage, is punishable by im-

Hungary Reds
Bid For U.S.
Oil Firm

prisonment in a labor correction camp for a period of eight to twelve years," the decree said.

Betrayal of military secrets by service men, if not treason, is punishable by imprisonment of 10 to 20 years, while ordinary citizens disclosing state secrets may be punishable by labor-camp terms of five to ten years.

Loss Of Documents

Loss of documents containing state secrets is punishable by imprisonment of four to eight years.

Regarding scientific discoveries, the decree said:

"The declaration or publication abroad of inventions, discoveries or technical improvements constituting state secrets and made within the borders of the U.S.S.R. as well as made abroad by citizens of prisonment in a labor concentration camp, on state duties, insofar as these crimes cannot be qualified as treason to the motherland or espionage, is punishable by imprisonment camp for ten to fifteen years."

BRITISH FARM BILL ADVANCES

Wide Powers Given Ministry In Commons Measure

London, June 9 (AP)—The Government's agriculture bill, a sweeping measure designed to give the Ministry of Agriculture wide powers over the British farmer and his land, was passed tonight by the House of Commons and sent to the House of Lords without recorded vote.

It is expected to be enacted by Lords without major amendment.

The principal feature of the bill is the establishment of a guaranteed price system for farm products and guaranteed markets "for such part of the nation's food that it is in the national interest to produce at home."

Farm Efficiency Required

In return, the farmer is required to guarantee efficient use of his land. Should he fail in efficient operation or fail to adjust himself to the planned national economy, county committees operating under the Ministry of Agriculture might oust him from his holdings.

The general principals of the bill were supported by all the major political parties in the Commons debate, although Conservatives objected to some details and expressed concern over power conferred on Government agencies.

Plan For Ownership

The measure also sets up procedure by which an ambitious farm worker may become a land owner, providing that required capital loans, at low interest up to 75 per cent of investment, may be obtained from the Government by prospective farmers.

Stabilizing market prices will give the Agriculture Ministry effective control over the kind of crops to be grown on Britain's limited acreage. Government planners hope to adjust domestic farming to a world-wide trade program, perhaps eliminating produce that other nations would supply in exchange for British manufactured products.

2 Carrying Letter Bombs Seized

London, June 9 (AP)—Belgian police had under arrest today a man and woman whose false-compartment suitcase was reported to contain letter bombs such as were mailed to 20 leading Britons last week.

Scotland Yard placed an operative at the disposal of Belgian authorities to determine whether the couple might have been involved in the mailing of explosives from Italy.

Scotland Yard said also that persons thinking themselves funny had crammed numerous bogus-letter bombs, fashioned like the real ones, into British letter boxes, complicating the investigation.

Seized At Border

A Yard agent, who was in Belgium on another investigation, was instructed to assist Belgian authorities in the investigation of the couple, caught at the French frontier while en route to Brussels.

Belgian dispatches quoted the woman as asserting that her male companion had nothing to do with the letters. She was reported to have said she belonged to a secret organization and received the trick valises from someone in Paris, unknown to her.

This disclosure came as Yard officials expressed interest in a report from Genoa, Italy, that a man there professing to be a member of the so-called Stern Gang, Jewish underground group, had said he mailed the genuine bombs.

Postmarked Turin

These loaded letters, none of which did any harm, were postmarked Turin, Italy.

The Genoa report was contained in a dispatch from Carlo Masaro, Associated Press correspondent, who quoted his informant as saying he had mailed all twenty bombs, one of them to King George VI.

Scotland Yard officials said they planned a routine check of this report. (AP)

Britain And Poland Confirm Agreement

London, June 9 (AP)—Britain and Poland today confirmed a provisional agreement reached recently for a three-year, £60,000,000 (\$240,000,000) trade deal, the Board of Trade said.

Under the agreement, Poland is to send Britain 250,000 tons of coal during the next twelve months, as well as supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs, including eggs, poultry, sugar, ham, bacon and butter.

The deal will have the effect of reviving prewar trade ties between Poland and Britain, settling war debts and disposing of Polish gold deposits held in London.

London Fetes Party-Giver

Asbury Park Woman Who Helped British Sailors Honored at Tea

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Mrs. Harriet L. Wilkeson, of Asbury Park, N. J., who entertained more than 10,000 British sailors at her home during the war, was entertained herself today at a tea given by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Hall, and Lady Hall at Admiralty House. A number of government officials were present.

Mrs. Wilkeson, who is sixty-nine, arrived in Great Britain ten days ago, and plans to visit several English and Scottish cities before returning to the United States.

U.S. Air Squadron Greeted In England

Marham, England, June 9 (AP)—A nine-plane squadron of United States B-29s flew here today from Germany, and was greeted by Air Chief Marshal Lord Tedder of the Royal Air Force as "fellow members of the Allied team."

Tedder said that between the British and American air forces "we can be a power in the world for peace, just as we were a power for victory in the war."

It was announced that an RAF squadron of sixteen Lincoln bombers would return the visit by flying to various United States air fields, and participating in a New York demonstration August 1.

PEACE TALKS DUE TODAY ON FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE

PARIS, June 9 (AP) Premier Paul Ramadier's office, announcing the first major break in the deadlocked negotiations with French railway strikers, said tonight the premier had consented to meet a delegation of union leaders tomorrow.

New strike threats loomed, however, including a probable one-day walkout Friday of Paris subway workers, who have demanded higher wages, and a possible utility strike.

See Union Weakening

The railway union, the "Federation des Cheminots," revealed that it had requested the meeting with Ramadier "because of the repercussions of the strike on the national economy."

Many observers expressed the belief this amounted to evidence the union was weakening before the unpopularity of the crippling strike.

Sources at Ramadier's office said the government was ready to increase its offer to the union, which seeks wage boosts and a reclassification of jobs, and that "this might mean the end of the strike."

The C. G. T. Labor Union Federation issued a communique saying it endorsed the move for immediate reopening of negotiations.

The rail strike still was confined to passenger trains. By foot or otherwise, police officials said, most commuters managed to get to work in Paris, and industrial and commercial life went on normally.

Some gas and electricity plant workers already have walked off their jobs in the provinces. Union leaders in the capital were debating whether to order a general strike throughout the industry.

French Utilities Strike Starts

Paris, June 9 (AP) Plagued by a nation-wide railroad strike, France was threatened today by another serious labor situation as public-utility workers walked off the job in several plants near the capital.

Gas and electricity plant workers struck at St. Etienne and Montlucon, and some of the Paris suburbs were expected to be without gas later today. The workers acted several hours before the Government was to inform their union of what concessions it was willing to grant.

Premier Paul Ramadier succeeded in averting a threatened nation-wide 24-hour utility plant strike ten days ago by ordering requisition of the workers. Agreement was reached for an arbitrator—Paul Grunbaum-Ballin—to work out an accord. The deadline was last midnight.

Arbitrator Report

Grunbaum-Ballin was expected to report to the union leaders later today. As in the railroad strike, impatient workers struck prematurely, and it remained to be seen whether Ramadier would react in identical fashion—suspend further negotiations until the strike ended.

Whispers of a strike on the Paris metro (subway) also were heard. Such a stoppage, in conjunction with the railroad strike, would paralyze the capital. A metro official said today that no decision had been made for a strike, but that the subway union workers possibly would take a definite stand before Friday. A 24-hour token strike for higher wages has been called for that day by the Public Service Federation, of which the subway workers' union is a part.

A full Government Council session was called to meet in the office of Socialist President Vincent Auriol to canvass the situation, which has increased in seriousness since the National Railroad Workers Federation called the railway strike early Friday for higher pay and reclassification of jobs.

Union leaders last night said they were always disposed to negotiate and hoped "this appeal will be heard." Ramadier remained silent.

The Transportation Ministry, in charge of the Government-owned railroads, planned to broaden substitute transport services begun yesterday. Long-distance bus serv-

ice was to be tripled and more extra flights were to be added by Air France, a Government line.

Food Being Moved

Railroad workers still moved foods, but in some places local strike committees stopped freight trains to question their crews before letting them go ahead. In northern France yesterday, strikers halted 53 coal trains.

Ramadier and other Socialists have accused the Communist party of trying to exert pressure on French foreign policy through domination of labor.

In speeches last night, Jacques Duclos, Communist secretary, termed the Premier "stubborn" and said only those who would sell France out to "international trusts" were against a strike settlement. He declared that France's foreign policy was "sliding dangerously to the right," threatening her independence. He called for "a union of the working class . . . to lead France back to the left."

Interurban Bus Service

Busses substituting for passenger trains began moving early yesterday out of Paris's principal railroad stations and out of an emergency bus terminal in the Esplanade des Invalides. The first were bound mostly for points within 100 miles of the capital. (AP)

PLANES, TROOPERS HUNT FUGITIVE GI'S

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Tuesday, June 10 (AP)—American constabulary planes and more than 1,000 troopers armed with sub-machineguns mobilized early today in a search for six of the eight United States soldiers who escaped Sunday from the Mannheim military jail.

In the biggest man hunt in the United States occupation zone since the end of the war, the constabulary sent out patrols over hundreds of square miles of southern Germany.

Eight soldier-prisoners took part in the jailbreak, but two—a Negro and a white soldier—were recaptured yesterday.

A probable clue to the whereabouts of the six fugitives came from Charles Bond, a Negro, of Birmingham, Ala., who was trapped near a farmhouse at Hockenheim. He told Lt. Col. Gerald Gowell of Ludington, Mich., the group had planned to flee into France.

"Bond said they all schemed to go to the French occupation zone, rob banks and then cross the border," Gowell, a constabulary officer, related.

"Bond said he broke away from the others because they were all prepared to kill anyone and he was serving only a one-year term. The others had terms up to 40 years."

Troopers were called from routine duties to set new road blocks and reinforce the search.

Small liaison planes were pressed into service to patrol the Rhine River area and the woodlands stretching virtually from Mannheim to Munich.

2 Of 8 Fugitives Caught In Reich

Frankfurt, Germany, June 9 (AP). United States constabulary troopers tonight cornered and captured the second of eight fugitive American soldier-prisoners who broke out of the Mannheim stockade yesterday and initiated a reign of terror in a stolen automobile.

The escaped prisoner, Charles Bond, Negro, of Birmingham, Ala., was captured by a patrol of the 15th Constabulary Squadron near Hockenheim. He had been serving a one-year sentence.

Bond, a constabulary announcement said, drew attention to himself by firing at one of the patrolling jeeps. The troopers dismounted immediately and began searching near-by farmhouses.

Was Amusing Himself

They found Bond "amusing himself" shooting the windows out of a farmhouse, constabulary officers said.

Another escape of soldier-prisoners from a United States Army hospital was partly thwarted earlier today in the Heidelberg area.

The United States constabulary reported that two soldiers were captured scaling the fence of the station hospital at Heidelberg after a third had broken out of the hospital grounds in a jeep.

James Whitfield, Negro, of Birmingham, Ala., serving a two-and-a-half-years prison term, escaped. His captured companions were identified as James Donmayer and James Palmer (home towns unavailable).

Meanwhile, hundreds of constabulary troopers and military police throughout the American Zone were alerted to watch for a black sedan, forcibly stolen from an Army officer and his family by four of eight soldiers who broke out of Mannheim stockade yesterday. One was recaptured.

Races At 70 Miles An Hour

The sedan raced at 70 miles an hour this afternoon through the frontier station between the American and French zones near Karlsruhe.

Two constabulary troopers at the station were unable to halt the speeding vehicle, which narrowly missed two French gendarmes as it sped into the French zone.

American authorities immediately notified French military police, but communications in the French Zone are slow, the constabulary said. The car belonged to Lieut. Col. Arnold W. Ziegler (home town not given).

One of the original eight fugitives, Richard J. Kent, 20, serving a five-year sentence, was picked up by military police near Heidelberg.

Corporal Is Wounded

Corporal Carl Zettlemeyer, Tipton, Pa., was wounded early today when a group of fugitives returned the fire of pursuers in a military police jeep.

Escapees still at large were listed by the constabulary as Alfred J. Pontes, 22, (no home town available), serving a 40-year sentence; Richard (Jerry) Kane, 34, Negro, of Rectortown, Va., serving eight years; Leroy Riedout, 23, Negro, of Owosso, Mich., serving six months; Ulysses Jordan, 20, Negro (no home town available), serving 20 years; Henry B. Watson, Jr., 24, Newark, N.J., serving 40 years, and James N. Yates, 23, Catlettsburg, Ky., serving two sentences of three and seven years.

FUGITIVES SHOOT M. P.

Frankfurt, June 9 (A. P.).—Some of the eight American fugitives from a United States Army jail resorted to gun fighting and holdups today in an attempt to dodge hundreds of searchers in villages and woods of the American zone.

Constabulary Headquarters at Heidelberg reported that a military police corporal was shot in the leg and a lieutenant-colonel and his family were robbed of their private car by the escaped soldiers. Reports of more shooting were received but were not immediately confirmed as the fugitives, who had been serving terms of six months to forty years, scattered over a wide area between Heidelberg and Mannheim.

The constabulary reported that one fugitive, Richard J. Kent, 20 years old, was picked up by military police near Heidelberg about noon. Kent, serving a five-year sentence, said that he was on his way to surrender because he was afraid of what one armed Negro escapee would do with a rifle he seized in breaking out of the Mannheim stockade yesterday.

Lily Pons Cancels German Engagement

Frankfurt, Germany, June 9 (A. P.). Lily Pons, Metropolitan opera star, and her conductor husband, Andre Kostelanetz, have canceled plans to perform before American troops in Germany, it was announced here today.

The announcement said both were incapacitated by illness in Paris, causing cancellations in France that would have to be made up by ending plans to visit Germany.

Aldrich In Germany.

Berlin, June 9 (A. P.).—Five officials of New York's Chase National Bank, headed by board chairman Winthrop W. Aldrich, were in Berlin today conferring with American Military Government officials and making a preliminary study of prospects for future private financial investments in Germany.

Frick's Widow in Augsburg

MUNICH, June 9 (A. P.).—Margaret Frick today joined other widows and wives of high Nazis in the Augsburg internment camp to await trial before a de-Nazification court as a "major offender." The widow of Wilhelm Frick, former Minister of the Interior, was transferred to Augsburg after the Starnberg de-Nazification tribunal took a statement from her Saturday. She was described by the Starnberg prosecutor as a Nazi party member since 1930, who profited from the Nazi regime in war time.

Franco Sets Referendum July 6 On His Regime and Succession

By The Associated Press

MADRID, June 9.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco called by decree today for a referendum on his regime and the eventual return of the Spanish monarchy. The election, July 6, will be the first in eleven years for the men and women of Spain.

The decree makes no provision for granting freedom of the press, speech, assembly or other facilities for discussing the questions involved. One election rule calls for burning of the ballots immediately after they are counted on election day.

Specifically the voters will be asked to register a "yes" or "no" on whether they approve Franco's law of succession, passed by the Cortes (parliament) Saturday.

That law declares Franco the Chief of State and provides for a king or regent to succeed to power in the event of Franco's death or incapacitation. In the event he retires, Franco is given the right to select his successor, who must swear to continue Franco's present corporate state and maintain its fundamental laws.

The last election in Spain was held under the Republic on February 16, 1936. The revolution which saw Franco assume power broke out five months later.

Eligibility to vote will be based on the electoral census made a year ago. A decree which set up the census bars from the polls anyone who has been sentenced to prison, and presumably denies the ballot to all Spaniards sentenced for political crimes.

Underground informants say 1,750,000 persons have been sentenced on this count by the Franco regime.

"All Spanish citizens over 21 years of age without distinction of sex, marital state or profession, have the right and obligation to take part in the referendum vote, freely emitting his suffrage for or against the legislative bill on which he is consulted," the election decree said.

No Mention Of Vote Totals

Chairmen of the local election boards will announce the results immediately after the votes are counted, and the president of the Supreme Court will declare the law approved or rejected twenty days after the election.

The decree made no mention of an official announcement of national vote totals.

Election boards will be made up of the chairman and two assistants chosen by the municipal census boards, indirect appointees of the government.

If any board member doubts the right of any person to vote, the official will deposit the questioned ballot in a special box, note the name of the voter and the order in which he cast his ballot. That will make it possible to identify the voter and the way he made his choice.

'Referendum' Set On Franco Rule

Madrid, June 9 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco decreed today a national referendum on his regime and eventual return of the monarchy—but no freedom of the press, speech, assembly or other facilities for discussion of the questions involved.

The vote, July 6, will be the first election in Spain since that held February, 1936, under the republic.

Provision For Succession

The referendum will be by "yes" or "no" vote on the law of succession approved by the Cortes (Parliament) Saturday. This law declares Franco chief of state and Spain a kingdom, and provides for a king or regent to succeed to power in the event of the death or incapacitation of Franco. Franco also is given the right to name his successor in the event he retires.

Eligibility to vote is based on the electoral census made a year ago. The decree providing for that census barred all persons sentenced to prison, and presumably denied the franchise to those charged with political crimes.

To Burn Ballots At Once

The Spanish underground declares 1,750,000 persons have been sentenced by the Franco regime for political offenses.

Municipal districts will count the votes, which will be announced by heads of the voting boards on the referendum day. The ballots will be burned by the local boards immediately after the count. Twenty days after the election, Jose Caban Tobenas, president of the Supreme Court, will announce the results.

Peron's Wife Feted by Franco

MADRID, June 9 (A. P.).—Thousands of Spaniards sang and cheered today as Mrs. Juan Peron, wife of the Argentine president, appeared on a balcony with Generalissimo Francisco Franco and raised an arm in the falange salute.

The 32-year-old former actress, clad in a strawberry-colored dress trimmed in black, had just received the diamond studded Grand Cross of Isabel the Catholic from the Spanish chief of state.

In her acceptance speech she contrasted what she called the "true distributive democracy" of Spain

and Argentina with the "false, deceptive democracy" of other nations she did not name.

To the crowd massed in the heat outside the royal palace Mrs. Peron expressed thanks for the homage "rendered me by my motherland."

She said she knew what caused tears to fill the eyes of Franco when the people acclaimed him because it was the same emotion experienced by her husband when he was acclaimed by Argentine followers, "the shirtless ones."

She said she had come "from one just people to visit another just people" and cited her husband's message to Franco when the United Nations adopted a resolution against the Franco regime: "We love Spain and truth."

Score In Multitude Faint

The heat was so great that at least twenty women and children fainted among the multitude which jammed the Plaza Oriente before the palace.

Franco said of her visit to Spain that Peron had sent "the heart of Argentina" to this country and he asked the crowd to "give her your Spanish heart in return" and "entone your hymns of war and peace."

The crowd responded with the Falange song "Cara Al Sol" (Face to the Sun) and Mrs. Peron gave the Falange raised-arm salute.

It was the highlight of the welcoming tribute since her arrival in Spain last night. All workmen and school children had been given a half holiday to attend the demonstration and workers went directly from offices and factories to the plaza.

Franco Honors Senora Peron

Madrid, June 9 (A. P.).—Mrs. Juan Peron, wife of the Argentine Presi-

dent, raised her arm today in the Falange salute after Generalissimo Francisco Franco decorated her with the Cross of Isabel the Catholic.

The 32-year-old former actress, whose Argentine friends call her the South American Mrs. Roosevelt and whose critics declare her a meddler, spoke briefly to a huge crowd outside the National Palace.

She compared what she called the "true distributive democracy" of Spain and Argentina to the "false, deceptive democracy" of other countries which she did not name.

Workers Given Holiday

Franco, who accompanied her to the balcony, said Peron had sent to Spain "the heart of Argentina"

and bade the Spanish crowd to "give her your Spanish heart in return" and "entone your hymns of war and peace." Workers, given a holiday in honor of Mrs. Peron, sang the Falange song, "Face to the Sun," and Mrs. Peron saluted in the Falange manner.

Mrs. Peron said she had come "from one just people to visit another just people." She cited Peron's message to Franco on the occasion of the present United Nations resolution against the Franco regime: "We love Spain and truth."

Franco paid a personal tribute to the Argentine President and said close links existed between that country and Spain. Mrs. Peron said her husband and Franco both "are creating your fatherlands."

DE GASPERI PROMISES FIGHT ON INFLATION

ROME, June 9. — (A. P.) Premier Alcide de Gasperi, placing the fate of his new non-Communist government in the hands of a sharply divided constituent assembly, promised stringent anti-inflation measures today, but turned to the United States for \$350,000,000 to restore Italy's freedom and independence.

While Communist Chief Palmiro Togliatti listened from his seat at the extreme left of the chamber, De Gasperi declared that Italy would need to borrow \$350,000,000 by the end of this year.

The premier was heckled repeatedly by the leftists of the assembly, but cheered by his own Centrist Christian Democrats and the delegates of the extreme right as he announced the country needed \$430,000,000 worth of raw materials for industry and \$255,000,000 worth of imported foodstuffs.

He said the nation could count on receiving \$335,000,000 from exports, leaving it "uncovered for \$350,000,000."

Even if Italy benefits from post-UNRRA relief assistance, credits for occupation costs of American troops and the restitution of Italian assets frozen in the United States at the outset of the war, "we still would be uncertain of about \$200,000,000 for our needs," he said.

DE GASPERI PLEADS FOR AID FROM U. S.

Rome, June 9 (A. P.).—Premier Alcide de Gasperi asked the Constituent Assembly today for confidence in his Communist-free Government and appealed to the United States for financial help to save Italian freedom and independence.

Communists and other leftists heckled the gaunt Christian Democrat leader throughout his speech.

De Gasperi said that Italy needed \$350,000,000 to pull her through this year, and declared that Italy must "turn particularly to the American people, who sustained us from the end of the war up to now, for a constructive contribution which will allow Italy to return to be a free and independent nation."

Meanwhile, the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor — representing Italy's 5,775,000 organized laborers—approved a constitution which apparently authorized strikes in the general political interests of labor. The Constitution, passed 1,779 to 60 in the face of faint resistance by Christian Democrat delegates, contained a clause which said that the confederation "can take a position upon political problems interesting not alone this or that party, but the generality of laborers, such as those of the defense of the republic and democratic development. . . ."

Communist and Socialist leaders served notice that they were intensifying their recruiting campaigns.

New Turkish U. N. Envoy

ROME, June 9 (A. P.).—The Turkish Ambassador here, Selim Sarper, has been appointed permanent Turkish representative to the United Nations, it was announced here today. He said he would leave for New York on June 16. A career diplomat, he has long been known as a close friend and adviser to President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

Communist Says Austrian Cabinet Chief May Quit

Vienna, June 9 (AP) — Ernst Fischer, a Communist member of the Austrian Parliament, said tonight that Chancellor Leopold Figl had offered to resign his post, but Figl later denied officially that he had made such a statement.

Fischer, one of four Communists in Parliament, quoted Figl as saying he would quit his post if such action were necessary to bring about greater participation in Government affairs by the Communist party.

"I am prepared to resign," Fischer said Figl told him "I will then merely take over the leadership of the People's party and prepare for the new elections."

Elections Off Until '48

Figl added, however, according to Fischer, that there would be no elections in Austria before the Spring of 1948.

Communist party headquarters in Vienna issued a transcript of Fischer's statement as a news release denying an Associated Press dispatch of June 7 in which Fischer was quoted by an unnamed Austrian official as saying the Soviet Union never would sign an Austrian peace treaty as long as the present Austrian Government remained in power.

Earlier today, high Austrian Government sources said Figl was determined to retain his chancellorship if he received sufficient support from the western powers, particularly the United States.

Reorganization Discounted

Fischer said Figl asked him if he believed the shift of a few ministers would be sufficient to gain Communist support for the Government or whether he believed the entire Government should resign.

The Communist then told Figl that a simple reorganization would not be sufficient to "regain the confidence of the people" and that new national elections were necessary. At this point, Fischer said, Figl told him he was ready to resign.

Figl did not discuss details tonight in denying Fischer's statement.

The present Austrian provincial government was formed in April, 1945. In national elections the same year, Figl's People's party elected 85 members to Parliament, the Socialists 76 and the Communists 4.

GUERRILLAS RAID ORACLE OF DELPHI

Athens, June 9 (A. P.).—A band of 200 guerrillas raided Delphi over the week end and looted the site of the ancient oracle on Mount Parnassus, the Ministry of Public Order announced today.

The announcement said the guerrillas, under a Capt. Diamindis, killed some villagers and set fire to a score of houses. Delphi is eighty miles northwest of Athens. The authorities said they believed the guerrilla band was part of a force driven out of the Agrafa area during the Government's recent offensive.

Albania Threatens To Fire at Planes

Belgrade, June 9 (A. P.).—The Albanian Telegraph Agency said today that the Albanian Ministry of National Defense had issued a communique to the effect that "fire will be opened on all military planes, regardless of their nationality," flying over a portion of southern Albania close to Greece.

The agency said that the step was taken in reply to "constant provocative flights of Greek monarchy Fascist planes over Albanian territory, of which there were eighteen in May alone."

BULGARIA REBUFFS U. S. AND BRITAIN

Sofia, June 9 (A. P.).—The Bulgarian Government made it plain today that it considered last week's arrest of Nikolai Petkov, opposition leader, purely an internal matter and no concern of any foreign Power.

The Government's position was set forth in a communique saying that political representatives of the United States and Britain had told Communist Premier Georgi Dimitrov that Petkov's arrest might have international importance.

"Delivering Petkov to the judicial authorities," the communique declared, "is purely a Bulgarian home question and Petkov, as are all other Bulgarian citizens, is subordinated to Bulgarian laws only."

The communique advised the public to "wait patiently and calmly and see the decision of the Bulgarian sovereign court."

Dimitrov was quoted as saying he had ordered that Petkov—a leader of the Agrarian party and member of the Chamber of Deputies—be held in jail "in absolutely normal conditions" and that no exclusive juridical procedure be followed in his trial.

Bulgarian Death Decree Given 9 In Absentia

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 9 (AP)—A Bulgarian military court condemned to death in absentia today Alexander Tsankov and nine members of his wartime Nazi collaborationist Government.

One member of the Government was sentenced to life imprisonment and eighteen were acquitted. All the members of the collaborationist Government which operated in Vienna were tried in absentia.

PRAVDA URGES LEFTIST UNITY

Asks 'Honest' Socialists To Rebel Against Leaders

Moscow, June 9 (AP)—Pravda declared today that "right trend" Socialists were leading Western European Countries on a path of "bloody slaughter" of the working class, and urged "honest" Socialists to rebel against the policies of their leaders and to collaborate with the Communists.

It was the final article in a series of three in the Communist newspaper. None mentioned the "Truman Doctrine" by name but Pravda made clear it considered the United States Government and American capital were trying to control the governments of Western Europe.

Asks For United Front

Targets of the articles were Socialists and labor leaders in Bri-

tain, France, Italy, Norway, Belgium, The Netherlands, Austria and Denmark. No mention was made of "right trends" in the liberal elements of Sweden or Finland.

The three articles were regarded here as the frankest discussion yet of the European political situation, and many foreign diplomats in the Soviet capital were reported copy-

ing them for relay to their governments back home.

Pravda said there was enough strength within the Socialist parties of Western Europe to throw off "right trend" leadership and establish a united front with Communist and other parties of the Left.

The newspaper declared that if the course set by the Socialist leaders in Europe was not altered the

guilt would be on the shoulders of "enlightened" elements within the party, and these nations would find themselves in the same spot

they were on the eve of World War II. (AP)

Dnieper Navigation Restored
MOSCOW, June 9 (AP)—Pravda reported today that navigation on a pre-war scale had been restored on the Dnieper River with the opening of the Zaporozhe Lock yesterday.

11 JEWS KIDNAP 2 BRITISH POLICEMEN

Girl Participates In Raid On Crowded Swimming Pool

Jerusalem, June 9 (AP)—Eleven armed Jews, one a girl, kidnapped two British police officers from a crowded swimming pool at Ramat Gan late today, just two hours after the arrival here of the secretariat of the United Nations commission to investigate Palestine.

The abductors, some of whom wore masks, fled in a commandeered truck after tossing smoke bombs into the pool and pool area, where 150 civilians were swimming and sunning, an official announcement said.

One woman bather was injured

slightly, apparently by one of the smoke bombs, and one of the kidnapping victims was clubbed over the head when he resisted.

Girl Kidnapper Clubs Cashier

Reliable private sources said the girl in the kidnapping party also struck a cashier on the head with a pistol butt as she entered the pool area.

Authorities blamed Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization, for the daring raid, which shattered the first real period of quiet and relaxation in Palestine in two years, while the country awaited action by the United Nations committee.

Police immediately threw a drag-net around the Palestine coastal plain, which is dotted with small all-Jewish villages known to harbor pro-underground elements. Ramat Gan is near the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv.

The official communiqué said the abductors apparently fled in a northerly direction, away from Tel Aviv, over a road dotted with dummy mines.

The British policemen—one a sergeant and the other a constable—were clad in bathing suits and were sitting in deck chairs at the side of the pool when they were surrounded by the kidnappers, the announcement said. Four other policemen who were in swimming clambered out and fled through a rear door.

In blaming Irgun for the kidnapping, authorities pointed out that five Irgunists are now on trial on charges of engineering the recent Acre Prison break, and that the underground organization had threatened reprisals "when the danger of death sentences against our soldiers is in sight."

Previous Kidnappings

Irgun has kidnapped Britons on several previous occasions. The last such abduction was in January, when former Major H. A. I. Collins, of Jerusalem, and District Court Judge Ralph Wyndham of Tel Aviv were held for a week as hostages for Dov Bela Gruner. The two were released unharmed when Gruner's execution was stayed for an appeal. Gruner subsequently was hanged.

Members of the eleven-nation United Nations Inquiry Commission still have not arrived here for the investigation, which will start next week, but 33 members of the secretariat—including some Americans—set up headquarters tonight.

Haganah, the moderate Jewish underground organization, was said tonight by reliable Jewish sources to have issued orders to its "striking forces" to "seek out and arrest the kidnappers and return the victims safely."

JEWS KIDNAP TWO BRITONS

Policemen Seized at Pool in Palestine. 1947

Jerusalem, June 9 (A. P.).—Two British policemen, a sergeant and a constable, were kidnaped tonight from a swimming pool at Ramat Gan, near Tel Aviv, by twelve armed Jews, it was officially confirmed.

The twelve entered the pool and ordered the policemen to "come with us." One policeman resisted and was struck on the head. A woman was injured by a small bomb tossed into the water.

Authorities associated the kidnapping with the Jerusalem trial of five members of the underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, in connection with the liberation of prisoners at Acre Prison last May 4. It was recalled that Irgun had threatened reprisals "when danger of death sentences against our soldiers is in sight."

British military authorities announced earlier that a fake bomb warning, telephoned to Arab Legion Headquarters in Haifa last night, had resulted in the removal of nearly 100 children from a nearby convent as a safety measure.

JEWS RAP LIE ON CIRCULATION OF BRITISH NOTE

LAKE SUCCESS, June 9—(AP) The Jewish Agency for Palestine protested today that Trygve Lie went "outside and beyond" his authority by circulating a British note asking all the United Nations to help curb Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Lie, secretary-general of the UN, had no comment on the protest and took no immediate action to transmit it to the UN members as the agency demanded.

Agency's First Complaint

It was the agency's first complaint against UN procedure in the Palestine inquiry since the special UN assembly last month established the commission to look into the whole problem.

The agency in a three-page memorandum charged specifically that Lie had "gone outside and beyond the scope of his functions."

The protest was turned in at Lie's office and was submitted also to the 11-member special commission in Manhattan as it was making final plans for going to Palestine. The first part of the main body will depart from New York by plane at 10:30 a.m., E.D.T. tomorrow. The remainder will take off at 1:30 p.m., Wednesday.

The commission was ordered by the special assembly to make a full investigation into the entire Palestine situation and report back by Sept. 1 so the regular assembly meeting Sept. 16 could discuss its recommendations on the future of the troubled Holy Land.

In addition, the assembly approved a resolution appealing for a truce in the Holy Land during the inquiry.

Transmitted Note to UN

The UN announced on June 6 that Lie had transmitted to the UN members at the request of Britain a note asking all states in the UN to take the "strictest precautions" to prevent the departure from their ports of Jews attempting to enter Palestine "illegally."

Lie asked them to inform him of action taken.

The Jewish Agency contended that the assembly resolution setting up the commission and the other resolution for a truce, both approved May 15, did not call for UN cooperation in the British attempts to prevent immigration. The agency also said that Lie in asking for reports "improperly identified the United Nations with the policy of Great Britain on Jewish immigration as arbitrarily determined by Great Britain alone."

Agency Protests Lie Move

Lake Success, June 9 (AP)—The Jewish Agency for Palestine charged today that Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, had "gone outside and beyond the scope of his functions" in circulating a British note on immigration into the Holy Land.

The agency submitted a three-page protest to Lie's office here and to the United Nations Palestine Inquiry Commission in a New York office.

The Agency asked that Lie circulate its protest to the 55 member nations just as he did the British note.

Protesters Prepare To Leave

On May 29, Lie transmitted to all United Nations members the British note asking them to discourage "any illegal activity which is likely to increase the difficulty of finding a solution of the Palestine problem."

The note also asked the nations to take precautions against "illegal" immigration.

The commission was making last-minute preparations for its departure for Jerusalem.

Lie had asked that the United Nations countries inform him of

any action their Governments might take on the British request.

"This request of the British Government and the ensuing action of the secretary general would appear to be altogether out of order," the Agency's protest said.

The Agency said there was nothing in the resolution of the special General Assembly which established the Palestine Inquiry Commission nor in a resolution calling on all parties to maintain peace during the investigation that would call for such action by Lie.

Some Off Tomorrow

"It is with deep regret that we find ourselves constrained to protest the action of the secretary general," the Agency said.

Delegates to the eleven-nation mission were summoned to dispose of the last details. Some of the group will leave tomorrow and the remainder will depart Wednesday.

The mission, headed by Chairman Emil Sandstrom, of Sweden, will have just 75 days in which to formulate recommendations to the September meeting of the Assembly.

Two Major Questions

As the commission prepared to launch its inquiry, two major questions remained unanswered:

1. Will the Arabs co-operate with or boycott the Commission?

2. Will the delegates visit the displaced persons camps in Europe, where thousands of Jews are waiting to enter Palestine? The Jewish Agency contends the D.P. issue is part of the whole Palestine problem, while the Arabs say it has no connection.

Meanwhile, the American Council for Judaism, an organization of Americans of Jewish faith, opposed the establishment of a Jewish state.

A Council statement to the Commission said such proposals were "a threat to the peace and security of Palestine and its surrounding area and harmful to the Jews in Palestine and the Jews elsewhere throughout the world."

Holy Land Claim Hit

The statement, signed by Lessing J. Rosenwald, president, maintained that the fundamental claim that Jews the world over have automatic rights in the Holy Land was a concept which must be regarded as "abhorrent."

The Council asked the United Nations Commission to protect Jews of the world against Jewish nationalism and preserve their status as "free and equal citizens of the lands of their birth or adoption."

The Council said specific safeguards against Jewish nationalism should be set up; otherwise "millions of Jews will suffer irreparable harm by virtue of a confused status as to their national relationship to the various countries in which they are, and desire to remain, citizens."

The Jewish Agency has demanded a Jewish homeland in Palestine with provisions for an independent Jewish nation.

CHINESE REDS EASE ATTACK

Said To Have Spent Their Force Near Mukden

Peiping, June 9 (AP)—The defender of Mukden asserted today the Communist offensive in Manchuria appeared to have spent its force against the bolstered lines of Government armies.

Five Government armies were pouring into Manchuria, bulwarking other forces which have gone

over to the attack and already are methodically clearing the Communists from the railway to Changchun.

The defender of Mukden, Gen. Yung Shih-hui, said the city was ready for any assault, but he believed the Communists had used up their strength in the southward push and would not attack.

Atmosphere Has Eased

Press dispatches from Mukden said the atmosphere had eased and the withdrawal of Government officials and their families, first reported yesterday, was coming to a stop.

Two of the city's outer bastions, Tiehling, 36 miles to the North, and Fushun, 20 miles to the East, were strengthened, lessening the danger of attack along these two natural avenues.

Military observers in Peiping expressed belief, however, that the Communists had no intention of attacking the big cities, but had loosed the drive as part of their strategy to keep the Government off balance.

Rolls Toward South

They expected the Communists to turn now and attack some important point on Changchun's lifeline, probably Szepeingka, 60 miles southwest of the Manchurian capital.

While the main Communist drive bypassed Szepeingka and rolled on south toward Mukden, Government forces left in the railway city began clearing the railway to Changchun.

They last were reported nearing a junction with Government forces moving south out of Changchun. This would strengthen their position against any Communist attack on Szepeingka.

5 China Armies Bolster Lines At Mukden

Peiping, June 9 (AP)—Five Government armies streamed into Manchuria today to bolster defenses around Mukden, but a nationalist general there expressed doubt that the Communists would attack.

Evacuation of the city was said to have halted.

The independent newspaper Shih Chieh Jih Pao quoted Gen. Yung Shih-hui as saying Mukden

was prepared for any Red assault but that he believed the Communists had spent their main strength in recent drives north of Mukden.

Impartial observers here expressed the view that the Red drive toward Mukden was another raid merely to keep Nationalist armies off balance.

Danger Lessened

Strengthening of the defenses at Tiehling, 36 miles northeast of Mukden, and around the Fushun coal mines to the east, both possible avenues of attack, lessened the danger to Mukden, observers said.

However, the possibility was not discounted that the Reds might filter between the two points for an onslaught on Mukden.

It was also considered possible that the Communists might attack Szepeingka, on the Mukden-Changchun railway 70 miles southwest of Changchun. Possession of any large city on the rail line would give the Reds a base for further offensives and sever a Government transport route.

Rail Line Cleared

Government sources reported, meanwhile, that successful counterattacks had cleared the Communists from 45 miles of the railway between Szepeingka and Kungchuling.

The official central news agency also said Government advances had lifted the siege of Kirin, 70 miles east of Changchun.

On the other hand, the pro-Government Hsin Min Pao reported that Nationalist troops had evacuated Antung, railway city on the Korean frontier, in a "strategic retreat." The city would represent a great prize for the Communists.

Marine Departures In China Listed

Peiping, June 9 (AP)—The remainder of the 1st Division of United States Marines, stationed at Tientsin, will complete its evacuation from China within about ten days, headquarters announced today.

The first group to depart is scheduled tentatively to board ship June 12; a second group, June 16, and the last, June 19.

When the approximately 1,500 men have sailed for Camp Pendleton, Cal., the only Marines remaining in Tientsin will be a group of service troops processing surplus

property and terminating leases, the Tientsin headquarters announcement said.

General Marshall announced at the recent Moscow Foreign Ministers' conference that American forces in China would be cut to their minimum strength by early June, but his schedule was slowed by Communist troop actions around the departure port of Chinwangtao.

The Marines' 5th Regiment, based in Peiping and Tangku, left China last month.

4 U.S. Business People In China Hit More Loans

Shanghai, June 9 (AP)—Four representative American business men in China, stymied by Chinese Government business and financial regulations and caught amidst runaway inflation, said today they opposed any further American loans to China under existing conditions.

None would be quoted by name. If they were, they said, "what little business we are able to push through would be stopped entirely."

An executive vice president of a general trade and transportation company charged that "the Chinese put every obstacle in the way of Americans to keep us from doing business in China. I'm opposed to any loan or aid of any sort until American business gets some protection out here."

Awaiting Deadline

American business people in China, anxiously awaiting the June 30 deadline set by the Import-Export Bank on the \$500,000,000 (United States) credits to China, agreed that the money would be certain to:

1. Find its way into Chiang Kai-shek's depleted civil war coffers.
2. Offer only temporary respite in China's inflated economy.
3. Be a poor investment for American business, either in China or at home, unless the Chinese Government rescinded present stringent import regulations and would try to correct its run-

away currency, possibly by slowing down its money-printing presses.

4. Be merely a political loan, unless confined solely to capital goods.

Several Americans in both business and the professions cautioned that the Chinese National Government's clamor for peace talks just now was "purely for show, timed to influence the American public in a last desperate effort to get a loan before the expiration time."

Students Set 1-Day Strike In Shanghai

Shanghai, June 9 (AP)—The University Students Federation announced today that a one-day strike would be held tomorrow to protest the continued detention of 50 classmates arrested two weeks ago during anti-civil-war demonstrations.

The federation said that at least six universities and colleges had agreed to participate. Students of National Sun Yat-sen and National Fudan universities have been on strike since the arrests.

The students' association reportedly asked administrations of local universities to negotiate with Mayor K. C. Wu and the commander of Government troops here for release of those held.

Professors said 50 are in custody and that 43 others have "disappeared."

Moslem League Accepts India Partition Plan

Session Ends in a Riot as Anti-Jinnah Moslems Fight Way Into Council

New Delhi, June 9 (AP)—The Moslem League Council accepted the British plan for an independent Moslem nation in India tonight at a session which ended in a riot and brought police with guns blazing.

A band of Khaksars, Moslems who oppose the League, smashed their way into the Council meeting within five minutes after the Council had voted almost unanimously to establish the independent state of Pakistan after a preliminary period as a British dominion.

The attackers, colorfully clad in Arabic costumes with coils of horsehair around their heads, raced through the lounge of the Imperial Hotel into the ballroom where 300 members of the League Council were meeting.

Police Use Gas And Rifles

The Khaksars, armed with knives and shovels, were set upon by Council guards, and police who rushed in from outside the hotel had to use tear-gas bombs and rifle shots to restore order. The police arrested eleven of the twenty raiders.

Mahomed M. A. Jinnah, Moslem League president, unhurt with tears streaming from his eyes due to the tear gas, said only eight votes were cast against acceptance of the British plan.

On June 14 the predominantly Hindu All-India National Congress will meet to ratify the plan under which the British will turn over control to the Indians. Congress acceptance is assured.

Jinnah sat calmly at the head of the meeting, which finished its session after the invasion by the Khaksars. Most of the Council members clustered afterward around the man who for a half dozen years has waged a political war to have the predominantly Moslem parts of India sheared from the rest and made into an independent state.

Makes No Reservations

"Are you satisfied with the plan for dividing India?" Jinnah was asked.

He made no direct answer to that, but said the resolution accepting the plan contained "no reservations."

"It was straight-out acceptance?" he was asked.

"Yes," he answered.

He had no comment on whether he intended to press for extension of Pakistan.

Began With Disturbance

The action was a dramatic close to the day's session which began with a disturbance when 60 Khak-

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sars sought to crash into the Council meeting before it actually began.

After a preliminary skirmish with police they were hauled off in police wagons and the meeting began behind closed doors.

Informants said the meeting was not without bitter exchanges principally by Moslems who claimed the partition plan did not afford them sufficient protection in the Hindu-dominated territories.

Jinnah has campaigned for a Moslem state to include five major provinces occupying two huge sections in northeast and northwest India. Under the plan accepted in the resolution the two major provinces of Bengal and Punjab were to be hacked in two so that sections with predominantly Hindu population could be allowed to join the Hindu part of India.

Jinnah Hailed As "Emperor"

Throughout the day various delegates came from the meeting voicing bitter protests at the shape of the agreement, but they admitted that the long disagreement between the Moslem League and the Congress made no other course possible.

Jinnah, prior to the Council meeting, had been greeted with shouts of supporters who said:

"Long live the Emperor of Pakistan."

"Don't say that to me," he retorted.

Allama Mushruqui, leader of the Khaksars, said in a statement tonight that Jinnah and his associates "have literally sold 100,000,000 of dumb Moslems to the British people."

He declared that the Khaksars had stood originally for a united India but now were for full Pakistan territorial independence because "the British themselves have decided the fate of the Moslems through Mr. Jinnah and because the Congress has also forsaken its lifelong ideal of Hindu-Moslem unity by accepting a divided India."

Pakistan Foes Invade Parley After Ballot

New Delhi, June 9 (AP)—The Moslem League voted tonight to make Moslem India a new nation during a tumultuous session in which police turned tear gas on opponents of the league, who broke into the meeting.

The League Council voted almost unanimously to accept the independence plan under which Moslem areas will be permitted to establish an independent state of Pakistan after a preliminary period as a British dominion.

Within five minutes after the vote, four Khaksars, from a band of Moslems opposed to the Moslem League, broke into the session in the Imperial Hotel.

Several Scores Injured

Minutes later, after police broke up the melee, a wounded man was hauled screaming from the assembly hall.

Several League guardsmen who acted as traffic patrolmen were cut and wounded. One said he was stabbed in the face by a Khaksar, one of a group who had noisily demonstrated in front of the hotel during the meeting in opposition to acceptance of Pakistan.

Guardsmen surrounded M. A. Jinnah, league president and said the knife-wielding Khaksars had not harmed him.

More than 300 members of the council were in the room when the assailants burst in, pursued by a dozen policemen firing tear gas.

Jinnah said the League Council voted the resolution "with only four votes against it." Tears from the gas were streaming from his face as he spoke.

The attacking Khaksars rushed through a downstairs lounge and into the ballroom where the Council was meeting. Moslem League guardsmen immediately attacked them. Chairs were smashed. Dozens of drinking glasses were shattered.

Tear Gas Fired

Police came from outside the hotel. They first fired tear shells and followed with pistol and musket shots.

Jinnah spoke at length on the plan and answered scores of questions.

Spurns "Emperor" Cry

He became irritated when he entered the hotel and was greeted by shouts of supporters:

"Long live the Emperor of Pakistan."

"Don't say that to me," Jinnah snapped.

Criticism of Pakistan and the British partition plan came from Moslem League representatives of provinces having Hindu majorities. These speakers contended that the independence plan provided no safeguards for Moslem minorities.

However, Premier H. S. Suhrawardy, of Bengal, a prominent Moslem Leaguer, replied to a question as to whether he would support Jinnah:

"He is a damned fool who doesn't."

Congress Party To Meet

The All-India Congress party, largely Hindu, will meet here Saturday and is expected to approve the plan. Both states would become dominions of the British Commonwealth temporarily while deciding their future.

In the first clash of the day, Khaksars rushed into the hotel grounds wearing Arab costumes with horsehair coils around their heads and yelling slogans. They skirmished with league guards and police, and 60 of them finally were hauled off in police vans.

The Khaksars slogans denounced the league for its part in framing a plan that would cut down the territory in Pakistan—originally demanded by the Moslems. They called for adherence to the boundary as first outlined.

Some 300 members of the League Council meeting were in a holiday mood. They gave the impression that they accepted an abbreviated Pakistan only as a temporary arrangement and expected eventually to occupy perhaps much more territory. (AP)

India Frees Cotton Export

New Delhi, June 9 (AP)—India's Commerce Department announced today free export of cotton from now until August 31 as a temporary measure "in view of the commodity's easier supply position in the country."

DENFELD BEGINS PARLEYS

Future of Manus Island Base Is Expected to Be Discussed

CANBERRA, June 9 (AP)—Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, today began talks with Australian defense chiefs. The future of strategically important Manus Island is expected to be discussed.

Australia has offered the United States reciprocal use of the Australian-mandated island in the Admiralty group north of New Guinea, where the United States built a huge base during the war after driving out the Japanese.

Admiral Denfeld, accompanied by United States Ambassador Robert Butler, talked first with Herbert V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, and Navy Minister William Riddan. Later the Americans called on Prime Minister J. B. Chifley and were entertained at a Parliament House luncheon attended by members of the Cabinet.

U.S. Probes Tokyo Mystery Slaying

Tokyo, June 9 (AP)—The army investigated today the mysterious slaying of an American woman employé of the War Department, who apparently was snatched from a street near her downtown hotel and left with two bullet holes in her head about six miles away.

Headquarters declined to identify the victim until kin are notified, but other army sources said she was Brocha Lvova, Russian-born American citizen from New York who formerly worked as a translator of Russian at the international war crimes trial. Recently she was employed in the statistics division.

Acquaintances reported they last saw Miss Lvova downtown about 9.45 last night walking alone toward her hotel, only two blocks away.

Tokyo police came upon the body alongside a road 6 miles from the center of the city shortly after midnight this morning.

The headquarters announcement said "no firearms were found in the vicinity of the body," and her roommate also discounted the possibility of suicide. There was no indication she had been raped.

Companions reported she never had access to secret information.

Informants said she had a sister, Myne Pasternack, of Toronto, Canada, and that her father also lived somewhere in Canada.

American Woman Slain In Japan

Tokyo, June 9 (AP)—The body of an American woman was found early today beside a road 6 miles from the center of Tokyo and United States Criminal Investigation Division agents began an immediate search for "the possible murderer or murderers."

The CID agents refused to discuss their investigation. Other sources said there were two bullet holes in the woman's head.

Allied headquarters said no firearms were found in the vicinity of the body.

Headquarters declined to identify the woman, pending notification of next of kin, except to say she was a War Department civilian employé.

Autopsy Reported

However, army sources said an autopsy was performed today on the body of Miss Brocha Lvova, 33, Russian-born American citizen from New York. She had been missing since last night and her companions had been questioned by the CID, these sources said.

The body of the woman was found by Japanese police shortly after midnight. Informants reported she was brought to the Army's 49th General Hospital at about 4 A.M. and was dead on arrival.

Information available here said Miss Lvova had a sister, Myne Pasternack, in Toronto, Canada, and an aunt, Mrs. Moseson, of Harbin, Manchuria. Her father reportedly lives in Canada.

Records here indicated she arrived in Japan last August and was assigned to the language section of the international prosecution section. She spoke Russian.

MacArthur Hails Move As Easing 'Blockade'

Tokyo, Tuesday, June 10 (AP)—General MacArthur today hailed the August 15 reopening of Japan to limited private trade as "a step which partially lifts the economic blockade of Japan," but added that only a peace treaty can fully solve the country's—and the world's—economic ills.

He described the scheduled admission into Japan of 400 private trade representatives from Allied nations as "a sound step, but only a partial one."

"Japan is a country so lacking in indigenous materials that it must trade or starve," the General's public statement explained.

Early Peace Treaty Urged

"Despite this (trade reopening) action, its economy will remain precarious until trade is completely restored to normal channels, which means private trade channels. While the present measure is merely palliative, it is probably the best that can be done until we have peace. It will give some measure of relief to all concerned, but falls far short of full economic solution."

"This can only be attained through the medium of a peace treaty, and the sooner this is accomplished the better, not only for Japan but for the world."

U.S. Doctors Arrive In Japan

Tokyo, June 9 (AP)—Three doctors named by the American National Advisory Health Council have arrived to do research on ekiri, a type of dysentery which affects Japanese children. They are Drs. Katherine Dodd and Samuel Rapaport, of the University of Cin-

cinnati College of Medicine, and John Buddingh, of the Vanderbilt University school of medicine.

American Drowns In Japan

Osaka, Japan, June 9 (AP)—Private H. M. Haynes, Greenville, Fla., was drowned last Tuesday while swimming at the 24th Infantry Regiment pool at Naka, the army announced today. The cause of the drowning is under investigation.

Charge Of Cannibalism Faces 31 Jap Soldiers

Manila, June 9 (AP)—Thirty-one Japanese soldiers charged with butchering and eating Filipinos, and occasionally their own men, during long months of hiding in Mindanao jungles will be tried before the Philippine Army war-crimes tribunal next month.

The Japanese surrendered in February when a Japanese interpreter convinced them that the war was over. They are held at Del Monte, northern Mindanao, charged with more than twenty counts of murder, involving cannibalism.

S. Melville Hussey, of Bayonne, N.J., a member of the United States Army's legal section in Manila, obtained confessions from the man-eating Japanese.

"Condition Very Desperate"

He said one of them, Lieut. Hajime Ainoda, told him that human meat was eaten because the men's physical condition was desperate and that animal meat was difficult to obtain.

"Whenever possible we avoided killing by eating the bodies of people who died from illness, or were killed in action or were executed for crimes," Ainoda explained. He said "at least two bodies of Japanese soldiers were eaten by us," but Hussey reported there was evidence that at least ten were eaten.

Ainoda, a medical corpsman of the Suzuki unit, admitted leading one cannibalistic patrol in which four Filipinos were captured.

Deserter's Comment

Rikimi Yamamoto, one of four members of a deserted reconnaissance unit, said they joined the Suzuki unit and "found that they were practicing cannibalism."

A Filipino, Felix Saguiwan,

identified three of the Japanese as the ones who broke into his home in November, 1945, bayoneted his mother, father, sister and brother, and cut flesh from the bodies.

As he, another sister and his sister-in-law watched, he related, the Japanese cooked the flesh.

"After eating all they wanted, they placed the human meat on a plate and ordered us to eat," he said. "We refused, sickened by the thought."

Forced To Taste It

"Then one of the Japanese held a rifle at my back and prodded me with the muzzle. I then tasted the meat. The two girls were forced to do likewise."

"The Japanese," he said, "laughed and made fun of us." Then they assaulted the girls and carried them off.

Lieut. Col. Fumio Suzuki, leader of the unit, committed suicide after his capture. He had opposed cannibalism, but when he had a private executed for practicing it, the executioners dug up the body secretly and ate it.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR CANADA VISIT

3-Day Tour Will Include
Address to Parliament
Tomorrow.

ABOARD PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL TRAIN ENROUTE TO OTTAWA, June 9—(AP) President Truman left Washington at 8 p.m. E.S.T. tonight for a three-day goodwill visit to Canada that may bring a new pronouncement on foreign affairs.

Mrs. Truman and their daughter Margaret accompanied him on the 18-hour trip to Ottawa where he will address the Canadian parliament Wednesday.

The President and his family arrived at Washington union terminal 18 minutes before the departure. He shook hands with T. A. Stone,

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the Canadian minister, and Mrs. Stone, who went to the station to see the Chief Executive off.

Mr. Truman's address before the Canadian lawmakers would provide an opportunity for any new expression on the international situation the President might care to make. In any case it seemed likely that he would have something to say about the traditional friendship between the United States and Canada and their efforts for world peace and economic stability. Canada, like the United States, is a major producer of grain for needy areas.

This is Mr. Truman's fourth trip out of the country since he became president upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt April 12, 1945.

He went to Potsdam later that

year for his first and only "Big Three" conference.

He took a vacation in Bermuda in 1946.

Last March he flew to Mexico City for the first of what may prove to be a series of "good neighbor" trips designed to increase understanding and harmony among the United States and her neighbors to the north and south.

Canada like the Latin American republics, is designated to be brought into the hemisphere arms standardization program which Mr. Truman has recommended to Congress and on which he has urged speedy action. The British dominion and this country already collaborate closely in the defense field through a joint board set up in wartime and continued in peacetime. Military forces of the two nations have worked together also on Arctic training.

Canada Ends More Controls

OTTAWA, June 9 (AP)—Canada removed all dairy products from rationing and price control today. Controls also were removed from restaurant meals and some metals, the Finance Ministry announced.

U.S.-Russ Set Korea Talks

Seoul, June 9 (AP)—The United States-Soviet joint commission seeking to lay the groundwork for a provisional government for Korea, agreed today to begin oral consultations with northern and southern Korean political elements for the first time July 5 at American and Russian occupation headquarters.

This decision was announced by Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, chief American delegate. The origin of the commission deadlocked last year over the question of which group to consult. The Americans insisted all democratic elements should be heard, the Russians said they would only talk to those who had not composed the Allied trusteeship (the Communists). The Soviets have now agreed to "broad consultation."

Must Submit Applications

Brown told a press conference that Korean parties and social organizations desiring to be consulted must submit applications by June 23. They will be required, he said, to declare they will uphold the aims of the Moscow decision on the governing of Korea, and agree to co-operate with the commission and abide by its decisions.

A state tent of party membership and the date the party was established also will be required.

Invitations to consultation will be issued at commission meetings in Seoul June 25 and at Pyongyang June 30. Seoul is the capital of American-occupied south Korea and Pyongyang the capital of north Korea, occupied by the Russians.

Questionnaires Due

Questionnaires on the type and structure of the provisional government, its charter and platform will be issued with consultation application blanks. These must be returned by July 1.

Subdivisions of the commission, meeting simultaneously in Seoul and Pyongyang, will conduct the consultations.

Commission recommendations will be submitted to the governments of the United States, Russia, China and Great Britain for consideration prior to final decision by the United States and Russia, which will end the current phase of efforts to re-establish Korean independence.

Brown said deliberations thus far had been conducted in "perfect accord" but that there were "lots of hurdles ahead."

SUGAR CROP INCREASES

RIO DE JANEIRO — (AP) The Brazilian production of sugar cane is increasing with a total output of 28,300,336 tons in 1946, against 25,178,584 recorded in the previous year.

Japan's World Trade Door Will Be Opened August 15

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) The international trade door to Japan will be reopened to private business on a limited scale on August 15, the State and War departments announced tonight.

This announcement of resumption of international trade with Japan, which on the eve of the second World War had an import-export value listed at about \$1,300,000,000, followed the return of the United States Trade Mission from conferences with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his headquarters staff in Tokyo.

The mission, composed of representatives of the departments of State, Treasury, War and Commerce, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the U. S. Commercial Company, was headed by Brig. Gen. George Eberle, deputy chief of the civil affairs division in the War Department. The group flew to Tokyo May 8.

Announce First Step

The mission reported that the first step toward normal trade relations with the defeated Japanese would be accommodations in Japan for 400 private trade representatives in the main industrial and commercial areas.

These representatives will be allocated among the Allied nations on a percentage basis by the inter-Allied trade board of the Far Eastern Commission in Washington. MacArthur's headquarters reserved the right to pass upon each representative.

While Japan remains in the status of an enemy nation, controls will be maintained over commercial arrangements by agencies set up by the Tokyo headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, but many of these will be relinquished at the earliest possible date and in many cases before the signing of the peace treaty.

Prior to the expected influx of representatives of shoe concerns, toy merchants, silk houses, producers of raw cotton, garment manufacturers, medical establishments

from the United States, Britain, Latin America, Europe and Asia, international business services such as banking, communications and insurance will be permitted immediate entry.

But because of the shortage of housing and food, it will be impossible at this time to permit unrestricted entry of all business interests. They will have to be directly associated with matters of immediate foreign trade.

One difficulty in reestablishing international trade with Japan will be determining the value of the post-war yen, the Japanese currency. In 1920, the yen was valued at 50 cents. The next year it dropped to 48 cents and scaled down to 46 in 1929.

Trade On Barter Basis

The mission said that initially there will be no foreign exchange rates established. This is not deemed practicable until a flow of trade has been set up. It is expected that trade at first will be largely on the barter basis—a manufacturer will swap shoes for embroidered kimono, for example.

Official pricing will be determined by SCAP commodity specialists based upon world market standards but this will not prevent individual traders from discussing prices with the Japanese producers. It will be up to the Japanese to price their own commodities and services as soon as possible. Prices will be quoted in dollars, but sales will be closed in any acceptable currency.

The mission's report said the Japanese government will assume full responsibility for the fulfillment of contracts but SCAP will act as an umpire.

Because some nations do not use private trade channels, government-to-government transactions will continue along with private trade.

Lists of Japanese commodities, subject to amendment, available to private trade and reserved for government-to-government buying will be obtainable through the Department of Commerce so that no business representative need be sent to Japan on a "wild goose chase."

Raw silk, the 1947 crop of tea, and cotton textiles, the latter shipped primarily to nearby Pacific countries, are not available now to private trade because of commitments previously made, but these items are expected to come on the market later. The mission also said there is a shortage of pre-war type Japanese manufactured goods.

1923 Treaty with Germany Still in Force, Court Rules

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP) The Supreme Court decided unanimously today that a 1923 treaty between the United States and the old German republic is still in force—despite Hitler, the war and the allied occupation.

It provides that Germans may inherit real estate in this country and Americans may do the same in Germany.

It came into question in a case from California where Alvina Wagner of San Francisco willed her property to four Germans. American heirs who claim it still have a chance to win it on other issues than the validity of the treaty, however. And if the Germans finally get it, the United States government may seize it.

Justice Douglas, delivering the court's opinion, declared that "the outbreak of war does not necessarily suspend or abrogate treaty provisions." And as for an argument that there is no German government now, Douglas said the Allied Control Council has taken over as a governing agency and the United States has shown no signs of considering old treaties dead.

Other Major Cases

In other major cases today the court:

1. Agreed to hear next term an appeal from three Jehovah's Witnesses convicted of violating the draft act by refusing to serve in work camps as conscientious objectors. They contended they were ministers of religion and exempt from any service. They are Wesley William Cox and Theodore Romaine Thompson, charged with deserting a camp at Downey, Idaho, and Wilbur Roisum, accused of failing to return to a camp at Lapine, Ore., after a leave.

2. Held that a deadline fixed by an insurance company for the filing of suits for death benefit payments and approved by its home state applies in other states even though their laws allow more time. The court split 5 to 4 on this with Justice Black declaring for the dissenters that it "violates the very constitution that it is our duty to interpret." The case involved a \$6,300 claim by heirs of Ford Shane of Rapid City, S. D., against the United Commercial Travelers of America, an insurance firm of Columbus, O.

Convictions Upheld

3. Upheld, 7 to 2, the conviction of two New York civilians and an army officer in a conspiracy case involving payment of \$7,000 to keep two soldier relatives of the civilians from being sent to combat areas.

Samuel Bayer, father of one of the soldiers and uncle of the other, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and fined \$10,000. Elias Bayer, uncle of both youths, drew 18 months and a \$5,000 fine. Major Walter Radovich, whose home was listed as Los Angeles, was sentenced to one year. The soldiers were Martin Bayer and Melvin Usdan.

The convictions, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States government of faithful and disinterested services of army officers, had been reversed by the United States Circuit Court in New York. The government appealed.

Justice Jackson, for the majority, called the case "sordid" and said Radovich, "admits receipt of money from the other defendants and admits the questioned actions but denies the conspiracy, claiming the others induced him to accept a bribe. The defendants Bayer admit payment of the money but claimed they were victims of extortion by Radovich."

The opinion quoted the officer: "I was going overseas on a very hot job and didn't expect to come back, had the wife and the baby, figured I might just as well take care of them."

The court held that the question between extortion and conspiracy was one for the jury.

It rejected objections to the judge's charge and other rulings. Also rejected were Radovich's objections to use of a confession and his claim of double jeopardy, the latter based on a court martial conviction.

ARMOUR IS NAMED STATE DEPT. AIDE WITH WIDE POWERS

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP)—President Truman nominated the veteran Norman Armour to be an assistant secretary of state today, rounding out an effort to unify the direction of United States post war foreign policies.

Armour, widely experienced career diplomat, was recalled from retirement by Secretary Marshall to head up administration of the State Department's political affairs in all parts of the world.

His nomination was sent to the Senate to fill a vacancy created by the resignation last week of Spruille Braden, who had charge of Latin American affairs.

Given Wide Authority

Armour is to fill this spot and also direct the details of American political relations with Europe, the Far East, Near East and Africa.

Senate confirmation would complete a reorganization of the State Department which Marshall has speeded up since his return from the foreign ministers conference at Moscow.

Armour, former ambassador to Spain, Argentina and Chile and minister to Canada, retired at the end of 1945 after a 34-year career which made him possibly the most widely experienced American diplomat.

He is 59, and a graduate of Princeton and Harvard Law School. He was born in Britain, of American parents.

Armour was selected by Marshall to combine functions carried on separately until last summer by Braden and James C. Dunn, who was assistant secretary for European, Far Eastern, Near Eastern and African affairs until his appointment as ambassador to Italy. Dunn's post since has been vacant.

To Unify Offices

Marshall's plan, based on his experiences as wartime chief of staff with tight military organization, is to have Armour unify direction of the separate offices for Far Eastern, European, Latin American and Near East-African affairs.

With the new undersecretary, Robert A. Lovett, as his immediate chief, Armour will fill a post corresponding with that of Assistant Secretary Willard Thorp under William L. Clayton, the undersecretary for economic affairs.

Other assistant secretaries deal with general administration, cultural affairs, transportation and administration of the overseas occupied zones.

Army, Navy Back Anglo-U.S. Oil Pact

Senators Told Agreement Is Vital to Defense

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—A spokesman for Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, and James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today they believe the Anglo-American petroleum agreement is "essential to our national defense."

But the Independent Petroleum Association of America argued against Senate ratification of the agreement, contending it "will provide the means and vehicle for control and regulation of the oil industry by the Federal government and by an international commission."

Indorsement of the agreement by Mr. Patterson and Mr. Forrestal was contained in a statement to the committee by the Army-Navy Petroleum Board. Colonel G. H. Vogel, executive officer of the board, said he was making the statement for the two.

The treaty, which requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate for ratification, provides for mutual respect of oil concessions and equal opportunities for both British and American interests in

drilling, refining and other operations.

A House public lands subcommittee approved today a bill to continue the government's synthetic fuels program after hearing a gloomy report on the nation's petroleum resources. Dr. W. C. Schroeder, chief of the Bureau of Mines Office of Synthetic Fuels, told the subcommittee that the United States now imports more oil than it exports, and would have no excess supplies, above civilian demands, in case of another war.

TRUMAN HAS HOPE FOR GREEK UNITY

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—President Truman expressed hope today that the \$300,000,000 which the United States intends to spend in Greece will help bring about "national unity" in that country. He made these re-

marks to the new Greek Ambassador, Vacili Dendramis, who presented his credentials at the White House. After welcoming Dendramis, Mr. Truman said:

"It is my hope, as it is the hope of the American people, that the aid which we extend to your country will help to bring about speedy restoration of tranquility, of economic stability and of national unity which will assure the Greek people the possibility of working toward a happier future through the maintenance and development of free institutions."

Dendramis replied that his country is "profoundly and unanimously grateful for the economic help the United States is about to extend," and added: "The people of Greece hold your country in higher regard and affection than ever before. The United States of America is today the symbol and the hope of freedom for the peoples of the world."

He later told reporters: "I know that my Government will co-operate most cordially with the American mission to Greece to achieve the ends that the President has in view."

Republicans Hit Truman Speech As 'Political'

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Republicans accused President Truman today of trying to "build political fences" in his Kansas City speech outlining a domestic welfare program and criticizing the GOP-controlled Congress for cutting appropriations, but Democrats took the view that the Chief Executive simply was restating his position on issues confronting the nation.

Senator Dworshak (R., Idaho) said he thinks the country's reclamation program—mentioned specifically by the President—has become involved in politics "by those who are more interested in building political fences than they are in building reclamation projects."

Cites Last Year's Freeze Order
"It is unfortunate that the President, who now wants reclamation projects built rapidly, should have seen fit last August to freeze rec-

lamation development by an executive order tying up 60 per cent of the funds for construction," Dworshak declared.

Senator Baldwin (R., Conn.) said he thinks Mr. Truman's speech "sounds like a campaign document."

While the Republicans took issue with many of the President's proposals, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) had high praise for what he described as "a fine, liberal statement showing that the President is trying to promote the general welfare of the whole people and not just the welfare of the privileged few."

"Danger" To Natural Resources
Mr. Truman said "critical shortages" in electric power must be overcome, that laws designed to conserve natural resources are "in grave danger" of being made ineffective by congressional refusal to appropriations and that the farm program may be endangered for the same reason.

The House shaved the \$295,420,420 which Mr. Truman asked for the Interior Department to \$161,413,513 and pared his \$1,188,571,318 request for the Agriculture Department to \$847,601,976.

Both bills still are pending in the Senate. There were reports Friday that the Appropriations Committee there has agreed tentatively to add between \$60,000,000 and \$66,000,000 to the Interior Department fund.

Mentions Material Shortages
But Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) said it's not merely a matter of providing the money. "Instead, it's whether you can get contractors to take the work and whether they can get the materials," Wherry added.

Senator Reed (R., Kan.) said that "we've got enough of those projects lined up to keep construction workers busy for from 10 to 50 years. I think the Appropriation Committee has got to exercise some judgment and discretion in these matters. It is a case of selecting those which should go forward."

Chairman Bridges (R., N.H.) of the Senate Appropriations group said he does not believe the Government should "go on any wild spree of building power dams at the expense of the taxpayers that can be used directly or indirectly to compete with private enterprise."

Chavez Is Nominated For Puerto Rico Post

Washington, June 9 (AP)—President Truman today nominated David Chavez, Jr., younger brother

of New Mexico's Senator, Dennis Chavez, to be Federal district judge for Puerto Rico.

Chavez, 48, will resign the judgeship on the first judicial district bench at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to which he was elected in November after his return from military service.

In the Puerto Rican judgeship he will replace Robert A. Cooper.

TAX CUT BILL VETO MONDAY FORECAST

Truman Delays Action Until Return from Canadian Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 9—(AP) A presidential veto of the tax reduction bill at noon next Monday became a strong possibility today, to be followed within four days by action on the measure for curbing unions.

With President Truman leaving by train tonight for a three-day official visit to Canada, his press secretary, Charles G. Ross, announced that White House action on both measures will be put off until after his return Friday night.

Action Seen Monday
This means that a veto message cannot be sent to Congress until the House meets at noon (EDT) Monday, for it will be in recess Saturday and Sunday and presidential messages to the capitol are never released except when the chamber to which they are addressed is sitting.

If the President's decision were to sign the tax bill, he could do so Saturday. But if his disposition had been to accept this measure, which he already has had for study since the middle of last week, it seemed probable that he would have done so speedily in order that the treasury could get the machinery under way for putting the tax cuts into effect by July 1, as the bill would require. New payroll withholding schedules would have to be put into force.

Presidential aides already have been reported as counselling a veto, and Mr. Truman himself previously has said that this is not the time to cut income taxes. Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the House Ways and Means committee, urging in the House today that the Presi-

dent sign, acknowledged that "indeed, the indications are that he will veto the measure."

Republican leaders hold scant hopes of passing this bill over a veto, although they expect to try.

Labor Bill Decision By June 20

A presidential "yes" or "no" on the labor bill by June 20 became assured when the measure physically reached the White House today following its formal signature by congressional officials. The constitution requires the President to sign or veto a bill ten days after he receives it, not counting Sundays, or have it become law without his signature.

A torrent of letters and postcards on the two controversial bills has swelled the volume of White House mail close to record proportions. Eben Ayers, presidential press aide, reported 100,000 letters and 350,000 postcards have been received to date and said the "great majority" appeal for a veto of the labor bill. The week-end alone brought 18,000 letters and 2,000 telegrams.

Officials of the various departments and the presidential advisers will be studying both bills while the President is in Canada.

Mr. Truman completed before his departure the address he is to deliver to the Canadian parliament at Ottawa on Wednesday. He is expected to discuss economic matters of mutual concern to the two countries.

GARSSON DETAILS DATA ON CONTRACT

Denies He Made Award Because It Was May's Son

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Henry Garsson, munitions maker, said today that Andrew J. May's wartime post as chairman of the House Military Committee, had nothing to do with giving May's son, Robert, a shellbox contract.

He said young May asked him how to make the shellboxes, and that he told him, "It's easy."

Garsson said he took Robert to a Garsson plant to show him how to make the boxes. The contract called for 60,000 boxes for shipment of shells overseas.

Boxes Needed Badly

Testifying in Federal court in his trial on bribery charges, Garsson said he and his associates need-

ed boxes "so badly we were willing to get them from anybody who would make them."

"Did the fact that Mr. May was the son of Congressman May have anything to do with your giving him that contract?" Garsson was asked by his attorney.

"Didn't Hold It Against Him"

"We didn't hold it against Mr. May because his father was a congressman."

Former Representative May (D-Ky.) is also on trial charged with taking \$55,000 in wartime bribes from Garsson and his brother, Murray Garsson. The two Garssons are accused in the same indictment of paying May to get war department favors for their \$70,000,000 munitions combine.

It was Henry Garsson's second week on the witness stand in the eight-week-old trial.

"Lost Money On Deal"

Garsson said young May entered a partnership in Miami and ultimately produced 90,000 shell boxes for him but wound up losing money on the deal.

Garsson explained a half dozen instances where former Representative May telephoned high War Department officials, including the then Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, by saying that Garsson firms were in almost every case getting "unfair treatment" from the Army.

May helped him protest an eight-inch shell cutback in 1945, he said, because Henry Kaiser and other war manufacturers received less drastic cutbacks.

Senator Again Demands Full Kansas City Vote Probe

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Senator Kem (R., Mo.) renewed today his demand for a "complete" senatorial investigation of a Kansas City primary election in 1946. But Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) contended that further Senate inquiry would be an "almost flagrant waste" of money.

Kem told the Senate that charges of "a grave character" have been made against Attorney General Tom Clark in a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee probe of the Justice Department's attitude toward the alleged vote fraud. He called for action by the full Judiciary Committee, saying that Clark should be given "ample opportunity" to explain why an FBI investigation was "restricted."

McCarran said after a subcommittee meeting that "up to the present nothing has been disclosed that constitutes the basis for believing or signifying a violation of a Fed-

eral statute has taken place." He said further committee action is unnecessary because the FBI is investigating.

Full Probe Under Way

Both Clark and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have testified that the FBI made a "preliminary" inquiry several months ago and that a full investigation is now underway.

Enos Axtell, who was backed by President Truman, defeated Representative Roger Slaughter for the Democratic congressional nomination in the primary. Axtell lost in the general election to Representatives Reeves, Republican.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), subcommittee chairman, said he had expected to present a report to the full Judiciary Committee by next Monday, but that he informed the committee today he wanted a week's postponement.

VOTE FRAUD TRIALS SET FOR SEPTEMBER

KANSAS CITY, June 9. — (AP) Trials of 71 defendants, indicted by a state grand jury on charges of vote fraud in the primary election here last August, were continued today until September by Circuit Judge John F. Cook at the request of attorneys on both sides.

The judge said the trials would be set for the second week in September unless state and defense agree to earlier trials.

ARMY OFFICER LOSES PLEA IN SUPREME COURT

Tribunal Upholds Conviction of Major Radovich and Two Civilians.

IN SERVICE CONSPIRACY CASE

Court Refuses to Reconsider Its Approval of Freight Rate Rise in North and East.

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court upheld today the conviction of two civilians and an Army officer in a case involving alleged payments to keep two soldiers in this country and out of combat.

Samuel Bayer and Elias Bayer were accused of giving \$7,000 to Major Walter V. Radovich to prevent Martin Bayer and Melvin Usdan from being sent overseas during the war.

Samuel and Elias Bayer and Radovich were convicted in the United States District Court in New York city on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of faithful and disinterested services of Army officers. The convictions were reversed and a new trial ordered by the United States Circuit Court in New York.

Justice Jackson delivered the high tribunal's 7 to 2 decision which ruled against a new trial. Without formal opinion Justice Frankfurter noted his dissent from the Supreme Court's whole ruling, holding that the Court of Appeals should have been upheld. Justice Rutledge, also without detailed opinion, said the Circuit Court was correct in Radovich's case, but raised no objection to the majority's action on the two civilians.

Three Were Sentenced.

Samuel Bayer was sentenced by the district court to two years' imprisonment and was fined \$10,000. Elias Bayer was sentenced to eighteen months and fined \$5,000. Radovich was sentenced to one year.

Samuel Bayer is the father of Martin Bayer and uncle of Melvin Usdan. Elias Bayer is the uncle of both soldiers.

Radovich's home was listed as Los Angeles. During the war he served in the India-Burma sector. He was awarded the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster.

Justice Jackson, in the court's opinion, called it a "sordid three sided case." He said Radovich

"admits receipt of money from the other defendants and admits the questioned actions but denies the conspiracy, claiming the others induced him to accept a bribe. The defendants Bayer admit payment of the money but claim they were victims of extortion by Radovich." Jackson said those were issues of fact for determination by the jury.

Won't Reconsider Rail Rates.

He called Radovich a "gallant and skillful flyer" and said the officer explained his conduct thus: "I was going overseas on a very hot job and didn't expect to come back. Had the wife and the baby, figured I might just as well take care of them."

The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider its approval of

a 10 per cent increase in railroad class freight rates in the industrial North and East. The court in approving the increase on May 12 also approved a 10 per cent cut for the rest of the country east of the Rockies. The tribunal voted 7 to 2 in upholding Interstate Commerce Commission orders requiring the rate changes.

Governors of the New England States and attorneys-general for New York, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania urged the Supreme Court to reconsider its action.

The Supreme Court threw out a South Dakota insurance claim against an Ohio fraternal benefit association in a 5 to 4 decision which Justice Black assailed as implying that insurance companies are governed only by the laws of the State where they have home offices. The ruling reversed a decision by the South Dakota Supreme Court which applied laws of that State in ruling on an accident insurance contract issued by the order of United Commercial travelers of America, with home office in Columbus, Ohio.

Case Argued Twice.

The order contended that because of Federal constitutional requirements, the Dakota courts should have applied Ohio laws and won a majority of the Supreme Court to that view.

Justice Burton delivered the high tribunal's decision. Justice Black rote a dissent in which Justices Douglas, Murphy and Rutledge joined. The decision was given after the court had

heard arguments twice. The court was unable to reach a decision after the first argument of the case last term. It heard reargument early in the present term.

The accident insurance policy, for \$6,300, was issued to Ford Shane of Rapid City, S. D. He died after a physician gave him an injection to produce local anesthesia in preparation for a physical examination.

Shane's mother, his beneficiary, assigned her claim to Edward C. Wolfe and he sued the order. The order contended that under Ohio law Shane's death was not caused by accident. It also contended that a six-month time limit on suits, contained in the insurance contract, had expired. South Dakota courts rejected these contentions and the order appealed to the high tribunal.

Navy Asks for Approval Of \$127,800,000 Works

WASHINGTON, June 9 (A. P.).—Congressional approval was requested today by the Navy for a \$127,800,000 public works construction program calling for thirty-five domestic and twenty-six overseas projects. They were described by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, as "the minimum which should be considered." The request was conveyed to the House Armed Services Committee by Rear Admiral J. J. Manning.

Navy witnesses gave the committee details today on only seven of the projects, as follows:

\$3,000,000 to establish a 2,500-acre Naval Academy airfield at Sandy Point, Md.; \$1,500,000 for buildings and supplies at the naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, Calif.; \$646,000 for ship repair facilities and a dispensary at Adak, Alaska; \$92,700 for facilities at the naval operating base, Argentina, Newfoundland; \$222,500 for fire alarm and sprinkler systems for the submarine base at Balboa in the Canal Zone; \$10,000,000 for improvements at the naval operating base at Guam; \$143,700 for fire protection and new waterfront lighting at Pearl Harbor.

Stand-By Status For Congress Considered

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—With a wary eye on tense international developments, Republican leaders are considering a plan whereby they, as well as the President, could summon Congress back into session late this year.

It has become apparent that the lawyers have no intention of acting this session on any major additions to foreign economic aid such as the Greek-Turkish project.

Chairman Vandenberg (R., Mich.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has indicated the Republican position on this. And the State Department, evidently taking its cue from him, is concentrating on drafting an overall program for consideration next year.

Reluctant To Adjourn

While the Republicans seem generally to think Congress has done enough for the time being in the foreign field, some of their leaders—and these include Vandenberg—are said to be reluctant to adjourn Congress beyond the Republicans' power to reconvene it if some international or domestic crisis develops.

One viewpoint is that if Congress adjourns in the regular way to meet the reorganization law's July 31 deadline the GOP majority would have no effective check on President Truman's Democratic Administration for five months until the legislators return for the regular session in January. Mr. Truman could call them back, however, any time he chose.

May Propose A Recess

Hence to keep their hands on both the domestic and foreign spheres, the Republicans may propose a recess, under which leaders of both houses could summon the members back. There is precedent for such action in the wartime agreements by which Congress quit subject to recall of (a) the Senate president and House speaker, or (b) joint action of either the majority or minority leaders of both houses.

Deep Republican interest in foreign affairs was evidenced over the week end by speeches party members made in widely scattered sections of the country.

Lawmakers Voice Concern

At Iowa City, Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, declared the United States "must protect the right of people to determine their own form of government." He charged Russia "has carried on vigorously a policy of conquest and capture."

In Milwaukee, Senator Malone (R., Nev.) said he opposes the loaning of American money abroad "without thought of repayment and without an over-all plan which will make these loans effective."

At Lancaster, Pa., Senator Saltonstall (R., Mass.) said that "production abroad is the only way to put an end to our foreign relief programs."

Recess "Wise," Says Baldwin

Here in Washington, Senator Baldwin (R., Conn.) said he thinks it might be a wise thing for Congress to recess subject to call if any crisis arises.

In any event, it probably would have to be a major crisis to get the legislators back to Washington before January. This summer and fall offer the only relatively free time for the lawmakers to campaign for re-election in 1948.

With all of the House and one third of the Senate seats at stake, some will have primaries falling within the session beginning in January.

Projects May Be Stranded

The Republican determination to quit by July 31 is likely to leave high and dry some of the Administration's foreign projects such as the proposal to synchronize the arms of Latin-American countries with those of the United States, as well as such domestic proposals as an increase in the minimum wage level.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee placed on its docket for early hearings—possibly beginning Wednesday—a resolution demanding that Russia keep its wartime pledges and insisting upon a "firm" American policy toward the Kremlin.

JESSE JONES SEES BRIGHT BUSINESS PROSPECT IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) Jesse Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, told congressmen today that business should be good "for quite some time," and declared: "I do not believe we can talk ourselves into a depression."

He warned, however, of "some clouds on the horizon, international-wise, that could affect our economy."

Countering widespread talk of a slump this year, Jones said in a statement to the House banking committee:

"There is no possibility of a depression in the near future."

The one-time Secretary of Commerce and federal loan administrator, who in 12 years loaned upwards of \$50,000,000 in government funds, listed several reasons why he thinks business should continue to prosper:

Gives Reasons for Optimism

Among them is the "urgent necessity of construction work of every character, public and private throughout the country."

Industry needs to replace "outmoded and inefficient buildings and equipment on a substantial scale," he said.

"Altogether, there is so very much to be done, which necessarily has been neglected for the past 'if a dozen years,' that business should be good for 'quite some time.'"

Jones declared that "some reduction in the price of necessities is highly desirable and would help reduce prices."

The former cabinet officer, who was fired by the late President Roosevelt in January, 1945, in a move to make room for Henry A. Wallace, outlined his views in a statement requested by Rep. Wolcott (R.-Mich.), chairman of the House Banking committee. The committee is studying legislation to extend the lifetime of the reconstruction finance corporation, which Jones formerly headed, beyond its June 30 expiration date.

Jones said the RFC should be kept in existence but should "revert to its original purpose of domestic emergency lending" now that the

war emergency is over. (During the war it branched out into the foreign economic field and into such things as subsidies to spur domestic production.)

Praises RFC

The Texas publisher-financier said the RFC was "largely responsible for our recovery" from the depression of the 1930s and "if continued will serve a good purpose as a standby" in assuring credit at reasonable rates and terms.

While Jones painted a continuing bright economic picture, the Commerce department reported that income payments to individuals (wages, dividends, interest, rents, etc.) declined in April along with ebbing industrial production and factory employment.

The department had previously cited April as marking a halt in the long upswing in business.

It said income payments in April dropped to the equivalent of \$176,000,000,000 a year compared with \$178,000,000,000 in March.

The department said hourly earnings continued to increase, but factory payrolls went down with a reduction in the number of workers and shortening of the workweek.

PROGRAM TO SPUR HOME BUILDING IS BRANDED FAILURE

House Group Cuts Funds, Calls for Expediter, Creedon to 'Close-Up Shop.'

FPHA ALSO RAPPED

Committee Chops \$5,000,000 from Bureau's Appropriations Request.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The government's program to speed the construction of homes was branded a failure today by the House Appropriations Committee, which called for Expediter Frank R. Creedon to close up shop.

The committee allowed only enough funds to liquidate the office of housing expediter within a year, stipulating that no new business be undertaken after June 30. Its action will have to be backed up by the house and senate, however, before it will stick.

Creedon's office took over the revised veterans emergency housing program after Wilson Wyatt, who launched it, stepped out in disagreement with President Truman. The president's budget contemplated liquidation of the office after Dec. 31.

Program Called Failure

In calling the housing program handled by Creedon a failure, the committee said "it is doubtful" whether funds already provided "have expedited construction at all." Moreover, it said:

Reports are prevalent that building materials have become available in a volume that is beginning to saturate the market, and that price reductions in many lines are in the offing because supply is beginning to exceed demand."

The committee made its recommendation in a bill supplying \$36,097,580 in new funds for six government corporations for the fiscal year starting July 1 and limiting to \$41,469,700 the corporate funds that 21 others may use for administrative expenses next year.

The new appropriations were reduced \$14,038,920, or 28 percent, below budget estimates, while the limitations on administrative expenses were cut \$14,847,550, or 26 percent.

Almost two-thirds of the total cut in new appropriations was directed at the national housing agency. In addition to cutting \$4,225,920 from the \$7,753,000 budget of the expediter, the committee chopped \$5,000,000 from the \$7,200,000 requested by the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The FPFA, headed by Commissioner Dillon S. Myer, provides temporary housing for veterans, manages public war housing and is in charge of the program for low-rent public housing and slum clearance.

Critical of FPFA

The committee said the FPFA has suffered from "poor administration in the past" and is operating now "with questionable policies and practices." The committee also said its attention has been called to "instances of embezzlement of the funds of local housing projects" but gave no details.

The committee also cut \$4,914,000 from the budget of the Tennessee Valley Authority and ordered TVA

to repay to the treasury during the next 40 years \$348,239,240 it has received in past years in appropriations for power facilities. The repayments are to be made from net income from power operations.

In addition, the committee directed TVA to pay \$2,500,000 of its outstanding bond principal annually out of its net income from power operations.

The committee reduced the budget estimates for administrative expenses of almost all of the 21 corporations whose expenses are controlled by the bill but which do not receive direct appropriations.

House Unit Asks Abolition Of Expediter '947

Washington, June 9. (AP)—Foreseeing early saturation of the building materials market and many price reductions "in the offing," the House Appropriations Committee recommended today that the Office of Federal Housing Expediter be liquidated at the end of this month.

The committee took the action in the annual Government Corporations Supply bill in which it also called for sharp curtailment of the National Housing Agency activities and asked Congress to require the Tennessee Valley Authority to repay during the next 40 years \$348,239,240 in appropriations for power-reducing facilities.

The bill carries direct appropriations for six Federal agencies in addition to setting out how much of their revenues 21 others may use for administrative expenses during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Total Cut 28 Per Cent

Total new appropriations recommended are \$36,097,580, a reduction of \$14,038,920, or 28 per cent, from budget estimates. Total administrative expense limitations are \$41,469,700, a cut of \$14,847,550, or 26 per cent, from what the 21 agencies had requested.

Of the total recommended cut in direct appropriations, \$9,225,920, or almost 66 per cent, was directed at the housing agencies.

The budget request for the Office of Housing Expediter was \$7,765,000, which contemplated

liquidation next January 1. The committee cut this to \$3,539,080, which it said would be the cost of liquidation as of June 30, 1947.

While ordering the expediter's office to be liquidated as of June 30, the committee gave the expediter one full year, until June 30, 1948, to wind up the liquidation task.

The committee said it is convinced that the program to expedite

home building "has not been successful."

"It is doubtful that the funds expended have expedited construction at all," it said, adding:

"Reports are prevalent that building materials have become available in a volume that is beginning to saturate the market, and that price reductions in many lines are in the offing because supply is beginning to exceed demand."

The committee struck at the National Housing Agency through its parent organization, the Federal Public Housing Authority. It cut the FPFA budget for administrative expenses from \$15,600,000 to \$10,400,000 and ordered FPFA to reduce sharply the number of its higher-paid personnel.

"Poor Administration"

The committee said its hearings "are replete with instances of poor administration . . . and questionable policies and practices" in the FPFA.

Included, it added, are "instances of embezzlement of the funds of local housing projects," indications that "labor unions are exercising an undue influence in at least some of the personnel actions taken by officials of FPFA," and "indications" that travel and long-distance telephone expenses have been "very loosely controlled."

The committee suggested that the

Office of Administrator, which coordinates the activities of the National Housing Agency, go out of existence on June 30, 1948, unless legislative provision is made to authorize and specify its duties and functions.

Only \$100,000 Allowed

Instead of the \$1,215,000 budget requested for administrative operations of the Office of Administrator, the committee limited the amount to \$100,000.

In addition to ordering the TVA to repay the appropriations it has received in the past years for power facilities, the committee ordered that \$2,500,000 of outstanding bond principal of the TVA be paid annually out of net income from power operations.

Not less than 40 per cent of the remaining power revenue is to be used each year to repay the \$348,239,240 in appropriations.

The committee called this proposal "a forward and progressive step."

Fund For Dams Is Cut

It cut by \$2,000,000 TVA's request for dam construction and reduced by the same amount funds sought for additions to chemical plants.

Other TVA cuts recommended included \$375,000 from the fund for fertilizer tests and demonstrations, \$125,000 from funds for rural organization and co-operative development activities and \$220,000 from funds for the purchase of new automobiles.

The committee's recommendations with respect to the other larger agencies financed or controlled by the bill included these:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—No action, pending a decision by Congress on legislation extending the RFC, which expires June 30 unless continued.

WAR DAMAGE CORPORATION—Ordered to return to the Treasury \$210,751,618 which the corporation said represents the excess of its income over expenses and which was slated for transfer to the Treasury. The corporation—which wrote wartime insurance—is going out of business.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK of Washington—Administrative expenses cut \$42,000 from \$842,000 and bank directed not to make major loans for reconstruction and rehabilitation but to let the newly established World Bank handle such loans, or to obtain congressional sanction in advance.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION and WARRIOR RIVER TERMINAL COMPANY—\$418,100 budget for administrative expenses approved in full, with recommendation that the corporation be liquidated in five years and the company be sold.

INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS and INTER-AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.—Direct appropriation requests for \$7,000,000 and \$1,115,000, respectively, approved in full.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Administrative expenses reduced \$29,700 from \$779,700.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION—Administrative expenses cut \$485,000 from \$3,235,000.

OPPOSE TRUMAN HOUSING PLAN

U. S. Chamber, Realtors See Federal Control Widened.

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—The United States Chamber of

Commerce and the National Association of Real Estate Boards spoke out in opposition today to President Truman's plan to consolidate Federal housing agencies.

The two organizations submitted statements to the House Expenditures Committee which is considering the proposal, known as Reorganization Plan No. 3. The consolidation will become effective late next month unless both House and Senate pass disapproving legislation.

George D. Vest of Atlanta, chairman of the committee on construction and civic development, presented the chamber's argument against the plan.

"Reorganization Plan No. 3 is the latest in a series of attempts by the executive branch of the Federal Government to extend its control into the business of housing the American people," he said. "This trend was clearly apparent before the war and obtained additional impetus through the necessity for channeling the flow of limited materials and man power during hostilities."

West said it would be unwise to give a single administrator control over the policies of "such diverse" agencies as the Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Calvin K. Snyder, secretary of the realtors' Washington committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, contended no economies would be effected by the reorganization plan. He recommended, instead, enactment of a bill by Representative Wolcott (R-Mich.) to establish the FHLBB and the FHA as independent agencies. He suggested that FPFA be abolished and that the functions of the United States Housing Authority be transferred again to the Federal Works Agency.

PARLEY DISCUSSES FARM LAND COSTS

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) A national farm real estate conference urged today that banks and other money lenders adopt a con-

servative policy toward loans backed by farm mortgages.

The conference was held at the request of President Truman who has said a continuing boom in farm land prices could wreck agriculture. It offered no other specific recommendation beyond a voluntary program of cautioning both lenders and borrowers as to the dangers of the situation.

Conference Assailed

Meantime, on the floor of the House, Rep. Cooley (D-N. C.) assailed the conference as "a deliberate effort to drive down the value of farm land and to frighten the public."

Saying farm land prices have not kept pace with other prices, he asked why farm owners should be singled out "for slaughter of the value of their investments."

He said farmers should demand the resignation of Ivy W. Duggan, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, on the ground that Duggan instigated the conference.

"Ivy Duggan is poison ivy to the farmers," Colley said. "He is a perfect example of a tomtit in a top-flight job."

Duggan could not be reached immediately for comment.

Opening the conference, which was held behind closed doors, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson urged all lenders to adopt what he said was the government's policy of making loans based only on the normal, or long-term, earning capacity of farms.

Anderson said creditors should not use the present "abnormal" foreign demand for food, with accompanying high prices for farm products as a basis for determining the long term mortgage value of a farm.

In calling the conference last month, President Truman said he was concerned over a 92 per cent increase in land prices since 1939. He said he was fearful that if the land price increases were not halted there might be another farm real estate collapse similar to that after World War I which brought ruin to thousands who had bought high priced land on credit.

U. S. WHEAT PURCHASES 3,861,952 Bushels Are Bought in Week for Shortage Areas

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported today that it bought 3,861,952 bushels of wheat last week for export to shortage areas.

The purchases included 2,800,000 bushels of 1947 and 1,061,952 bushels of 1946 crop wheat.

The 1947 crop purchases included 2,415,000 bushels bought at Kansas City and 385,000 bushels at Portland, Ore.

The old crop purchases included 837,000 bushels at Minneapolis and 224,952 at Portland.

The department also bought 890,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of barley, and 53,020,000 pounds of flour last week.

Extra 15 Pounds of Sugar Is Proposed for Cannery

WASHINGTON, June 9. — (AP) An Agriculture Department official proposed today to give housewives an extra 15 pounds of sugar per person this year if they need it for home canning.

The proposal was made to the house banking committee by James H. Marshall, chief of the sugar branch. He said that would be better than lifting household rationing entirely.

There will not be enough sugar, he said, to give everybody in the country an additional 15 pounds, but if the law clearly says that the extra sugar is intended exclusively for home canning, probably no more than half the nation's housewives will take it. Regular ration stamps are good for 35 pounds per person during the year.

Marshall told the committee that a bill lifting sugar rationing for household consumers "would eliminate checks on wholesalers and retailers and might make rationing ineffective for small industrial users."

It would be simple, he said, for

a bakery to tell one of its drivers to stop off and buy 100 pounds of sugar.

Marshall's 15 - pound suggestion was proposed as an amendment to a bill by Rep. Kunkel (R-Pa) which would make available for home canning as much sugar as is needed "only upon a showing of need" for it. Marshall said the "showing of need" requirement would involve "red tape" and delay.

Another bill by Rep. Gamble (R-NY) would end rationing of sugar

for home consumption.
Chairman Wolcott (R-Mich) said the committee probably will decide tomorrow between the two bills, and variations.

U.N. Balkan Role Cited

New York, June 9 (AP)—Mark F. Ethridge, American representative on the United Nations Balkan Commission, said today that Communists would have control of Greece now if the United Nations had failed to step into the picture.

He added that the situation was deteriorating all over the Balkans and that Greece had virtually no control over her northern frontiers.

Returns From Tour

Returning on the Queen Elizabeth from a four-month tour of the troubled Balkans with the United Nations commission, Ethridge told the Associated Press:

"There is no question in my mind that Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania are arming, training, supplying and giving hospitalization and refuge to guerrilla forces operating in northern Greece.

"There is no question that Greece would have gone over to the Communist minority had not the United Nations stepped in."

Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, had an hour-long conference with Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate to the United Nations, and said he would report to Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, in Washington on Wednesday.

Next week end he will go to his

home in Louisville and then return here for Security Council debate on the Balkan report, tentatively set to start June 23.

Indorsing the American program of aid, Ethridge said:

"We must be politically alert and economically vigorous or we will allow creation of a fertile field in Europe for the spread of communism.

Must Have Security

"The moderate groups in all countries must have security to look forward to. Otherwise they will not be able to hold out."

He expressed hope that the Security Council would accept the commission's recommendation that a permanent border commission operate in northern Greece. He

said that anything less would fail to keep down guerrilla activity.

Ethridge noted that only Russia and Poland opposed the findings of the commission, which has the same member nations at the Security Council. He declined comment on the possibility of a Russian veto.

The United Nations still has subsidiary border watchers in the area, under instructions to remain until the Security Council completes its discussions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Named

Lake Success, N.Y., June 9 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, head of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, today was elected chairman of the drafting committee which will draw up an International Bill of Rights.

French Cardinal Arrives

New York, June 9 (AP)—Pierre Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyons, France, arrived today on the liner Queen Elizabeth en route to Ottawa, Canada, to take part in the Marian Congress, a world devotional congress in honor of the Blessed Virgin.

STATEMENT BY CHANDLER IS DESCRIBED

Jury Absent As FBI Agent Tells Of 48-Page Document In Court

Boston, June 9 (AP)—A special agent of the FBI testified today at the treason trial of Douglas Chandler that the former Baltimore writer dictated a lengthy, 46-page statement of his activities in Germany after he was returned to Washington last December.

The contents of the statement were not disclosed and the four-

teen-man jury sitting on Massachusetts' first treason trial in history was absent from the courtroom while FBI Agent J. Eldon Dunn, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was on the stand.

Felt Russia Was Menace

Judge Francis J. W. Ford sent the jury out after explaining he had to make a ruling while they were not present.

Dunn still was on hand when court adjourned for the day and Judge Ford probably will rule tomorrow whether or not to admit in evidence the alleged Chandler statement.

Earlier, also Cesarini, former American Army captain, testified Chandler told him in Germany he felt Russia was more of a menace than Germany, and that Naziish was good for Europe.

The witness quoted Chandler as saying he wanted to return to the United States with his family and would face trial in the Supreme Court, if necessary.

German Testifies

Cesarini said the related that he offered his service gratis in 1941 to speak over the air against war, and that he later broadcast in part of 1942 and 1943.

Chandler is accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by making recordings for the German radio under the name "Paul Revere."

Among other witnesses today was Edward W. Sittler, blond, young German, and a former official in the Berlin propaganda office, at whose home Chandler allegedly planned some of his broadcast work. Sittler testified briefly concerning signatures on passports Chandler received for residence in Yugoslavia. He is expected to be recalled as a Government witness later.

Intent-To-Betray Proof Called Needed To Convict Chandler

Boston, June 9 (AP)—The jury trying Douglas Chandler, former Baltimore newsman, for treason was told by presiding Judge Francis J. W. Ford today that the Government must prove the defendant intended to betray his country.

The Government must prove that he voluntarily committed one of the seventeen overt acts contained in the indictment, the court pointed out; adding it must be shown that Chandler actually assisted Germany in the conduct of the war.

The Government's first witness, Edward V. Sittler, a young German with whom Chandler allegedly dis-

cussed radio programs for broadcast over the German shortwave from Berlin, was the first witness.

Identifies Signature

He identified a signature on an application for a passport for residence in Yugoslavia as that of Chandler.

Chief Prosecutor Oscar R. Ewing read from the application that Chandler was born in Chicago and had left the United States in 1931; that he resided in France from 1931 to 1933; in Germany from 1933 to 1938, and in Yugoslavia from 1938 to 1940, when he sought a renewal of his passport.

The applications, the prosecutor continued, said Chandler's father was born in Worcester, Mass., and his mother, in Lancaster, Wis. Both are deceased.

In the application, Ewing said, Chandler swore to bear allegiance to the United States. He gave his legal residence as Pittsburgh, Pa., and signified his intention of returning to the United States in five years.

Sittler spoke in perfect English as he identified other signatures on applications for validation of passports as those of Chandler.

Defendant Calm

The defendant sat calmly in the prisoner's chair watching the proceedings intently.

Prosecutor's Intention

In his opening outline of the case, Ewing told the fourteen-man jury that evidence would be offered to show that Chandler met Georg von Lilienfeld of the radio department of the German Foreign Office in Florence, Italy, in January, 1941,

and indicated his desire to broadcast over German radio.

Ewing said Chandler went to Berlin the next month and conferred with broadcasting officials regarding employment.

The Government will contend that under the name of "Paul Revere," the 38-year-old defendant made six talks a week prior to Pearl Harbor and that he resumed broadcasting in 1942.

Chandler allegedly made records which were beamed at the United States, Ewing said, adding that these records would be played in the courtroom later.

Among other German witnesses expected to testify for the Govern-

ment are Anton Winkelkemper, whom Ewing described as a director of the German Radio Corporation; Horst Cleinow, an official of the German shortwave radio station, and Lilienfeld.

Other Tentative Witnesses

Dr. Winkelkemper, Ewing told the jury, received propaganda directives from Dr. Joseph Goebbels and later called a meeting of commentators, including Chandler.

The prosecutor said that on one occasion, Chandler's two daughters made a broadcast and that when the check for the work was not forthcoming, Chandler went to the radio office and asked for it.

Chandler's elder daughter, Laurette, 21, has attended all of the court sessions to date, and her sister, Patricia, 17, was expected to join her this week.

Red Cross Starting Free Blood Service

Plasma and Derivatives To Be Available Nationally

CLEVELAND, June 9 (AP).—The American Red Cross plans to set up a national blood program to make available to any one without charge whole blood, plasma and blood derivatives, Basil O'Connor, national chairman, announced today.

In a keynote address opening the twenty-second national convention of the organization, Mr. O'Connor said the objectives and scope of the peace-time program were so great that it probably would be three to five years before it could be fully developed.

During the war the Red Cross collected more than 13,000,000 gifts of blood for the Army and the Navy, he said, adding:

"Immune serum globulin is used to modify and prevent measles; anti-hemophilic globulin is the most effective aid known in the treatment of hemophilia. Other blood derivatives are used in typing blood for transfusions, for brain and nerve surgery, for control of bleeding, for the treatment of some anemias and to promote the healing of certain wounds."

Passenger Car Output Stands At 1,500,000

Despite Lack of Materials 1947 Production Keeps Pace With the Estimates

DETROIT, June 9 (AP).—The nation's car industry produced today its 1,500,000th passenger automobile of 1947.

Although the industry's production front continues to be harassed by materials shortages it appears fairly certain now that the aggregate output of passenger cars at the end of the year's first six months will total very close to the earlier estimated 1,725,000 units.

Here and there in industry circles, however, some doubt is beginning to be heard as to whether the final half of the year will prove as productive in passenger cars as had been expected. The materials situation, particularly with respect to steel, is not good; there still are many uncertainties, too, regarding labor.

If the assembly plants in the last half of the year can match the volume of the first six months, the total will come very close to 3,500,000 cars and better than 1,200,000 trucks. Commercial vehicle output is moving upward again as Chevrolet, changing its truck models, puts more of its assembly lines back into operation.

Truck volume for the first six months of this year should amount to close to 625,000 units on the basis of current indications.

G. M. Leads in Output

Figures compiled by the trade publication "Automotive News" show that so far this year the car and truck divisions of General Motors Corp. have produced approximately 760,000 vehicles out of an industry-wide total of slightly more than 2,000,000. Next comes Ford with almost 459,000; Chrysler's total is slightly more than 404,000.

In passenger car assemblies the figures credit G. M. divisions with 604,412; Chrysler, 324,240, and 322,976.

In the following tabulation "Automotive News" estimates passenger car production by the various companies for the week ended June 7; the week ended May 31, and the period from Jan. 1 to June 7, inclusive:

	June 7	May 31	Year to June 7
Buick	5,476	4,809	102,187
Cadillac	1,280	1,036	24,567
Chevrolet	15,543	14,173	298,173
Oldsmobile	4,011	3,366	81,097
Pontiac	3,865	3,884	92,388
Total General Motors	30,165	27,208	604,412
De Soto	1,702	1,376	32,040
Dodge	5,128	4,382	90,353
Plymouth	7,273	5,969	159,061
Chrysler	2,215	1,801	42,786
Total Chrysler	16,318	13,538	324,240
Ford	11,774	9,563	255,400
Lincoln	593	477	13,484
Mercury	2,113	1,395	54,032
Total Ford	14,480	11,435	322,976
Crosley	353	334	7,639
Hudson	2,610	2,114	54,426
Kaiser	909	587	19,062
Frazer	1,283	1,541	20,467
Nash	2,049	1,632	51,267
Packard	1,034	832	19,868
Studebaker	2,356	1,932	53,385
Willis (station wagons)	748	494	14,161
Total cars, U. S.	72,465	61,647	1,491,903
Total trucks, U. S.	21,369	16,791	550,044
Total cars, trucks, U. S.	93,834	78,438	2,041,947
Total cars, trucks, Can.	5,314	5,146	110,974
Total cars, trucks, U. S. and Canada	99,148	83,584	2,152,921

In its survey of truck production "Automotive News" credits Ford with producing 6,148 last week compared with 5,007 in the preceding week; Chevrolet 1,287 against 607; Dodge 3,994 against 2,961; International 3,103 against 2,556; Willys 1,952 against 1,654; Studebaker 1,360 against 1,087 and GMC 896 against 1,049.

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-BRITAIN HAS SENT THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT ITS COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT OF AN AMERICAN NOTE TO RUSSIA, WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, WILL PROPOSE A JOINT BIG THREE INQUIRY INTO THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL SITUATION. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THIS TODAY, BUT WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER BRITAIN WOULD SEND THE RUSSIANS A SIMILAR REQUEST.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS ON HUNGARY MAY BE STATED IN THE COMMONS LATE TODAY.

RQ904AED

(advance) London, June 9--(ap)--Edward Thelan, director-general

of the international labor office, declared today that "workers themselves

are beginning to think in terms of buying power rather than in terms of

increased number of units of currency."

"business," he added, "is becoming aware that the full

exploitation of a seller's market, however tempting, would be the

worst of all policies for business itself in the long run."

he said that wages should be settled by "collective bargaining,

but the more far-sighted of the workers' leaders are balancing future

possibilities against immediate gains."

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN (ROUNDUP) (630)

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-BRITAIN TODAY INSTRUCTED HER AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW TO ASK RUSSIA FOR DETAILS ABOUT THE COUP IN HUNGARY, AND WARNED THE NEW PRO-COMMUNIST HUNGARIAN REGIME THAT ANY DEPARTURE FROM DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES WOULD HAVE "SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS ON ANGLO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS."

THE BRITISH WARNING WAS CONTAINED IN A STATEMENT READ IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY HECTOR MCNEIL, MINISTER OF STATE, WHO ASSERTED ALSO THAT THE COUP HAD BEEN STAGED WITHOUT BRITISH KNOWLEDGE, ALTHOUGH "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE A RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED ON SUCH MATTERS."

IN BUDAPEST, RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES TURNED DOWN A UNITED STATES REQUEST FOR COPIES OF THE PURPORTED "CONFESSION" OF BELA KOVACS, WHICH PAVED THE WAY FOR THE OVERTHROW OF FORMER PREMIER FERENC NAGY'S GOVERNMENT.

HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPERS HAD QUOTED THE RUSSIANS AS SAYING THAT THIS "CONFESSION" IMPLICATED NAGY IN A PLOT TO OVERTHROW HIS OWN GOVERNMENT. KOVACS, FORMER SECRETARY GENERAL OF NAVY'S SMALLHOLDERS PARTY, HAS BEEN UNDER RUSSIAN ARREST SINCE FEBRUARY ON CHARGES OF ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

IN VIENNA, ERNST FISCHER, ONE OF FOUR COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT, SAID THAT AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR LEOPOLD FIGL OF THE MODERATE PEOPLE'S PARTY HAD OFFERED TO RESIGN, IF SUCH A STEP WERE NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT GREATER COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS. FIGL DENIED OFFICIALLY, HOWEVER, THAT HE HAD OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION.

FISCHER WAS QUOTED SATURDAY AS SAYING THAT RUSSIA WOULD NEVER SIGN A PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA'S PRESENT CENTRIST GOVERNMENT.

IN BELGRADE, ROMANIAN PREMIER PETRU GROZA AND HIS PARTY OF TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS VISITING IN THE YUGOSLAV CAPITAL WERE GIVEN A ROYAL WELCOME BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MARSHAL TITO.

YUGOSLAV NEWSPAPERS COMMENTED THAT THE "CONSOLIDATION OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN ROMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE STRIVING OF THE BALKAN DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES TO BUILD UP AND INSURE LASTING PEACE IN THIS PART OF EUROPE."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER BORBA SAID THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT WAS DIRECTING ITS FOREIGN POLICY "TO HARMONIZE WITH THE DESIRE OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE. RELYING ON FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION, ROMANIA ALSO IS PURSUING A POLICY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BULGARIA AND HUNGARY, AS WELL AS OTHER COUNTRIES."

B21

UNITED STATES SOURCES IN BUDAPEST SAID HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS HAD TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO BUY OUT PRIVATE AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY AND HAD THREATENED TO BANISH AMERICAN EXECUTIVES OF THE FIRM.

THE INFORMANTS SAID RUSSIAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ALSO HAD DENIED CLEARANCE FOR OFFICIALS OF CARE, THE COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN REMITTANCES TO EUROPE, TO WORK WITHIN HUNGARY.

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT WILL MEET TOMORROW FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT, AND ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES WERE REPORTED PREPARED TO MAKE PROTEST SPEECHES AGAINST COMMUNIST PRESSURE ON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

ISTVAN RIES, HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT NEW ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, AND THAT PARLIAMENT WOULD BE ASKED TO APPROVE A NEW ELECTION LAW DISFRANCHISING "ENEMIES" OF THE STATE AND, IN SOME CASES, THEIR RELATIVES AS FAR REMOVED AS FIRST COUSINS.

MCNEIL'S STATEMENT TO THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS SAID THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR MAURICE PETERSON, HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DISCUSS THE ENTIRE HUNGARIAN SITUATION WITH RUSSIA, "WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING AN ELUCIDATION OF WHAT HAS OCCURRED."

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, AS MEMBERS WITH RUSSIA OF THE THREE-POWER COUNCIL ENTRUSTED WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN ARMISTICE, SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONSULTED BEFORE ANY CHANGE WAS

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AUTHORIZED IN THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, HE ADDED.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HOPE THAT THESE CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WILL NOT LEAD TO ANY DEPARTURE FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY," THE STATEMENT SAID. "ANY SUCH DEVELOPMENT COULD NOT FAIL TO HAVE SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS UPON ANGLO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS."

MJ601PED

THIS REPORT. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BOMBS GIVEN IN THE INTERVIEW TALLIED ON MOST POINTS WITH THAT AVAILABLE HERE, BUT HE DENIED THAT ANY BOMB HAD BEEN ADDRESSED TO ANY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY. *ADD LON (Day - Bombs) vvy report*

THE STERN GANG IN JERUSALEM LAST THURSDAY SAID THAT THE LETHAL LETTERS HAD BEEN MAILED FROM ITALY BY ITS EUROPEAN BRANCH.

IN THE SAME CITY YESTERDAY, IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, ANOTHER JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, TOOK NOTE OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST LAST THURSDAY THAT AMERICANS REFRAIN DURING THE UNITED NATIONS PALESTINE INQUIRY FROM ACTIVITIES TENDING TO "PROMOTE VIOLENCE IN THAT COUNTRY."

"THE PRESIDENT SHOULD UNDERSTAND WE NEED NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO CONTINUE OUR FIGHT," SAID IRGUN. "OUR STRUGGLE DOES NOT DEPEND UPON EXTERNAL FACTORS."

IN A JERUSALEM NEWS CONFERENCE, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY, OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PALESTINE JEWS, SAID THE AGENCY WAS AGAINST THE COLLECTION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES FOR HOLY LAND UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES.

(EDITORS: THE GENOA INTERVIEW WITH THE AVOWED BOMB SENDER WAS CARRIED ON THIS CIRCUIT LAST NIGHT -- A17-18)

ML403AED

PARIS, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ADVISED THE OTHER OCCUPYING POWERS TODAY THAT FOR ECONOMIC REASONS IT HAD REVISED THE GERMAN FRONTIER TO PLACE THE TOWN OF SAARBURG AND ADJACENT COMMUNITIES IN FRENCH TERRITORY.

THE MOVE WAS DESCRIBED AS TEMPORARY PENDING SIGNING OF THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY, UNDER WHICH THE FRENCH HOPE TO DETACH THE COAL-RICH SAAR FROM GERMANY. LATE LAST YEAR THE FRENCH, IN A UNILATERAL MOVE, ESTABLISHED A CUSTOMS FRONTIER ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE SAAR, WHICH IS IN THEIR OCCUPATION ZONE.

IN ACTING TO REVISE THE FRONTIER THE FRENCH DECLARED THAT SAARBURG WAS TIED COMMERCIALY TO THE FRENCH TOWN OF SIERCK, 14 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

ML553AED

PARIS, JUNE 9-(AP)-SIX HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM HOBART, IND., AND THEIR TEACHER, MRS. MARY STARR, WERE DELAYED TODAY BY THE FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE AT THE OUTSET OF THEIR SUMMERY STUDY TOUR OF EUROPE.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON THEY WERE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN LA HAVRE AND PARIS, BUMPING TOWARD THE CAPITAL IN ONE OF THE BUSES AND TRUCKS CARRYING MORE THAN 700 PASSENGERS DEBARKED FROM THE AMERICAN SHIP, ERNIE PYLE.

THE ROAD TRANSPORTATION WAS ARRANGED BY THE UNITED STATES LINES. THE SIX--FOUR GIRLS AND TWO BOYS--PLAN TO STUDY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS IN SCHOOLS AT FOUNTAINEBLEAU AND THEN TRAVEL TO GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, AND LONDON BEFORE RETURNING HOME IN AUGUST. THEY ARE THE FIRST HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO COME HERE FOR STUDY SINCE THE WAR.

MJ520PED

MOVING OUT OF THE TERMINALS ALSO WERE MANY PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES WHOSE OWNERS HAD CHALKED FARES AND DESTINATIONS ON THEIR WINDSHIELDS AND SET THEMSELVES UP AS COMMON CARRIERS.

AIR FRANCE YESTERDAY PUT ON EXTRA FLIGHTS TO MARSEILLE AND LYON IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, STRASBOURG IN THE EAST AND OTHER POINTS, AND MILITARY PLANES CARRIED PASSENGERS TO BORDEAUX, TOULOUSE, BREST AND ELSEWHERE. *ADD Paris (Day - French Strike) vvy capital*

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS BROUGHT MANY TRAVELERS FROM CALAIS ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. IN LONDON, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CHARTERED FOUR PRIVATE PASSENGER PLANES TO GET BRITONS HOME FROM PARIS, AND BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS PUT ON RELIEF FLIGHTS. *(wellson)*

M305AED

BERLIN, JUNE 9-(AP)-HOWARD C. PETERSON, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR IN CHARGE OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES TODAY VIA PARIS AFTER ASSURING AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICIALS THAT THE "LEVEL BEST" WOULD BE DONE IN WASHINGTON TO SUPPLY WESTERN GERMANY WITH FOOD IMPORTS IN THE CRITICAL THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE NEXT HARVEST.

WITH FOOD IMPORTS IN THE CRITICAL THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE NEXT HARVEST.

PETERSON CONCLUDED A 12-DAY PERSONEL INSPECTION OF OCCUPATION PROBLEMS WITH A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE ECONOMICALLY COMBINED BRITISH-AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE LAST NIGHT AT A DINNER PARTY ARRANGED BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ADVISOR.

ALL THE TOP U.S. AND BRITISH OFFICIALS IN GERMANY WERE PRESENT AND FOR THE FIRST TIME PETERSON MET LORD PAKENHAM, BRITISH CABINET MINISTER FOR GERMANY, WHO FLEW HERE ESPECIALLY FOR THE MEETING.

FOOD IMPORTS FOR GERMANY FROM THE U.S. FELL SHORT OF SCHEDULE AGAIN LAST MONTH AND OFFICIALS HOPED THE "SLIPPAGE" MIGHT BE MADE UP DURING JUNE.

"MR. PETERSON SAID," DRAPER REPORTED, "THAT HE WOULD DO HIS LEVEL BEST TO PUSH THROUGH FOOD EXPORTS, ESPECIALLY DURING THE THREE MONTHS REMAINING UNTIL THE HARVEST. WE ALSO DISCUSSED INTENSIFIED MEASURES FOR MAKING THE MAXIMUM COLLECTIONS FROM GERMAN FARMS."

DRAPER SAID THAT, IN ADDITION TO FOOD, OFFICIALS AT THE DINNER DISCUSSED COAL PRODUCTION AND KINDRED INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

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DISCUSSED COAL PRODUCTION AND KINDRED INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

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DISCUSSED COAL PRODUCTION AND KINDRED INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

HE SAID THAT PETERSON AND LORD PAKENHAM ALSO HELD A PRIVATE DISCUSSION. IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIAL THAT THIS MAY HAVE DEALT WITH SOCIALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES IN WESTERN GERMANY--A SUBJECT ON WHICH, PETERSON HAD SAID, THERE EXISTED DIFFERENCES WITH THE BRITISH, WHO ACTIVELY FAVOR SOCIALIZATION.

MT907AED

FRANKFURT, JUNE 9-(AP)-UNITED STATES ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AN 18-YEAR OLD AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO FATALLY SHOT THREE GERMANS HE WAS GUARDING "WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR MENTAL TREATMENT."

THE YOUNG RAILWAY TRAIN GUARD WAS HOSPITALIZED LAST WEEK IN A HYSTERICAL CONDITION AFTER REPORTING THE SHOOTING OF THE GERMANS, WHO HE CLAIMED WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE AFTER HE HAD CAPTURED THEM STEALING FOOD FROM AN ARMY TRAIN.

ONE OF THE GERMANS IN A DEATHBED STATEMENT DENIED THEY WERE FLEEING AND CHARGED THEY WERE SHOT "IN COLD BLOOD."

"OUR INVESTIGATION HAS NOT YET DETERMINED WHETHER THEY WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE," SAID COL CARL F. DUFFNER, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST MILITARY POLICE SERVICE GROUP.

"THE SOLDIER WAS THE ONLY WITNESS TO THE SHOOTING, AND HE IS UNABLE TO GIVE A COHERENT STATEMENT. THE INVESTIGATION WILL CONTINUE. JR813AED

FRANKFURT, JUNE 9-(AP)-U.S. MILITARY POLICE HUNTED TODAY FOR EIGHT AMERICAN SOLDIERS--FOUR OF THEM NEGROES--WHO BROKE OUT OF THE MANNHEIM MILITARY JAIL YESTERDAY AFTER A GUN FIGHT IN WHICH THEY WOUNDED A CAPTAIN AND A CORPORAL OF THE GUARD WHO ATTEMPTED TO BLOCK THEIR ESCAPE.

PRISON OFFICERS SAID THAT EIGHT OTHER SOLDIERS WHO JOINED IN THE BREAK RETURNED TO THEIR CELLS WHEN THE GUNFIRE BEGAN.

M334AED

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS RECENTLY WERE VICTIMS OF FATAL ACCIDENTS IN GERMANY.

SGT. CLOYCE L. ROSE, OF CORRECTIONVILLE, IOWA, WAS DROWNED IN THE MAIN RIVER NEAR STEINHEIM JUNE 4. PFC. OSCAR WELCH OF MOSS, TENN., DROWNED IN THE LECH RIVER AT LANDSBERG JUNE 2. PFC. CECIL SHELTON, OF MENA, ARK., DIED AFTER HE FELL FROM A MOVING TRUCK AT KASSEL JUNE 7.

WW947PED

by carlo massaro

genoa, italy, tuesday, june 10 - (ap) - italian police working

with british secret service agents raided genoa slums and the harbor

in a reported area early today hunt for jewish terrorists which authorities said produced 12 arrests in its initial stages.

it was believed the chief object of the operation was to ferret out persons hiding here who might be implicated in the "murder

by mail" plot in which several prominent britons ^{last week} received "letter bombs" mailed from italy.

a man who described himself as a member of the stern gang, underground jewish resistance organization, told this correspondent

sunday that he personally had mailed 24 of the envelopes containing explosives to prominent persons in great britain, including king george

VI.

authorities here said ^{last night} that italian and british officials ~~had~~ were watching closely a jewish displaced persons camps here ^{nearby} at bogliasco ~~and~~ and were checking the rosters of both camps carefully.

one source said a secondary purpose of the raid might be ~~attempted~~ to attempt to thwart ~~an attempt~~ a suspected clandestine embarkation of jewish refugees for palestine.